MATH410: Advanced Calculus I

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These are my notes for UMD's MATH410: Advanced Calculus I. These notes are taken live in class ("live-TEX"-ed). This course is taught by Lecturer Anna Szczekutowicz.

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§1 Set Theory Preliminaries

This section covers the foundation of analysis, which is just the set of real numbers. It covers basic definitions such as $\in, \notin, \emptyset, \subseteq, =, \cap, \cup, \setminus$, so for example

Definition 1.1. **Intersection** of A and B is $C = A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ and } x \in B\}$

Some quantifiers include $\forall, \exists, \exists!$ and some number sets include $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Q}^C$.

Definition 1.2. The real numbers $\mathbb{R}$ satisfies 3 groups of axioms: Refer to the notes on Canvas for the Consequences of all of the following axioms.

1. Field $(+, *)$
   - Commutativity of Addition
   - Associativity
   - Additive Identity
   - Additive Inverse
   - Commutativty of Multiplcation
   - Associativity of Multiplication
   - Multiplicative Identity
   - Multiplicative Inverse
   - Distributive Property

   The set of integers $\mathbb{Z}$ is not a field because it fails under the multiplicative inverse.

2. Positivity

   There is a subset of $\mathbb{R}$ denoted by $\mathcal{P}$, called the set of positive numbers for which:
   - If x and y are positive, then $x + y$ and xy are both positive.
   - For each $x \in \mathbb{R}$, eaxctly one of the following 3 alternatives is true: $x \in \mathcal{P}$, $-x \in \mathcal{P}$, or $x = 0$

3. Completeness

Definition 1.3. **Absolute value** is defined as

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x \text{ if } x \geq 0 \\ -x \text{ if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Definition 1.4. **Triangle Inequality** is $\forall\ a, b \in \mathbb{R}, |a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$

Proof. Assume without loss of generality, $a \geq b$. We will proceed with proof by cases.
Case 1: Assume $a \geq b \geq 0$. Then $|a + b| = a + b$ by the definition of absolute value since $a \geq 0, b \geq 0 \implies |a + b| = a + b = |a| + |b|$.
Case 2: □