Points To Prove

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Points To Prove

Proof by Induction
Suppose we wish to prove a certain assertion concerning positive integers Let A(n) be the assertion concerning the integer n To prove it for all n >= 1, we can do the following: 1) Prove that the assertion A(1) is true 2) Assuming that the assertions A(k) are proved for all k<n, prove …
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EXAMPLES (5 PTS EACH
(20 POINTS) Prove rigorously and directly form the definitions used in Morgan Correct statements of the definitions should be included in the proofs Circle the statement that you are proving 1 A finite set has no accumulations points 2 If f is continuous from →, use the ε-δ definition of continuous to show that if a n→ a, then f(a
1 Math 512A. Homework 5 Solutions
We prove that those are the only accumulation points of S Suppose that x , 0,1,1/2,··· is an accumulation point of S Then there is a sequence (s n) in S such that s n converges to x and s n, x for all n Each s n = 1/p n + 1/q n for some natural numbers p n and q n, with p n ≤ q n If the sequence (q n) is bounded above, then so is the
Contents
Intuitively, the theorem we're going to prove is obvious: points in the sequence have to bunch up somewhere Nowhere for them to escape to The basic idea of the proof is: because the set is bounded, we can construct a Cauchy subsequence of the original sequence; because the set is
Math 140a - HW 2 Solutions

points, and thus is open (b) Prove that E is open if and only if E = E Solution =) If E is open, all of its points are interior points, so that E ˆE Also, the set of interior points of E is a subset of the set of points of E, so that E ˆE Thus E = E (= If E = E, then every point …

EE364a Homework 1 solutions

Solution We prove the first part The intersection of two convex sets is convex Therefore if S is a convex set, the intersection of S with a line is convex Conversely, suppose the intersection of S with any line is convex Take any two distinct points x1 and x2 ∈ S The intersection of S with the line through x1 and x2 is convex

CS103 Handout 24 Fall 2012 December 3, 2012 Extra Credit …

Problem 5: P and NP (40 points total) (i) Closure under Complement (15 Points) Prove that P is closed under complementation (Hint: Show how to turn a polynomial-time de-cider for a language L into a polynomial-time decider for the language L) While we know that P is closed under complementation, it is unknown whether NP is closed un-der

Math 421, Homework #6 Solutions

in nitely many points for every r > 0 Prove that a is a cluster point of E if and only if for each r > 0, E \B r(a) nfagis nonempty Proof First assume that a is a cluster point of E, ie that for every r > 0 the set E \B r(a) contains in nitely many points We aim to show that for all r > 0 that E \B r(a) nfagis nonempty

5 Induction and Recursion

Example 3 Prove that 2 2 7 + 2 72 + 2(7)n = 1 n(7) +1 4 whenever n is a nonnegative integer Solution In order to prove this for all integers n 0, we rst prove the basis step P(0) and then prove the inductive step, that P(k) implies P(k + 1) 1 BASIS STEP: Now in P(0), the left-hand side has just one term, namely 2, and the right-hand side

CS 103X: Discrete Structures Homework Assignment 8 — …

Exercise 3 (30 points) Prove or disprove, for a graph G on a finite set of n vertices: (a) If every vertex of G has degree 2, then G contains a cycle (b) If G is disconnected, then its complement is connected (c) If T is a non-cyclic tour in G, and no strictly longer tour in G contains T, then both endpoints of T have odd degree Solution

Proof. - Math

guarantees that these points all line on line ←→ AC Similarly, Axiom B-1 and A ∗C ∗D together imply that A,C,D are collinear Again the uniqueness part of I-1 guarantees that these points all lie on ←→ AC So all four points lie on ←→ AC 2 Prove Proposition 31(ii): For any two distinct points A …

Math 421, Homework #9 Solutions

Prove that Eis connected Proof We will argue by contradiction Assume that Eis not connected Then there exists sets UˆEand V ˆEwhich are nonempty, disjoint (U\V = ;), relatively open in E, and U[V = E Consider points x 2Uand y 2V(which we can do because we assume that Uand Vare both nonempty) Since Eis path connected, we can nd a

Math 145 - Midterm Solutions

Part B (3 points) Show that a line and an irreducible conic in P2 cannot intersect in 3 points (We will see later that they intersect in exactly 2 points, if counted with multiplicity) Part C (10 points) (i) Four points in P2 are said to be in general position if no three are collinear (ie lie on a projective line in the projective plane)

Math 104 Section 2 Midterm 1 Solutions September 25, 2013

(20 points) Prove that if a>0, then there exists n2N such that 1 n <a<n Solution: The Archimedean property states that if A>0 and B>0, then for some positive integer n, we have nA>B First, we let A= 1 and B= a Then, there exists an n 1 2N such that n 1 1 >a In other words, n 1 >a Now let A= aand B= 1 Then, there exists n

3.3 Limit Points

(e)An unbounded set with exactly two limit points Hint: Similar to previous problem 3Prove that if Aand Bare subsets of Rand A Bthen L(A) L(B) Hint: straightforward, use the de–nition 4Prove that if Aand Bare subsets of Rthen L(A) [L(B) = L(A[B) Hint: straightforward, …

A Few Examples of Limit Proofs - University of Utah

Prove lim x!2 (7x¡4) = 10 SCRATCH WORK First, we need to flnd a way of relating jx¡2j < – and j(7x¡4)¡10j < † We will use algebraic manipulation to get this relationship Remember that the whole point of this manipulation is to flnd a – in terms of † so that if jx¡2j < – is true for some x then it forces j(7x¡4)¡10j < † to

REAL VARIABLES: PROBLEM SET 1 Problem 1

REAL VARIABLES: PROBLEM SET 1 BEN ELDER 1 Problem 11a First let's prove that limsup E k consists of those points which belong to in nitely many E kFrom equation 11: limsupE k = \1 j=1 [1k=j E k For limsup E k, the intersection means that 8j, any point x in limsup E k is in S