

Announcements

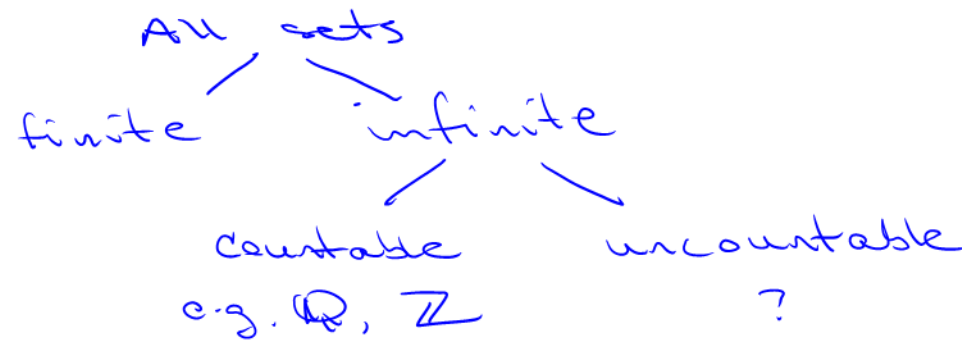
- PSI due Friday 7/27  
in lecture

# Econ 204 2018

## Lecture 2

### Outline

1. Cardinality (cont.)
2. Algebraic Structures: Fields and Vector Spaces
3. Axioms for  $\mathbf{R}$
4. Sup, Inf, and the Supremum Property
5. Intermediate Value Theorem



## Cardinality (cont.)

**Notation:** Given a set  $A$ ,  $2^A$  is the set of all subsets of  $A$ . This is the “power set” of  $A$ , also denoted  $P(A)$ .

Important example of an uncountable set:

**Theorem 1** (Cantor).  $2^{\mathbb{N}}$ , the set of all subsets of  $\mathbb{N}$ , is not countable.

*Proof.* Suppose  $2^{\mathbb{N}}$  is countable. Then there is a bijection  $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ . Let  $A_m = f(m)$ . We create an infinite matrix, whose

$(m, n)^{th}$  entry is 1 if  $n \in A_m$ , 0 otherwise:

			N					
			1	2	3	4	5	...
$A_1$	=	$\emptyset$	0	0	0	0	0	...
$A_2$	=	$\{1\}$	1	0	0	0	0	...
$2^N$	$A_3$	= $\{1, 2, 3\}$	1	1	1	0	0	...
	$A_4$	= N	1	1	1	1	1	...
	$A_5$	= $2N$	0	1	0	1	0	...
	$\vdots$		$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$

rows = indicator function of set  $A_m$

Now, on the main diagonal, change all the 0s to 1s and vice

versa:

[illegible]

for realizing:

Let

$$t_{mn} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n \in A_m \\ 0 & \text{if } n \notin A_m \end{cases}$$

indicator function  
of  $A_m$

Let  $A = \{m \in \mathbb{N} : t_{mm} = 0\}$ .

$$m \in A \Leftrightarrow t_{mm} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m \notin A_m$$

$$1 \in A \Leftrightarrow 1 \notin A_1 \text{ so } A \neq A_1$$

$$2 \in A \Leftrightarrow 2 \notin A_2 \text{ so } A \neq A_2$$

$\vdots$

$$m \in A \Leftrightarrow m \notin A_m \text{ so } A \neq A_m \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

Therefore,  $A \neq f(m)$  for any  $m$ , so  $f$  is not onto, contradiction.



attach to each set  $A$  "cardinality"  $|A|$

## Some Additional Facts About Cardinality

Recall we let  $|A|$  denote the cardinality of a set  $A$ .

