

## Math 330 Section 6 - Fall 2019 - Homework 05

*Published: Thursday, September 12, 2019*  
*Last submission: Friday, September 27, 2019*

*Running total: 24 points*

### **Status - Reading Assignments:**

Here is the status of the reading assignments you were asked to complete by Friday, Sept. 13.

B/G (Beck/Geoghegan) Textbook:  
ch.1, ch.2.1 – 2.3, ch.3, ch.5,

MF lecture notes:  
ch.2, ch.3, ch.5, ch.6.1 and ch.6.2, skim ch.6.3

B/K lecture notes:  
ch.1.1 (Introduction to sets) (optional)  
ch.1.2 (Introduction to Functions) but skip ch.1.2.4: Floor and Ceiling Functions (optional)

### **New reading assignments:**

#### **Reading assignment 1 - due Monday, September 16:**

- a. Read carefully MF ch.6.4 through ch.6.8.

#### **Reading assignment 2 - due: Wednesday, September 18:**

- a. Read carefully the remainder of B/G ch.2. There should be nothing you have not already encountered in MF ch.3 and ch.6.
- b. Carefully read B/G ch.4. You have seen almost all of it in MF ch.6.

#### **Reading assignment 3 - due Friday, September 20:**

- a. Carefully read MF ch.6.9 through 6.12.

**Written assignments:**

**General note on written assignments:** Unless expressly stated otherwise, to prove a proposition or theorem you are allowed to make use of everything in the book up to but NOT including the specific item you are asked to prove.

**Written assignment 1:**

Negate the following statement (see B/G ch.3.3):

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$  such that  $\forall x \in N_\delta(a)$  it is true that  $f(x) \in N_\varepsilon(f(a))$ .

**Written assignment 2:**

Prove B/G Prop. 4.7(i) by induction: Let  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then there exists  $j \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that  $5^{2k} - 1 = 24j$ . In other words,  $24 \mid (5^{2k} - 1)$  according to MF def.6.11 in ch6.4 (Divisibility) or the definitions that follow B/G prop.1.14.

**Written assignment 3:** Prove MF Prop. 6.3.1 by induction on  $c$ : Let  $(x_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$  be a sequence in  $\mathbb{Z}$  and let  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that  $a \leq b < c$ . Then

$$\sum_{j=a}^c x_j = \sum_{j=a}^b x_j + \sum_{j=b+1}^c x_j.$$

Hints: Think carefully about the base case: If  $a = 5$  and  $b = 8$ , how would you choose  $c$ ? If  $a = -4$  and  $b = 8$ , how would you choose  $c$ ? For general  $a \leq b$ , how would you choose  $c$ ?