

## Math 412/512 Assignment 1

**Due Thursday, September 19**

1) Use mathematical induction to complete part a) and, if you wish, part b).

a) Let  $S$  be a finite set with  $n$  elements and let  $T$  be a set with  $n + 1$  elements. If  $f : T \rightarrow S$  is a function, prove that  $f$  is not an injection.

b) Verify that if  $S$  is finite, then any injection from  $S$  to itself is also surjective.

c) Give an example of an injection  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  that is not surjective.

2) This problem will test both your ability to construct a reasonable argument and your compliance with definitions: Is  $\mathbb{R}$  a vector space over  $\mathbb{Q}$ ? Prove or disprove.

3) Let  $V$  be the vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$  consisting of all continuous functions from  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ . Equip  $V$  with the multiplication  $(f \cdot g)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$  for  $f, g \in V$  and all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . If addition is given by the vector space structure, does the multiplication make  $V$  into a field? Either prove or explicitly demonstrate which of the field axioms fail.

4) (#21, Section 1.3) Show that the set of convergent sequences  $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  (i.e., those for which  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  exists) is a subspace of the vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$  of all sequences of real numbers.

5) The space  $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{N})$  is the vector space of all complex sequences that are *bounded*; that is, a sequence  $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  is in  $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{N})$  if and only if there exists a non-negative real number  $M$  with  $|a_n| \leq M$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

a) Give an example of a sequence of complex numbers that is in  $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{N})$  and a sequence of complex numbers that is not in  $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{N})$ .

b) Does the space remain unchanged if we replace “ $|a_n| \leq M$ ” with “ $|a_n| < M$ ” in the definition?

c) Prove that  $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{N})$  is a subspace of the vector space over  $\mathbb{C}$  of all sequences of *complex* numbers (you may assume that the space of all sequences of complex numbers is a vector space).