- if  $A$  is numerically equivalent to  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  for some  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , then  $|A| = n$ .
- $A$  and  $B$  are numerically equivalent if and only if  $|A| = |B|$
- if  $|A| = n$  and  $A$  is a proper subset of  $B$  (that is,  $A \subseteq B$  and  $A \neq B$ ) then  $|A| < |B|$

- if  $A$  is countable and  $B$  is uncountable, then

$$n < |A| < |B| \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

- if  $A \subseteq B$  then  $|A| \leq |B|$
- if  $r : A \rightarrow B$  is 1-1, then  $|A| \leq |B|$
- if  $B$  is countable and  $A \subseteq B$ , then  $A$  is at most countable, that is,  $A$  is either empty, finite, or countable
- if  $r : A \rightarrow B$  is 1-1 and  $B$  is countable, then  $A$  is at most countable

# Algebraic Structures: Fields

**Definition 1.** A field  $\mathcal{F} = (F, +, \cdot)$  is a 3-tuple consisting of a set  $F$  and two binary operations  $+, \cdot : F \times F \rightarrow F$  such that

1. Associativity of  $+$ :

$$\forall \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in F, (\alpha + \beta) + \gamma = \alpha + (\beta + \gamma)$$

2. Commutativity of  $+$ :

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in F, \alpha + \beta = \beta + \alpha$$

3. Existence of additive identity:

there exists a unique  $0 \in F$  s.t.  $\forall \alpha \in F, \alpha + 0 = 0 + \alpha = \alpha$



4. *Existence of additive inverse:*

$$\forall \alpha \in F \ \exists! (-\alpha) \in F \text{ s.t. } \alpha + (-\alpha) = (-\alpha) + \alpha = 0$$

*Define*  $\alpha - \beta = \alpha + (-\beta)$

5. *Associativity of  $\cdot$  :*

$$\forall \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in F, \ (\alpha \cdot \beta) \cdot \gamma = \alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot \gamma)$$

6. *Commutativity of  $\cdot$  :*

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in F, \ \alpha \cdot \beta = \beta \cdot \alpha$$

7. *Existence of multiplicative identity:*

$$\exists! 1 \in F \text{ s.t. } 1 \neq 0 \text{ and } \forall \alpha \in F, \ \alpha \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot \alpha = \alpha$$

8. *Existence of multiplicative inverse:*

$$\forall \alpha \in F \text{ s.t. } \alpha \neq 0 \exists! \alpha^{-1} \in F \text{ s.t. } \alpha \cdot \alpha^{-1} = \alpha^{-1} \cdot \alpha = 1$$

Define  $\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \alpha\beta^{-1}$ . (  $\beta \neq 0$  )

9. *Distributivity of multiplication over addition:*

$$\forall \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in F, \alpha \cdot (\beta + \gamma) = \alpha \cdot \beta + \alpha \cdot \gamma$$

# Fields

## Examples:

*real numbers*

- $\mathbf{R}$  *standard  $+$ ,  $\cdot$*

*complex numbers*

- $\mathbf{C} = \{x + iy : x, y \in \mathbf{R}\}$ .  $i^2 = -1$ , so *(standard  $+$ ,  $\cdot$ )*

$$(x + iy)(w + iz) = xw + ixz + iwy + i^2yz = (xw - yz) + i(xz + wy)$$

*standard  $+$ ,  $\cdot$*

- $\mathbf{Q}$ :  $\mathbf{Q} \subset \mathbf{R}$ ,  $\mathbf{Q} \neq \mathbf{R}$ .  $\mathbf{Q}$  is closed under  $+$ ,  $\cdot$ , taking additive and multiplicative inverses; the field axioms are inherited from the field axioms on  $\mathbf{R}$ , so  $\mathbf{Q}$  is a field.  *$+$ ,  $\cdot$  :  $\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}$*

$+$ ,  $\cdot$  standard in  $\mathbb{Q}$

- $\mathbb{N}$  is not a field: no additive identity.

$n+m \neq n$  for any  
 $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$

$+$ ,  $\cdot$  standard in  $\mathbb{Q}$

- $\mathbb{Z}$  is not a field; no multiplicative inverse for 2.

$\nexists z \in \mathbb{Z}$  s.t.  
 $2z = 1$

- $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ , the smallest field containing  $\mathbb{Q} \cup \{\sqrt{2}\}$ . Take  $\mathbb{Q}$ , add  $\sqrt{2}$ , and close up under  $+$ ,  $\cdot$ , taking additive and multiplicative inverses. One can show

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) = \{q + r\sqrt{2} : q, r \in \mathbb{Q}\}$$

