# SAMPLE MIDTERM I ANALYSIS 1 

MATH 3100

Friday October 4, 2013
$\qquad$

Please answer all of the questions, and show your work.
All solutions must be explained clearly to receive credit.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Total |


| 1 |
| :--- |
| 10 points |

1. Let $S$ and $T$ be non-empty sets. Let $\operatorname{Map}(S, T)$ be the set of maps from $S$ to $T$.
1.(a). What is the definition of a map from $S$ to $T$.
1.(b). If $T$ is uncountable, show that $\operatorname{Map}(S, T)$ is uncountable.
1.(c). If $S$ is infinite and $T$ has at least 2 elements, show that $\operatorname{Map}(S, T)$ uncountable.
2. Let $K$ be a field, and let $\leq$ be a total ordering on $K$.
2.(a). What conditions on $\leq$ must be satisfied for $(K, \leq)$ to be an ordered field.
2.(b). Assume $(K, \leq)$ is an odered field. Use the definition of an ordered field to show that if $x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3} \in K, x_{1}>x_{2}$ and $x_{3}<0$, then $x_{1} x_{3}<x_{1} x_{2}$. (You may use facts about fields (that are not ordered) without proof.)
2.(c). Assume $(K, \leq)$ is an ordered field. Use Part (b) to show that $x^{2} \geq 0$ for all $x \in K$. (You may use facts about fields (that are not ordered) without proof.)
3. Let $(K, \leq)$ be an ordered field.
3.(a). One can show (although you do NOT need to do so here) that for $a \in K,|x| \leq a$ if and only if $-a \leq x \leq a$. Use this to show that for $x_{1}, x_{2} \in K$,

$$
\left|x_{1}+x_{2}\right| \leq\left|x_{1}\right|+\left|x_{2}\right|
$$

3.(b). Use part (a) to show by induction that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, if $x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n} \in K$, then

$$
\left|x_{1}+\cdots+x_{n}\right| \leq\left|x_{1}\right|+\cdots+\left|x_{n}\right| .
$$

4. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Suppose that $x, y \in \mathbb{R}, x, y \geq 0$. Show either of the following (your choice):
(1) If $x^{n}<y$, then there exists $t \in \mathbb{R}$ with $x<t$ such that $x^{n}<t^{n}<y$.
(2) If $x^{n}>y$, then there exists $t \in \mathbb{R}$ with $x>t>0$ such that $x^{n}>t^{n}>y$.
5. Consider the set

$$
S=\left(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}}\{1 / n\}\right) \cup(2,3]
$$

Answer the following questions. You do NOT need to prove your answers.
5.(a). What is $\sup S$, the supremum of $S$ (if it exists)?
5.(b). What is $\inf S$, the infemum of $S$ (if it exists)?
5.(c). What is $S^{\circ}$, the interior of $S$ ?
5.(d). What is $\bar{S}$, the closure of $S$ ?
5.(e). What is $\partial S$, the boundary of $S$ ?
5.(f). What is $L(S)$, the set of limit points of $S$ ?
5.(g). What is the set of isolated points of $S$ ?

| 6 |
| :--- |
| 10 points |

6.(a). Show that if a subset $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ of the reals is not an interval, then there are open subsets $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ and $U^{\prime} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ with $U \cap U^{\prime}=\emptyset, U \cap S \neq \emptyset$, and $U^{\prime} \cap S \neq \emptyset$, such that $S \subseteq U \cup U^{\prime}$.
6.(b). Show that if a subset $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ of the reals is an interval, then there do not exist open subsets $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ and $U^{\prime} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ with $U \cap U^{\prime}=\emptyset, U \cap S \neq \emptyset$, and $U^{\prime} \cap S \neq \emptyset$, such that $S \subseteq U \cup U^{\prime}$. [Hint: Let $a \in U \cap S$ and $b \in U^{\prime} \cap S$. Assume WLOG that $a<b$. Then set $T=\{t \in[a, b]: t \in U\}$.
7. True or False. You do NOT need to justify your answer.

| 7 |
| :--- |
| 10 points |

$\square$ 7.(a) The set of subsets of a countable set is countable.

7.(b) If $K$ is a field, with a total order $<$, and $k^{2}<0$ for some $k \in K$, then $K$ is not an ordered field.

7.(c) Every ordered field is Archimedean

7.(d) Every non-empty subset of $\mathbb{N}$ contains a minimum.
$\square$ 7.(e) If $x$ and $y$ are irrational then $x y$ is irrational.
$\square$ 7.(f) A countable union of countable sets is countable.
$\square$ 7.(g) Every compact subset of $\mathbb{R}$ has a limit point.
$\square$ 7.(h) The closure of a set is closed.
$\square$ 7.(i) Every Archimedean ordered field is complete.
$\square$ 7.(j) If $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, then the set of limit points $L(S)$ is closed.

