

## Math 451/551 Assignment 2

Due Tuesday, February 1

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

2) A real number  $\alpha$  is said to be *algebraic* if there exist integers  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  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) a) Prove that the intervals  $[0, 1)$  and  $(0, 1]$  have the same cardinality.

b) Prove that the intervals  $[0, 1]$  and  $(0, 1)$  have the same cardinality.

c) Prove that the intervals  $(0, 1]$  and  $[0, 1]$  have the same cardinality (you may use any of the equivalences established in a) and b)).

d) 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  $[x, y]$ .

e) Extend your result from part d) to open and half-open intervals.

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

e) (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.