For example,

$$(q + r\sqrt{2})^{-1} = \frac{q}{q^2 - 2r^2} - \frac{r}{q^2 - 2r^2}\sqrt{2}$$

- A finite field:  $F_2 = (\{0, 1\}, +, \cdot)$  where *we define*

$$\begin{array}{rclcl}
 & 0 + 0 & = & 0 & 0 \cdot 0 & = & 0 \\
 0 + 1 & = & 1 + 0 & = & 1 & 0 \cdot 1 & = & 1 \cdot 0 & = & 0 \\
 & 1 + 1 & = & 0 & 1 \cdot 1 & = & 1
 \end{array}$$

( "Arithmetic mod 2" )

$$1 = -1$$

$(F, +, \cdot)$

## Vector Spaces

**Definition 2.** A vector space is a 4-tuple  $(V, F, +, \cdot)$  where  $V$  is a set of elements, called vectors,  $F$  is a field,  $+$  is a binary operation on  $V$  called vector addition, and  $\cdot : F \times V \rightarrow V$  is called scalar multiplication, satisfying

1. Associativity of  $+$ :

$$\forall x, y, z \in V, (x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$$

2. Commutativity of  $+$ :

$$\forall x, y \in V, x + y = y + x$$

3. *Existence of vector additive identity:*

$$\exists! 0 \in V \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in V, x + 0 = 0 + x = x$$

4. *Existence of vector additive inverse:*

$$\forall x \in V \exists! (-x) \in V \text{ s.t. } x + (-x) = (-x) + x = 0$$

*Define  $x - y$  to be  $x + (-y)$ .*

5. *Distributivity of scalar multiplication over vector addition:*

$$\forall \alpha \in F, x, y \in V, \alpha \cdot (x + y) = \alpha \cdot x + \alpha \cdot y$$

6. *Distributivity of scalar multiplication over scalar addition:*

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in F, x \in V \quad (\alpha + \beta) \cdot x = \alpha \cdot x + \beta \cdot x$$

7. *Associativity of  $\cdot$  :*

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in F, x \in V \quad (\alpha \cdot \beta) \cdot x = \alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot x)$$

8. *Multiplicative identity:*

$$\forall x \in V \quad 1 \cdot x = x$$

( Note that 1 is the multiplicative identity in  $F$ ;  $1 \notin V$  )

" $V$  is a vector space over  $F$ "  
or " $V$  over  $F$ "



# Vector Spaces

## Examples:

1.  $\mathbf{R}^n$  over  $\mathbf{R}$ .

2.  $\mathbf{R}$  is a vector space over  $\mathbf{Q}$ :

(scalar multiplication)  $q \cdot r = qr$  (product in  $\mathbf{R}$ )

$\mathbf{R}$  is not finite-dimensional over  $\mathbf{Q}$ , i.e.  $\mathbf{R}$  is not  $\mathbf{Q}^n$  for any  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ .

3.  $\mathbf{R}$  is a vector space over  $\mathbf{R}$ .

4.  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$  is a vector space over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . As a vector space, it is  $\mathbb{Q}^2$ ; as a field, you need to take the funny field multiplication.

i.e.,  $(q, r)$  versus  $q + r\sqrt{2}$

5.  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2})$ , as a vector space over  $\mathbb{Q}$ , is  $\mathbb{Q}^3$ .

6.  $(F_2)^n$  is a *finite* vector space over  $F_2$ .

$f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

7.  $C([0, 1])$ , the space of all continuous real-valued functions on  $[0, 1]$ , is a vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$ .

- vector addition:  $f, g \in C([0, 1])$

Define  $f+g: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by

$$(f+g)(t) = f(t) + g(t)$$

$\forall t \in [0, 1]$

Note we define the function  $f + g$  by specifying what value it takes for each  $t \in [0, 1]$ .

- scalar multiplication:

$$(\alpha f)(t) = \alpha(f(t)) \quad \forall t \in [0, 1]$$

- vector additive identity:  $0$  is the function which is identically zero:  $0(t) = 0$  for all  $t \in [0, 1]$ .
- vector additive inverse:

$$(-f)(t) = -(f(t)) \quad \forall t \in [0, 1]$$

# Axioms for $\mathbf{R}$

1.  $\mathbf{R}$  is a field with the usual operations  $+$ ,  $\cdot$ , additive identity 0, and multiplicative identity 1.

