

Please read the following points carefully before starting to write.

- Read all the questions carefully before starting to work.
- With the exception of Q1, you should give complete arguments and explanations for all your calculations; answers without justifications will not be marked.
- Continue on the back of the previous page if you run out of space.
- Attempt to answer all questions for partial credit.
- This is a closed-book examination. **None of the following are allowed:** documents, cheat sheets or electronic devices of any kind (including calculators, cell phones, etc.)
- You may not leave during the first 30 minutes or final 15 minutes of the exam.

8 marks

1. (a) Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be a function and let $C \subseteq A$ and $D \subseteq B$. Define the sets $f^{-1}(D)$ and $f(C)$.

(b) Define what it means for $g : S \rightarrow T$ to be a surjective function.

(c) State the completeness axiom.

(d) Define the infimum of a set of real numbers.

(e) Define what it means for the sequence $\{c_n\}$ to diverge to $+\infty$.

(f) Write the negation of the following statement

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists y \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ s.t. } (\sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{N}) \Rightarrow (y^2 > x).$$

9 marks

2. (a) Let $a \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that a is even if and only if a^3 is even.
- (b) Let A, B, C be sets. Prove the following distributive law from first principles

$$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

8 marks

3. Let \mathbb{I} be the set of irrational numbers. That is $\mathbb{I} = \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}$.

(a) Prove that if $x \in \mathbb{I}$ then $-x \in \mathbb{I}$.

(b) Prove that if $x \in \mathbb{I}$ then $2x \in \mathbb{I}$.

(c) Determine whether the following four statements are true or false — explain your answers (“true” or “false” is not sufficient).

(i) $\forall x \in \mathbb{I}, \forall y \in \mathbb{I}, x + y \in \mathbb{I}$.

(ii) $\forall x \in \mathbb{I}, \exists y \in \mathbb{I}$ s.t. $x + y \in \mathbb{I}$.

(iii) $\exists x \in \mathbb{I}$ s.t. $\forall y \in \mathbb{I}, x + y \in \mathbb{I}$.

(iv) $\exists x \in \mathbb{I}$ s.t. $\exists y \in \mathbb{I}$ s.t. $x + y \in \mathbb{I}$.

8 marks

4. Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow A$ be functions so that $g \circ f$ is an injection.

- (a) Prove that f must be injective.
- (b) Show that g need not be injective.
- (c) Prove or disprove that the composition $f \circ g$ must be injective.

9 marks

5. (a) Prove that the set $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } \sin(x) = 0\}$ is countable.
(b) Prove that the following function is bijective

$$f : \mathbb{R} - \{-2\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} - \{1\} \text{ defined by } f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x+2}.$$

- (c) Explain why $|\mathbb{R} - \{-2\}| = |\mathbb{R} - \{1\}|$.

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8 marks

6. Use mathematical induction to prove the following.

(a) Prove that

$$\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{n}{(n+1)!} = 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$$

is true for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

(b) Prove that $4^n \geq (n+1)^2$ for all non-negative integers n .

9 marks

7. (a) For each subset of \mathbb{R} give its supremum, maximum, infimum and minimum if they exist. If they do not exist write “none”. You do not need to justify your answers.

the sets	sup	max	inf	min
$\{x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } 2 \leq x < \pi\}$				
$\{x \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ s.t. } x \geq 0 \text{ and } x^2 \leq 5\}$				
$\{x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } x^2 \geq 4\}$				
$\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n}, n^2 + 1 \right]$				

- (b) Let A and B be non-empty subsets of the interval $[0, 1]$. Now let C be the set

$$C = \{ab \text{ s.t. } a \in A, b \in B\}.$$

- (i) Prove that $\sup A$ and $\sup B$ exist.
- (ii) Suppose that $\inf A = \inf B = 0$ and $\sup A = \sup B = 1$, prove that 0 is a lower bound for C and 1 is an upper bound for C .
- (iii) Suppose that $\sup A = \sup B = 1$, prove that $\sup C = 1$.

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7 marks

8. (a) Let $\{a_n\}$ be a sequence of positive numbers. Prove that if $\{a_n\}$ diverges to infinity then $\{1/a_n\}$ converges to 0.
- (b) Decide whether the following sequence converges or diverges. Prove your answer using the definition of convergence.

$$c_n = \frac{2n^3 - 5n + 2}{3n^3 + 8n + 3}$$

6 marks

9. (a) Let $a_n \rightarrow 1$. Prove that there exists N such that if $n > N$ then $|a_n + 1| < 3$.
- (b) Prove that if $a_n \rightarrow 1$ then $a_n^2 \rightarrow 1$.

8 marks

10. (a) Let $r \in \mathbb{R}$. Prove that if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = s$ then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (r - s_n) = r - s$.

(b) Let $k, \ell \in \mathbb{N}$. Prove, using the definition of convergence, that $\frac{1}{kn + \ell} \rightarrow 0$.

(c) Using (a) and (b) prove that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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