

Tutorial exercises set 1: Analysis 1

### Exercise 01:

A) Show the following inequalities:

بَيْنَ الْمُرَاجِعَاتِ التَّالِيَّةِ :

1.  $|x| + |y| \leq |x + y| + |x - y|, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$
2.  $\sqrt{x+y} \leq \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^+$ .
3.  $|\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}| \leq \sqrt{|x-y|}; \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^+$ .

B) Let  $[x]$  be the floor function of  $x$ ;

- find the following:  $[3.6], [\pi], [e], [-5.3], [-0.4], [8]$ .

لَتَكُنْ  $[x]$  دَالَّةُ الْحَزْءِ الصَّحِيحِ لِ $x$  ، أَوْجَدْ مَا يَلِي :

- Demonstrate that for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ :

بِرهَنْ أَنَّهُ مِنْ أَجْلِ كُلِّ  $x$  وَ  $y$  يَنْتَمِيَا إِلَى  $\mathbb{R}$  :

1.  $[x+m] = [x] + m$  where  $m \in \mathbb{Z}$
2.  $x \leq y \Rightarrow |x| \leq |y|$ .
3.  $[x] + [y] \leq [x+y] \leq [x] + [y] + 1$ .

### Exercise 02:

A) Show that:

بَيْنَ أَنَّ :

1. The sum of a rational number and an irrational number is an irrational number.  
 . مُجْمَعْ عَدْدٌ حَقِيقِيٌّ ( نَسْبُوِيٌّ ) وَ عَدْدٌ أَصْمٌ هُوَ عَدْدٌ أَصْمٌ ( غَيْر نَسْبُوِيٌّ ) .
2.  $\sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q}$ .

B) Let  $a \in [1, \infty[$  simplify  $x = \sqrt{a+2\sqrt{a-1}} + \sqrt{a-2\sqrt{a-1}}$ .

.  $x = \sqrt{a+2\sqrt{a-1}} + \sqrt{a-2\sqrt{a-1}}$  بِسْطِ  $a \in [1, \infty[$

### Exercise 03:

Consider  $A$  as a subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  equipped with the usual order. Determine, for each of the following sets: the set of upper bounds  $Maj(A)$ , the set of lower bounds  $Min(A)$ , the superimum  $\sup(A)$ , the infimum  $\inf(A)$ , the smallest element  $\min(A)$ , and the largest element  $\max(A)$ .

نَعْتَرِ  $A$  مُجْمَعَةً جَزِئِيَّةً مِنْ  $\mathbb{R}$  مَعْتَمِدَةً التَّرْتِيبِ الْعَادِيِّ، عَيْنْ لِكُلِّ مِنَ الْمُجَمَعَاتِ التَّالِيَّةِ: مُجْمَعَةُ الْحَدُودِ الْعُلَيَا Maj(A) ، مُجْمَعَةُ الْحَدُودِ السُّفْلَيَا Min(A) ، الْحَدُ الأَعْظَمِيُّ ( الْحَادُ مِنَ الْأَعْلَى ) sup(A) ، الْحَدُ الأَصْغَرِيُّ ( الْحَادُ مِنَ الْأَسْفَلِ ) inf(A) ، الْعَنْصَرُ الأَصْغَرِيُّ min(A) ، وَ الْعَنْصَرُ الأَعْظَمِيُّ max(A) .

1.  $A = [-\alpha, \alpha], [-\alpha, \alpha[ - \alpha, \alpha[$  (where  $\alpha > 0$ ),  $E = \mathbb{R}$ .
2.  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x^2 < 2\}, E = \mathbb{R}$ .
3.  $A = \{1 - \frac{1}{n} / n \in \mathbb{N}^*\}, E = \mathbb{R}$ .

### Exercise 04:

Let  $A$  be a non-empty and bounded subset of  $\mathbb{R}$ . We denote  $B = \{|x - y|; (x, y \in A^2)\}$ .

1. Justify that  $B$  is bounded above.
2. We denote  $\sup(B)$  as the supremum of the set  $B$ , show that  $\sup(B) = \sup(A) - \inf(A)$ .

لتكن  $A$  مجموعة جزئية غير فارغة ومحصورة في  $\mathbb{R}$ . نرمز  $\sup(B)$  كون  $B$  ممحصورة من الأعلى.  
 .  $\sup(B) = \sup(A) - \inf(A)$  . أثبت أن  $\sup(B) = \sup(A) - \inf(A)$ .

### Exercise 05:

In notation,  $P_B(\mathbb{R})$  represents the set of bounded subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$ . Show that for all  $A, B \in P_B(\mathbb{R})$ . الرمز  $P_B(\mathbb{R})$  يمثل مجموعة المجموعات الجزئية المحصورة في  $\mathbb{R}$ . برهن أنه من أجل كل  $A$  و  $B$  ينتميان لـ

1. (a)  $\sup(A \cup B) = \max(\sup(A), \sup(B))$ ,  
 (b)  $\inf(A \cup B) = \min(\inf A, \inf B)$ ,
2. if  $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$  then:  
 (a)  $\sup(A \cap B) \leq \min(\sup A, \sup B)$ ,  
 (b)  $\inf(A \cap B) \geq \max(\inf A, \inf B)$ ,
3.  $\sup(A + B) = \sup A + \sup B$ ;
4.  $\inf(A + B) = \inf A + \inf B$  where  $A + B = \{x + y / x \in A \text{ and } y \in B\}$   
 (a)  $\sup(-A) = -\inf A$ ;  
 (b)  $\inf(-A) = -\sup A$   
 such that  $-A = \{-x / x \in A\}$ .

### Exercise 06:

Using the characterization of the supremum and infimum, show that:

باستعمال ميزة الحاد من الأعلى والحاد من الأسفل، بين أن:

1.  $\sup A = \frac{3}{2}, \inf A = 1$  for  $A = \{\frac{3n+1}{2n+1}, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ .
2.  $\sup B = 2, \inf B = 0$  for  $B = \{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}, n \in \mathbb{N}^*\}$ .
3.  $\sup C = 1, \inf C = 0$  for  $C = \{e^{-n}, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ .
4.  $\sup D = -1, \inf D = -2$  for  $D = \{\frac{1}{n^2} - 2, n \in \mathbb{N}^*\}$ .

Calculate  $\max A, \min A, \max B, \min B, \max C, \min C$ , and  $\max D, \min D$  if they exist.

أحسب  $\min D, \max D, \min C, \max C, \min B, \max B, \min A, \max A$  إن وجدوا.