2. **Order Axiom:** There is a complete ordering  $\leq$ , i.e.  $\leq$  is reflexive, transitive, antisymmetric ( $\alpha \leq \beta, \beta \leq \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta$ ) with the property that

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{R} \text{ either } \alpha \leq \beta \text{ or } \beta \leq \alpha$$

The order is compatible with  $+$  and  $\cdot$ , i.e.

$$\forall \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbf{R} \begin{cases} \alpha \leq \beta \Rightarrow \alpha + \gamma \leq \beta + \gamma \\ \alpha \leq \beta, 0 \leq \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha\gamma \leq \beta\gamma \end{cases}$$

$\alpha \geq \beta$  means  $\beta \leq \alpha$ .  $\alpha < \beta$  means  $\alpha \leq \beta$  and  $\alpha \neq \beta$ .

## Completeness Axiom

3. **Completeness Axiom:** Suppose  $L, H \subseteq \mathbf{R}$ ,  $L \neq \emptyset \neq H$  satisfy

$$\ell \leq h \quad \forall \ell \in L, h \in H$$

Then

$$\exists \alpha \in \mathbf{R} \text{ s.t. } \ell \leq \alpha \leq h \quad \forall \ell \in L, h \in H$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \alpha & \\ L & \downarrow & H \\ \text{---} & \cdot & \text{---} \end{array}$$

The Completeness Axiom differentiates  $\mathbf{R}$  from  $\mathbf{Q}$ :  $\mathbf{Q}$  satisfies all the axioms for  $\mathbf{R}$  except the Completeness Axiom.

## Sups, Infs, and the Supremum Property

**Definition 3.** Suppose  $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ . We say  $u$   <sup>$\in \mathbb{R}$</sup>  is an upper bound for  $X$  if

$$x \leq u \quad \forall x \in X$$

and  $\ell$   <sup>$\in \mathbb{R}$</sup>  is a lower bound for  $X$  if

$$\ell \leq x \quad \forall x \in X$$

$X$  is bounded above if there is an upper bound for  $X$ , and bounded below if there is a lower bound for  $X$ .

**Definition 4.** Suppose  $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  is bounded above. The supremum of  $X$ , written  $\sup X$ , is the least upper bound for  $X$ , i.e.  $\sup X$  satisfies

$$\sup X \geq x \quad \forall x \in X \quad (\sup X \text{ is an upper bound})$$

$$\forall y < \sup X \quad \exists x \in X \text{ s.t. } x > y \quad (\text{there is no smaller upper bound})$$

Analogously, suppose  $X$  is bounded below. The infimum of  $X$ , written  $\inf X$ , is the greatest lower bound for  $X$ , i.e.  $\inf X$  satisfies

$$\inf X \leq x \quad \forall x \in X \quad (\inf X \text{ is a lower bound})$$

$$\forall y > \inf X \quad \exists x \in X \text{ s.t. } x < y \quad (\text{there is no greater lower bound})$$

If  $X$  is not bounded above, write  $\sup X = \infty$ . If  $X$  is not bounded below, write  $\inf X = -\infty$ . Convention:  $\sup \emptyset = -\infty$ ,  $\inf \emptyset = +\infty$ .

# The Supremum Property

**The Supremum Property:** Every nonempty set of real numbers that is bounded above has a supremum, which is a real number. Every nonempty set of real numbers that is bounded below has an infimum, which is a real number.

**Note:**  $\sup X$  need not be an element of  $X$ . For example,  $\sup(0, 1) = 1 \notin (0, 1)$ .



# The Supremum Property

**Theorem 2** (Theorem 6.8, plus . . . ). *The Supremum Property and the Completeness Axiom are equivalent.*

*Proof.* Assume the Completeness Axiom. Let  $X \subseteq \mathbf{R}$  be a nonempty set that is bounded above. Let  $U$  be the set of all upper bounds for  $X$ . Since  $X$  is bounded above,  $U \neq \emptyset$ . If  $x \in X$  and  $u \in U$ ,  $x \leq u$  since  $u$  is an upper bound for  $X$ . So

$$x \leq u \quad \forall x \in X, u \in U$$

By the Completeness Axiom,

$$\exists \alpha \in \mathbf{R} \text{ s.t. } x \leq \alpha \leq u \quad \forall x \in X, u \in U$$

$\alpha$  is an upper bound for  $X$ , and it is less than or equal to every other upper bound for  $X$ , so it is the least upper bound for  $X$ ,

so  $\sup X = \alpha \in \mathbf{R}$ . The case in which  $X$  is bounded below is similar. Thus, the Supremum Property holds.

