

# Mathematic 405, Fall 2019: Assignment #3

Due: **Wednesday, September 25th**

*Instructions:* Please ensure that your answers are legible. Also make sure that sufficient steps are shown. Page numbers refer to the course text.

## Problem #1.

- Show that any closed interval  $I = [a, b]$  is the countable infinite intersection of open intervals.
- Show that any open interval  $I = (a, b)$  is the countable infinite union of closed intervals.

**Problem #2.** Define an *open subset of  $\mathbb{R}$* ,  $U \subset \mathbb{R}$ , to be set that has the property that for every  $x \in U$ , there is an open interval  $I$  so that  $x \in I \subset U$ . The empty set is considered open as it vacuously satisfies this condition.

- Show that if  $\{U_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in A}$  is any collection of open subsets, then  $U = \bigcup_{\lambda \in A} U_\lambda$  is open.
- Show that if  $U_1, \dots, U_n$  is a finite collection of open subsets, then  $U = U_1 \cap \dots \cap U_n$  is open.
- Show by example, that there is a countable infinite collection of open subsets  $\{U_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  so that  $V = \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} U_i$  is not open.

**Problem #3.** Let  $U$  be an open subset as defined above. Show that if  $U$  is non-empty, then  $U$  contains some rational number.

**Problem #4.** Determine if the following series converge and if they do find their limit. Please justify your answer rigorously.

- $\left\{ \frac{n}{n+1} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ .
- $\left\{ \frac{(-2)^n}{n^2} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ .

**Problem #5.** Let  $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  be a convergent monotone sequence. If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_k$  for a fixed  $k$ , then  $x_n = x_k$  for all  $n \geq k$ .

## Problem #6.

- Let  $\{I_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  be a collection of closed bounded intervals with  $I_{n+1} \subset I_n$  for all  $n \geq 1$ . Show that  $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} I_n$  is non-empty.
- Let  $\{J_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  be a collection of open bounded intervals with  $J_{n+1} \subset J_n$  for all  $n \geq 1$ . Show by example that it is possible for  $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} J_n$  to be empty.