

9.00-11.00

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No calculators allowed. Write the solutions in the fields provided. The grade is $(\text{score}+6)/6$.

- Prove that $13^n - 6^n$ is a multiple of 7 for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

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a multiple of 7. Now suppose $13^k - 6^k$ is a multiple of 7. Then we have

$$13^{k+1} - 6^{k+1} = 13(13^k - 6^k) + 7 \cdot 6^k$$

Thus $13^{k+1} - 6^{k+1}$ is the sum of two multiples of 7, and is itself a multiple of 7 as well.

Using induction we have now shown that $13^n - 6^n$ is a multiple of 7 for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

- 2 Laat R een relatie zijn op een verzameling A . We nemen aan dat R symmetrisch en transitief is. Vind de fout in het volgende bewijs. Het is niet de bedoeling dat je laat zien waarom de bewering fout is, maar dat je aangeeft welke zin of welk stukje zin niet klopt, en waarom. 4

Bewering: aRa voor alle $a \in A$ (d.w.z. R is reflexief).

Bewijs: Stel dat aRb . Dan geldt er ook bRa , want R is symmetrisch. Nu geldt er aRb en bRa , dus uit transitiviteit van R volgt dat aRa voor alle $a \in A$.

Let R be a relation on a set A . Assume R is symmetric and transitive. Find the error in the following proof. You are not meant to show the statement is false, but to indicate which sentence or part of a sentence is wrong and why.

Statement: aRa for all $a \in A$ (i.e. R is reflexive).

Proof: Suppose aRb . Then also bRa , since R is symmetric. Then aRb and bRa , so using transitivity it follows that aRa for all $a \in A$.

“Suppose aRb .” is the wrong sentence. It is not necessary that, for an arbitrary a , there exists a b such that aRb .

NB: To be completely rigorous, the proof should have started with “Let $a \in A$ be arbitrary”, but this sentence is often omitted and is not reason the proof is wrong.

- 3a Zij $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, en C_1, C_2 zijn deelverzamelingen van $\mathbb{N}$. 4
Geef een tegenvoorbeeld voor de volgende bewering: Als $f(C_1) = f(C_2)$, dan $C_1 = C_2$.

Let $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, and let C_1, C_2 be subsets of $\mathbb{N}$.

Give a counterexample to the following statement: If $f(C_1) = f(C_2)$, then $C_1 = C_2$.

Take $f(n) = 3$ (the constant function), $C_1 = \{1\}$ and $C_2 = \{2\}$.

Then $f(C_1) = \{3\} = f(C_2)$ while $C_1 \neq C_2$.

3b Maak de definitie af. De functie $g : A \rightarrow B$ is *injectief* als ...

2

Complete the definition. The function $g : A \rightarrow B$ is *injective* if ...

for all $a_1, a_2 \in A$ we have $g(a_1) = g(a_2) \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2$

3c Neem aan dat $g : A \rightarrow B$ injectief is, en dat C_1, C_2 deelverzamelingen zijn van A .

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Bewijs: Als $g(C_1) = g(C_2)$, dan $C_1 = C_2$.

Assume $g : A \rightarrow B$ is injective, and C_1, C_2 are subsets of A .

Prove: If $g(C_1) = g(C_2)$, then $C_1 = C_2$.

Suppose $g(C_1) = g(C_2)$. We'll show $C_1 \subseteq C_2$. Let $a \in C_1$. Then $g(a) \in g(C_1)$,

so $g(a) \in g(C_2)$. Thus there is an $a_2 \in C_2$ with $g(a_2) = g(a)$. By injectivity of g

we find $a_2 = a$. Thus we have $a = a_2 \in C_2$, and we can conclude $C_1 \subseteq C_2$.

By symmetry we likewise obtain $C_2 \subseteq C_1$, thus we can conclude $C_1 = C_2$.

Under the assumption that g is injective we have shown the desired implication.

- 4a Formuleer het *welordeningsaxioma* voor $\mathbb{N}$.
Formulate the *well-ordering property* of $\mathbb{N}$.