Conversely, assume the Supremum Property. Suppose  $L, H \subseteq \mathbf{R}$ ,  $L \neq \emptyset \neq H$ , and

$$\ell \leq h \quad \forall \ell \in L, h \in H$$

Since  $L \neq \emptyset$  and  $L$  is bounded above (by any element of  $H$ ),  $\alpha = \sup L$  exists and is real. By the definition of supremum,  $\alpha$  is an upper bound for  $L$ , so

$$\ell \leq \alpha \quad \forall \ell \in L$$

Suppose  $h \in H$ . Then  $h$  is an upper bound for  $L$ , so by the definition of supremum,  $\alpha \leq h$ . Therefore, we have shown that

$$\ell \leq \alpha \leq h \quad \forall \ell \in L, h \in H$$

so the Completeness Axiom holds. □

# Archimedean Property

**Theorem 3** (Archimedean Property, Theorem 6.10 + ...).

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbf{R}, y > 0 \exists n \in \mathbf{N} \text{ s.t. } ny = \underbrace{(y + \cdots + y)}_{n \text{ times}} > x$$

*Proof.* Exercise. This is a nice exercise in proof by contradiction, using the Supremum Property. □

## Intermediate Value Theorem

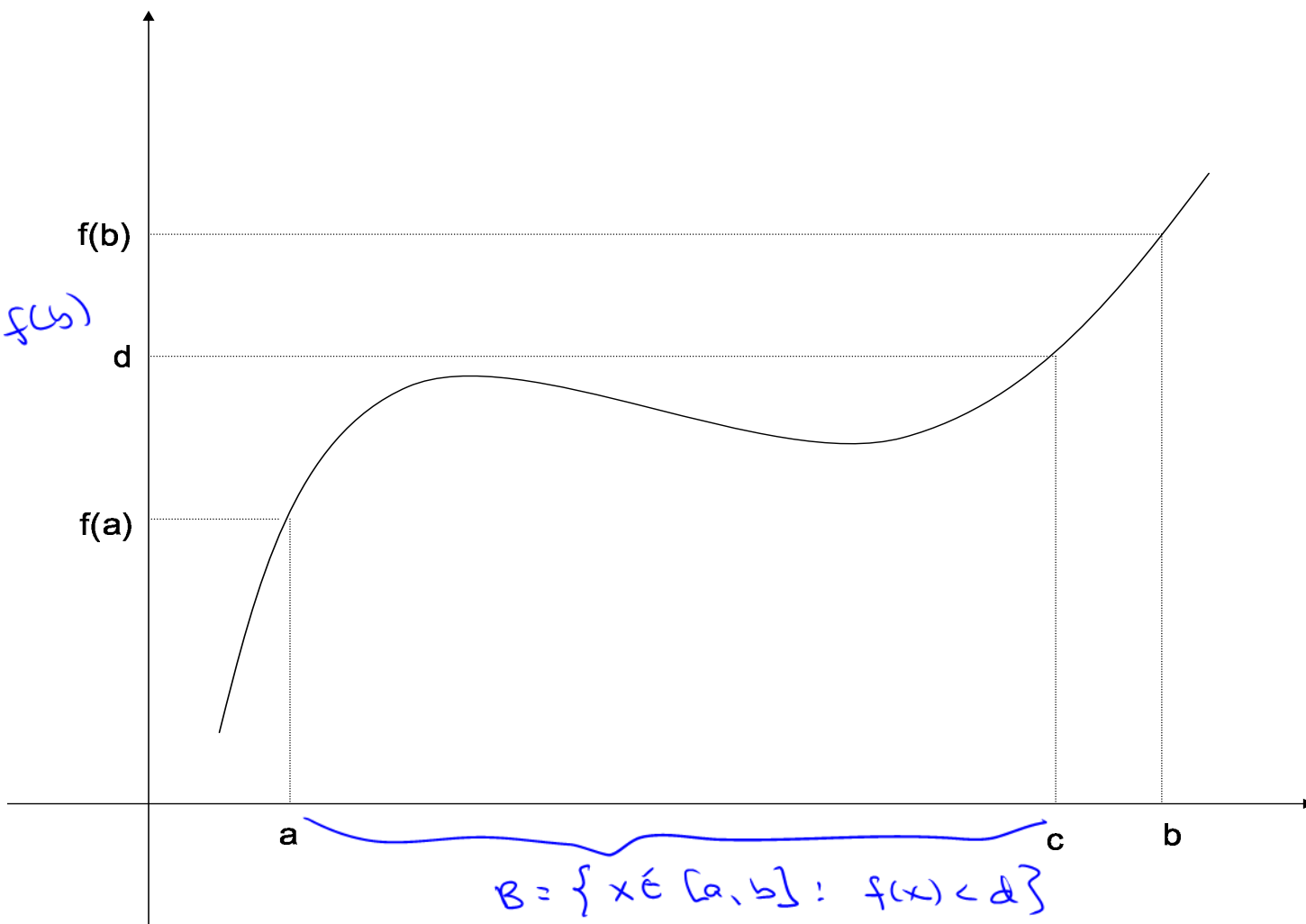
**Theorem 4** (Intermediate Value Theorem). Suppose  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous, and  $f(a) < d < f(b)$ . Then there exists  $c \in (a, b)$  such that  $f(c) = d$ . cR

