

Math 425a, Fall 2009

Homework Assignments

Students should do all of the assigned homework. I will not collect all of the homework. The due date for the individual and group HW problems will be posted on this website.

Use the [attached cover sheet](#) to submit group homework.

Chapter 2

Section 2.1

Pages 32-35: 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15: Group HW: 17, 18

Additional Group Problems

1. Let A & B be non-empty, countable sets. Prove that $A \times B$ is a countable set.
2. Let n be a natural number. Prove that $A^n = \{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) : a_i \in A\}$ is countable.
3. $A^\infty = \{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots) : a_i \in A\}$. The set, A^∞ , can be viewed as the set of all sequences with entries in the set A .
 - a. If A has only one element then A^∞ has how many elements?
 - b. If A has at least two elements, then is A^∞ countable or uncountable?

INDV: 3, 6, 8, 10, 14: **Due 9/4**

GP: **Due 9/4**

Section 2.2

Page 37: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5:

Group problems

1. Let A be an infinite countable set. Then there is a natural 1-1 correspondence between the set of all subsets of A and $\{0,1\}^\infty$. This implies that the set of all subsets of A and $\{0,1\}^\infty$ have the same cardinality. What is this correspondence?
2. Let A be an infinite countable set. Prove that the set of all subsets of A has the same cardinality as the reals.

INDV: **Due 9/16**: 1,5

GP: **Due 9/11**: Group problems 1 & 2

Section 2.3

Pages 42-43: 2,3,4,8: Group: 1,9

Group Problems

Let D be a non-empty subset of \mathbb{R} and define d to be, $d = \inf \{|x-y| : \text{where } x, y \text{ are elements of } D \text{ and } x \text{ is different from } y\}$.

1. Give an example of a set D where $d = 0$.
2. Suppose $d > 0$. Show that D is closed.
3. Suppose $d > 0$ and D is bounded. Show that D is a finite set.

INDV: **Due 9/23**: 4,8

GP: **Due 9/25**: 9 + the three group problems concerning the set D .

Section 2.4

Pages 46-47: 7, 8, 10, 12: Group: 1, 2, 11

INDV: **Due 9/28**: 8, 10, 12

GP: **Due 9/25**: 11

Section 2.5

Pages 52: 7,8: Group: 1,2, 3, 4, 10

INDV: **Due 9/30:** 7,8
GP: **Due 10/2:** 4,10

Exam #1: Wednesday, October 7

Chapter 3

Pages 57-58: 5,6,9,13: Group: 1,7,8,11,14
INDV: **Due 10/5:** 6,13
Group: **Due 10/9 :** 8, 11, 14

Pages 61,62: 5,7: Group:1
INDV: **Due 10/9:** 5,7

Pages 65-66: 3,4,5, 7,9: Group: 1,10
INDV: **Due 10/12:** 4,7,9
GP: **Due 10/16:** 10

Page 69: 3,5,8,10,11: Group: 1,6,7,9
INDV: **Due 10/14:** 5,8,10
GP: **Due 10/16:** 7,9

Pages 73-74: 3,5, 6: Group: 8,9
INDV: **Due 10/14:** 5,6
GP: **Due 10/16:** 9

Pages 80-81: 5,6,8: Group: 1,2,3,13,14
INDV: **Due 10/19:** 6,8
GP: **Due 10/23:** 13,14

Pages 85-86: 5,6,9,11,12: Group: 1,2,3,4,8
INDV: **Due 10/19:** 9,11,12
GP: **Due 10/23:** 4,8

Chapter 4

Pages 93-96: 4a,c, 5, 9, 15: Group: 8, 11, 18
INDV: **Due 10/26:** 4a,c, 5, 15
GP: **Due 10/30:** 8,18

Pages 100-101: 2, 6, 7, 8: Group: 4, 9
INDV: **Due 10/30:** 7,8
GP: **Due 10/30:** 9

Pages 108-109: 3, 5, 9, 11, 12, 17, 20: Group: 7, 15, 21
INDV: **Due 11/2:** 11, 12, 17, 20
GP: **Due 11/6:** 7, 15, 21

Pages 112--113:1, 4, 8: Group: 2, 5, 7
INDV: **Due 11/4:** 4, 8
GP: **Due 11/6:** 2, 7

Chapter 6

Pages 141-142: 2,3,5 : Group:1,6
INDV: **Due 11/9:** 3,5
GP: **Due 11/13:** 6

Pages 149-150: 4,11 : Group: 6,12
INDV: Due 11/13: 11
GP: Due 11/13: 6,12

Pages 154-155: Group: 2,6
GP: Due 11/13: 2

Pages 159-160: 1,2,3 : Group: 6,9
INDV: Due 11/16: 3
GP: Due 11/20: 6

Pages 164-165: 2: Group: 5,6
INDV: Due 11/16: 2
GP: Due 11/20: 5

Pages 172-175: 1,2,5 : Group: 3,4,8
INDV: Due 11/18: 2, 5
GP: Due 11/20: 4,8

Exam #2, November 20

Chapter 8

Page 202: 1,2,3: Group: 4,6
INDV: Due 11/30: 3
GP: Due 12/4: 4

Pages 207-209: 2,3,10,11: Group: 8,12
INDV: Due 12/2: 10,11
GP: Due 12/4: 12

Pages 211-212:1,2,5: Group: 4
INDV: Due 12/4: 5
GP: Due 12/4: 4

Pages 220-221: 4,8
INDV: Due 12/7: 4,8

Page 222: Group: 2,3
GP: Due 12/9: 2,3

Pages 226-227: 4,5: Group: 8
INDV: Due 12/9: 4,5
GP: Due 12/9: 8

Brooke Rabe's write ups

1. **Constructing a bijection.**
2. Solution to Problem #12, Page 47
3. An infinite subset S of \mathbb{R} has a countable, dense subset