## Math 451/551 Assignment 2

## Due Tuesday, February 1

1) (Exercise 1.2.5) Let x and y be real numbers. Prove that  $||x| - |y|| \le |x - y|$ .

2) A real number  $\alpha$  is said to be *algebraic* if there exist integers  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ and a polynomial  $p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i x^i$  with  $p(\alpha) = 0$ . Any real number that is not algebraic is said to be *transcendental*. It is by no means obvious that transcendental numbers exist, but both  $\pi$  (Lindemann, 1880) and e (Hermite, 1873) are transcendental.

a) It is a standard, though technical, result in Abstract Algebra that the sum of two algebraic numbers is algebraic. Assuming this result, show that if  $\alpha$  is transcendental and  $\beta$  is algebraic, then  $\alpha + \beta$  is transcendental.

b) (Exercise 1.4.12) Fix  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and let  $A_n$  be the algebraic numbers obtained as roots of polynomials with integer coefficients that have degree n. Using the fact that every polynomial has a finite number of roots, show that  $A_n$  is countable. (*Hint*: for each  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ , consider polynomials  $\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i x^i$  that satisfy  $\sum_{i=0}^{n} |a_i| \leq m$ .)

c) (Exercise 1.4.12) Argue that the set of all algebraic numbers is countable.

d) Check that the algebraic numbers are dense in  $\mathbb{R}$ .

e) (Extra Credit, worth an A in the course) Prove that  $\pi + e$  is transcendental.

**3)** Consider  $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^3 < 2\}$ . S is bounded above, so S has a least upper bound. Call this number  $\beta$ .

a) By using the proof of Theorem 1.4.5 as a guide, show that  $\beta = \sqrt[3]{2}$ .

b) Prove that  $\sqrt[3]{2}$  is irrational.

c) Prove that  $\sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt{6}$  is irrational.

4) a) Demonstrate that [0,1] and (0,1) have the same cardinality.

b) Show that if x, y, a, and b are real numbers with x < y and a < b, then the cardinality of [a, b] equals the cardinality of [x, y].

c) Conclude that any two finite intervals have the same cardinality.

d) (Extra Credit) Show that  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  have the same cardinality. *Note:* I will accept no written solution to this problem. If you want credit, you have to explain your solution to me in my office.