*Proof.* Later, we will give a slick proof. Here, we give a bare-hands proof using the Supremum Property. Let

$$B = \{x \in [a, b] : f(x) < d\}$$

$a \in B$ , so  $B \neq \emptyset$ ;  $B \subseteq [a, b]$ , so  $B$  is bounded above. By the Supremum Property,  $\sup B$  exists and is real so let  $c = \sup B$ . Since  $a \in B$ ,  $c \geq a$ .  $B \subseteq [a, b]$ , so  $c \leq b$ . Therefore,  $c \in [a, b]$ .

$$f(a) < d < f(b)$$



$$B = \{x \in [a, b] : f(x) < d\}$$

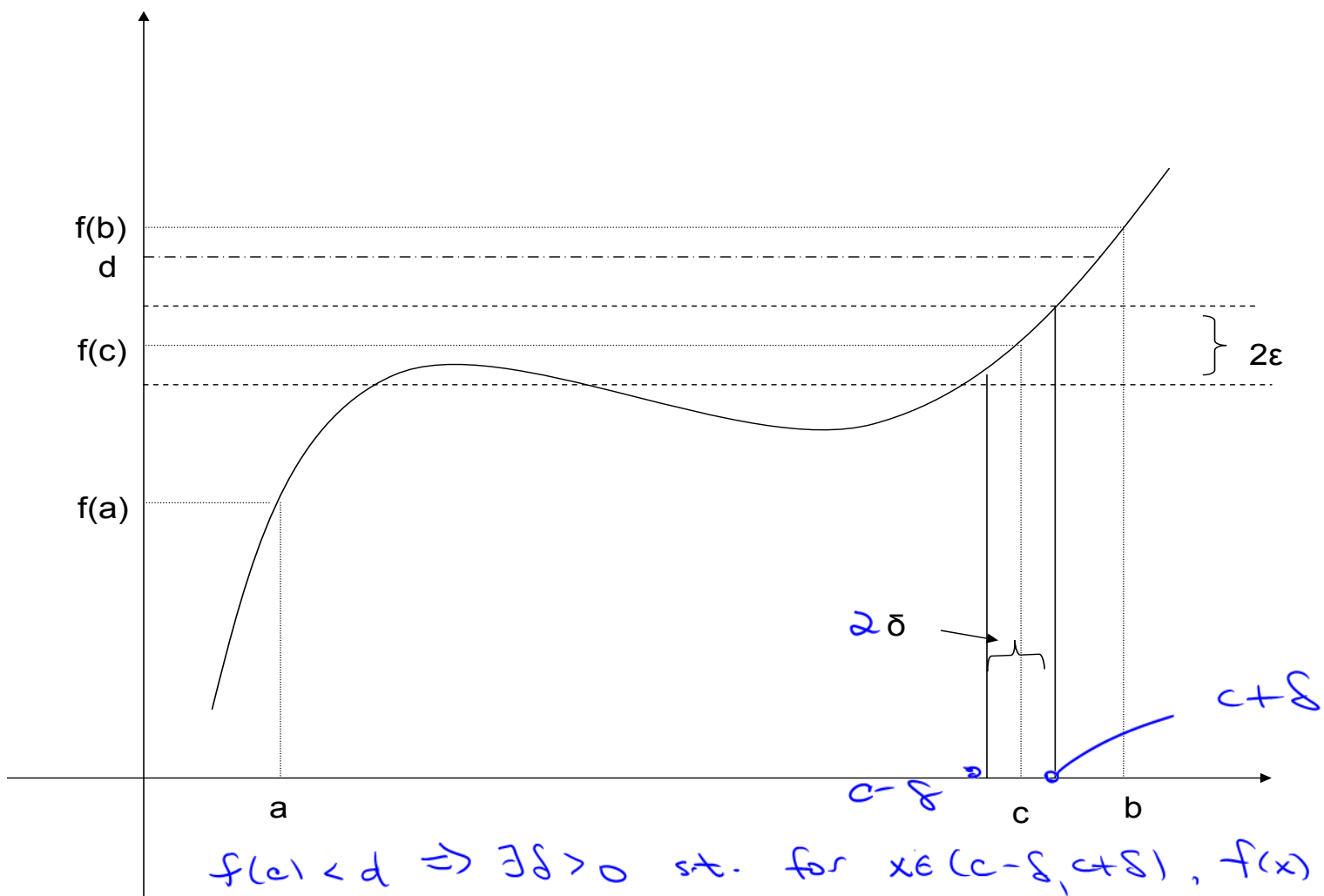
$$c = \sup B$$

$$\text{Claim: } f(c) = d$$

We claim that  $f(c) = d$ . If not, suppose  $f(c) < d$ . Then since  $f(b) > d$ ,  $c \neq b$ , so  $c < b$ . Let  $\varepsilon = \frac{d-f(c)}{2} > 0$ . Since  $f$  is continuous at  $c$ , there exists  $\delta > 0$  such that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{|x - c| < \delta} &\Rightarrow |f(x) - f(c)| < \varepsilon \\
 &\Rightarrow \underline{f(x)} < f(c) + \varepsilon \\
 &= f(c) + \frac{d-f(c)}{2} \\
 &= \frac{f(c)+d}{2} \\
 &\quad \circlearrowleft < \frac{d+d}{2} \\
 &= \underline{d}
 \end{aligned}$$

so  $(c, c + \delta) \subseteq B$ , so  $c \neq \sup B$ , contradiction.



$f(c) < d \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$  st. for  $x \in (c-\delta, c+\delta)$ ,  $f(x) < d$   
 $\Rightarrow c \notin \sup B$

