

Name: (print) _____

Solutions

Each problem is worth 2 points. Show all your work.

1. Prove that if
- F
- is a field and
- $a, b \in F$
- then
- $a(-b) = -(ab)$
- and
- $(-a)(-b) = ab$
- .

$$(a) \quad ab + a(-b) \underset{\text{(distr.)}}{=} a(b + (-b)) \underset{\text{(neg.)}}{=} a \cdot 0 \underset{\text{(mult. by zero)}}{=} 0$$

$$ab + (-ab) = 0 \Rightarrow \underset{\text{(unig. of neg.)}}{a(-b)} = -ab$$

$$(b) \quad \begin{aligned} (-a)(-b) - ab &\underset{\text{(def. of "-")}}{=} (-a)(-b) + (-ab) \\ &\underset{\text{(part (a))}}{=} (-a)(-b) + a(-b) \underset{\text{(distr., comm.)}}{=} ((-a) + a)(-b) \\ &\underset{\text{(neg.)}}{=} 0 \cdot (-b) \underset{\text{(comm.)}}{=} (-b) \underset{\text{(mult. by zero)}}{=} 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } (-a)(-b) = ab.$$

2. Prove that if
- $a > b$
- and
- $c < 0$
- then
- $ac < bc$
- .

$$\underset{\text{(def. ">")}}{a > b} \Rightarrow a - b > 0$$

$$\underset{\text{(def. "<")}}{c < 0} \Rightarrow -c > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underset{\text{Axiom I}}{(a-b)(-c) > 0} \Rightarrow -(a-b)c > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (a-b)c < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ac - bc < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow ac < bc$$

Please turn over...

3. Prove for any numbers a and b that $|a| - |b| \leq |a - b|$.

$$\Leftrightarrow |a| \leq |a - b| + |b| \quad \left(\text{add } |b| \text{ to both sides} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |(a - b) + b| \leq |a - b| + |b| \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{since} \\ (a - b) + b \\ = a + (-b) + b \\ = a + 0 = a \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{Set } A = a - b, \quad B = b$$

$$|A + B| \leq |A| + |B|$$

is true by the triangle inequality.

4. Prove by induction:

$$n, m \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow n + m \in \mathbb{N}.$$

If $m = 1$: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad n + 1 \in \mathbb{N}$ since $\mathbb{N}$ is inductive.

For $m \geq 1$ prove by induction.

$$\text{Set } S = \{m \in \mathbb{N} : \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad n + m \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

Then $1 \in S$ by the above.

If $k \in S$ then $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad n + k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\text{Then } \forall n \quad n + (k + 1) = \underbrace{(n + 1) + k}_{\in \mathbb{N} \text{ since } n \in \mathbb{N}} \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ since } k \in S$$

Therefore $k + 1 \in S$

S is inductive $\Rightarrow S = \mathbb{N}$.