

## Homework 11, Math 310, due November 21st, 2011

The first problem should be submitted separately to me, which will not count for your homework grade.

- (1) Let  $\Sigma_n$  be the set  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\} = \{k \in \mathbb{N} | k \leq n\}$ .
  - (a) If  $a \in \Sigma_n$ , prove that there is a bijection  $\phi : \Sigma_n \rightarrow \Sigma_n$  such that  $\phi(a) = n$ .
  - (b) If  $f : \Sigma_n \rightarrow \Sigma_m$  is an injective map, prove that  $n \leq m$ .
  - (c) Prove that  $\mathcal{P}(\Sigma_n)$ , the power set, is bijective to  $\Sigma_{2^n}$ .
- (2) Decide whether the following are Cauchy sequences or not (with proofs).
  - (a)  $\{x_n\}$  with  $x_n = n$ .
  - (b)  $\{y_n\}$  with  $y_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)}$ . (Hint:  $\frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1}$ )
  - (c)  $\{z_n\}$  where  $z_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}$ . (Hint: For  $k \geq 2$ , show that  $\frac{1}{k^2} \leq \frac{1}{(k-1)k}$  and use the previous part.)
- (3) Define as usual,  $n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots (n-1) \cdot n$  (called  $n$  factorial) for any natural number  $n$ . By convention, we define  $0! = 1$ .
  - (a) If  $a \in \mathbb{Q}$  and  $\epsilon > 0$  is a rational number, show that there exists an  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  such that for all  $n \geq N$ ,  $|\frac{a^n}{n!}| < \epsilon$ . (Hint: Use the fact we showed in class, that given  $x \in \mathbb{Q}$  with  $|x| < 1$  and an  $\epsilon > 0$ , there exists an  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  such that for all  $n \geq N$ ,  $|x^n| < \epsilon$ .)
  - (b) Prove that the sequence  $\{x_n\}$  where  $x_n = \frac{a^n}{n!}$  is a Cauchy sequence.
  - (c) Prove that the sequence  $\{y_n\}$  where  $y_n = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k$  with  $x_k$  as in the previous part is a Cauchy sequence.
- (4) Define as usual the *choose function*  $\binom{n}{r}$  for  $0 \leq r \leq n$  with  $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$  as,

$$\binom{n}{r} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}.$$

- (a) Prove that  $\binom{n+1}{r} = \binom{n}{r} + \binom{n}{r-1}$ .
- (b) Prove (by induction) the binomial theorem for  $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ ,

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r} a^r b^{n-r}.$$