

## MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT ASSESSMENT EXAM

### 1. PART II: BASIC PROOFS AND EXAMPLES.

**Problem 1.** The relation  $\sim$  on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  defined by  $(x_1, y_1) \sim (x_2, y_2)$  if  $x_1^2 - y_1^2 = x_2^2 - y_2^2$  is an equivalence relation (You may prove this).

- (1) Find the equivalence class of  $(1, 0)$ .
- (2) Describe the collection of all equivalence classes. It should be clear from your description that the equivalence classes form a partition  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

**Problem 2.** A relation  $\sim$  is defined on the set of positive integers  $\mathbb{N}$  by  $n \sim m$  if either  $n$  divides  $m$  or  $m$  divides  $n$ . Determine, with proof, whether  $\sim$  is or is not:

- (1) reflexive
- (2) symmetric
- (3) anti-symmetric
- (4) transitive.

**Problem 3.** Prove by induction that for all  $n \geq 2$ :

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n}.$$

**Problem 4.** Let  $A$  be an  $m \times n$  matrix. Prove that the null space  $\{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid A\mathbf{x} = 0\}$  of  $A$  is a subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

**Problem 5.** Show that a bounded monotonic sequence of real numbers converges.

**Problem 6.** Let  $E$  be a non-empty and bounded subset of  $\mathbb{R}$ , and let  $x_0 = \sup E$ . Show that  $x_0 \in E$  or that  $x_0$  is an accumulation point of  $E$ .

**Problem 7.** Let  $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous with  $D$  compact. Prove that  $f(D)$  is compact.

**Problem 8.** Give an example, with justification, of a bounded real-valued function on  $[0, 1]$  that is not Riemann integrable.

**Problem 9.** Let  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  be sets. Define the symmetric difference of  $A$  and  $B$ , written as  $A + B$ , by  $A + B = (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$ . Prove or disprove  $(A + B) \cap C = (A \cap C) + (B \cap C)$ .

**Problem 10.** Let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be a function. Prove or disprove the equivalence of the following two statements.

- (1)  $f$  is injective.
- (2) If  $Z$  is any set and  $h_1 : Z \rightarrow X$  and  $h_2 : Z \rightarrow X$  are any two functions, then  $f \circ h_1 = f \circ h_2$  implies  $h_1 = h_2$ .