2

Every non-empty subset $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ has a smallest element.

- 4b Zij $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ met $x < y$. Laat zien dat er een rationaal getal r bestaat, zo dat $x < r < y$.
Let $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ with $x < y$. Show that there exists a rational number r such that $x < r < y$.

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First suppose $x > 0$. By the Archimedean property there is a natural number

$n > 1/(y - x)$. Let q be the smallest natural number bigger than nx (exists due to the Archimedean property and the well-ordering property).

Then $x < q/n$, and $y = x + (y - x) > x + 1/n > q/n$.

Thus $r = q/n \in \mathbb{Q}$ satisfies the condition.

In the case $x \leq 0$, choose $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $k > -x$ (again Archimedean property).

Then $y + k > x + k > 0$, so there exists $p \in \mathbb{Q}$ with $x + k < p < y + k$.

But then $r = p - k \in \mathbb{Q}$ satisfies $x < r < y$.

- 5a Geef de definitie van een *verdichtingspunt* van een verzameling $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$.
Give the definition of an *accumulation point* of a set $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$.

2

An accumulation point of a set S is a point $s \in \mathbb{R}$ such that for every $\epsilon > 0$ we have
 $N^*(s; \epsilon) \cap S \neq \emptyset$.

- 5b $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is een niet-lege begrensde verzameling met $x = \sup S$.
Bewijs: als $x \notin S$, dan is x een verdichtingspunt van S .

6

Let $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ be a non-empty bounded set with $x = \sup S$.
Prove: if $x \notin S$, then x is an accumulation point of S .

Suppose $x = \sup(S) \notin S$. Let $\epsilon > 0$. By definition of supremum for any $m < x$ there exists $s \in S$ with $m < s$. Thus in particular (with $m = x - \epsilon$) there exists $s \in S$ with $s > x - \epsilon$. By definition of supremum we also have $s \leq x$, and as $s \in S$ and $x \notin S$ we must have $s < x$. Therefore $s \in N^*(x; \epsilon)$. Thus we have shown that $x \in S'$.

- 6a (s_n) is een rij en $s \in \mathbb{R}$. Geef de definitie van $\lim s_n = s$.
 (s_n) is a sequence and $s \in \mathbb{R}$. Give the definition of $\lim s_n = s$.

2

$\lim s_n = s$ if for all $\epsilon > 0$ there exists N such that for all $n > N$ we have $|s - s_n| < \epsilon$.

- 6b Bepaal de limiet / Determine the limit

2

$$\lim \frac{2n^2 - 4n + 5}{3n^2 + 6}$$

U mag de rekenregels voor limieten en de uitkomst van $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^k$ (voor een vaste k) gebruiken.

You can use the rules of calculation for limits and the result of $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^k$ (for a fixed k).

$$\lim \frac{2n^2 - 4n + 5}{3n^2 + 6} = \lim \frac{2 - \frac{4}{n} + \frac{5}{n^2}}{3 + \frac{6}{n^2}} = \frac{2 \lim 1 - 4 \lim \frac{1}{n} + 5 \lim \frac{1}{n^2}}{3 \lim 1 + 6 \lim \frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{2 - 4 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot 0}{3 + 6 \cdot 0} = \frac{2}{3}$$

You can apply the rules of calculation as the sequences in the final expression involving limits all converge, and we don't have to divide by zero.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - 5} = 0.$$

Let $\epsilon > 0$. Set $N = \max(\sqrt{10}, 1/\sqrt{\epsilon/2})$. Let $n > N$ be arbitrary. Then $n^2 - 5 > \frac{1}{2}n^2$ (as $n > \sqrt{10}$ and therefore $n^2 > 10$). Moreover we have

$$\left| \frac{1}{n^2 - 5} - 0 \right| = \frac{1}{n^2 - 5} < \frac{1}{n^2/2} = \frac{2}{n^2} < \frac{2}{N^2} \leq \epsilon$$

Thus we have shown that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - 5} = 0$.

Opgave / Exercise voortgezet (extra ruimte) / continued (extra space)

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