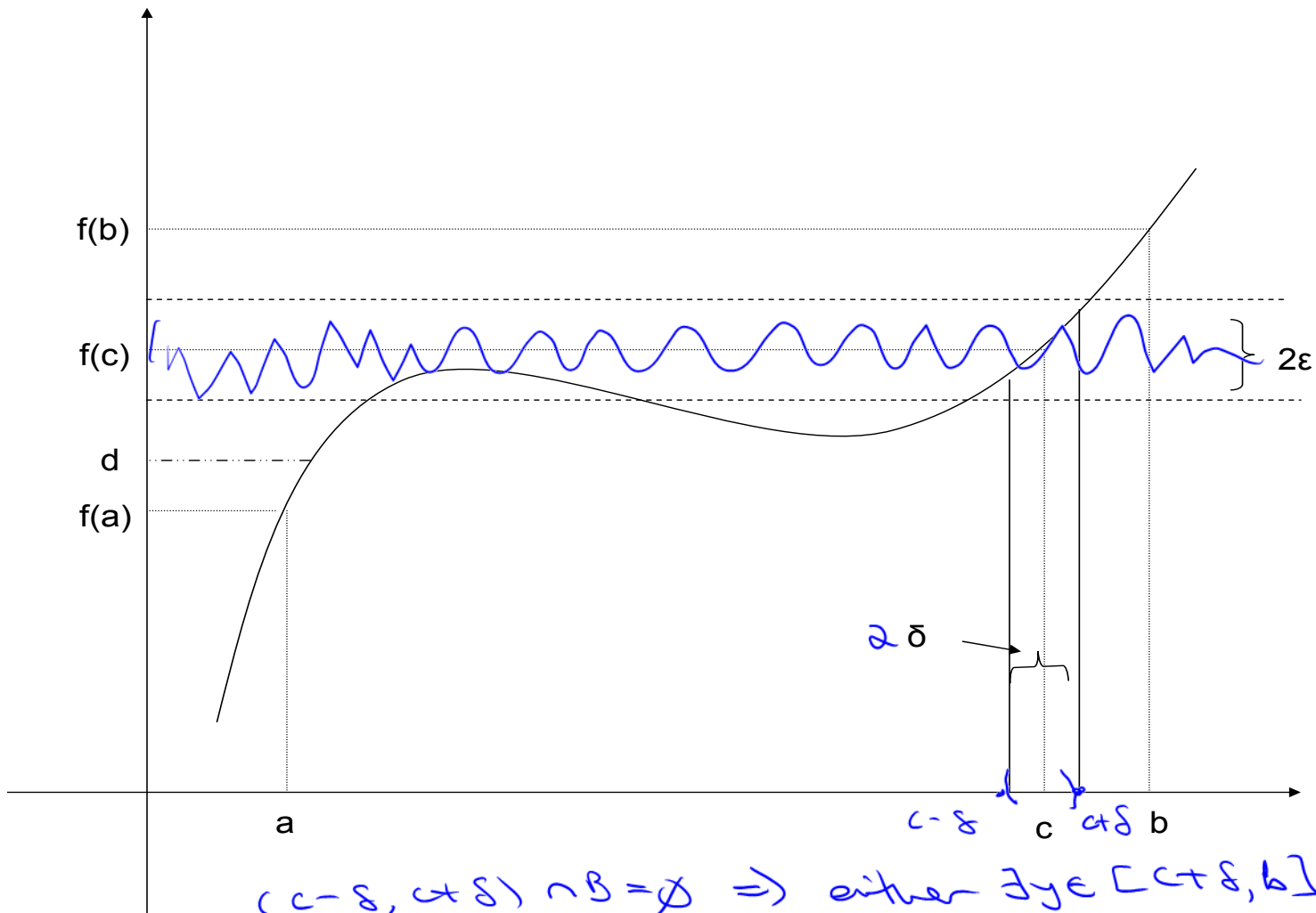
Suppose  $f(c) > d$ . Then since  $f(a) < d$ ,  $a \neq c$ , so  $c > a$ . Let  $\varepsilon = \frac{f(c)-d}{2} > 0$ . Since  $f$  is continuous at  $c$ , there exists  $\delta > 0$  such that

$$\begin{aligned}
 |x - c| < \delta &\Rightarrow |f(x) - f(c)| < \varepsilon \\
 &\Rightarrow f(x) > f(c) - \varepsilon \\
 &= f(c) - \frac{f(c)-d}{2} \\
 &= \frac{f(c)+d}{2} \\
 &> \frac{d+d}{2} \\
 &= d
 \end{aligned}$$

so  $(c-\delta, c+\delta) \cap B = \emptyset$ . So either there exists  $x \in B$  with  $x \geq c+\delta$  (in which case  $c$  is not an upper bound for  $B$ ) or  $c-\delta$  is an upper bound for  $B$  (in which case  $c$  is not the least upper bound for  $B$ ); in either case,  $c \neq \sup B$ , contradiction.



$$f(c) > d \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } f(x) > d \quad \forall x \in (c-\delta, c+\delta)$$



$(c-\delta, c+\delta) \cap B = \emptyset \Rightarrow$  either  $\exists y \in [c+\delta, b] \cap B$   
 or  $B \subseteq [a, c-\delta]$   
 in either case,  $c \neq \sup B$

Since  $f(c) \not\leq d$ ,  $f(c) \not\geq d$ , and the order is complete,  $f(c) = d$ .  
Since  $f(a) < d$  and  $f(b) > d$ ,  $a \neq c \neq b$ , so  $c \in (a, b)$ .  $\square$

**Corollary 1.** *There exists  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $x^2 = 2$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $f(x) = x^2$ , for  $x \in [0, 2]$ .  $f$  is continuous (Why?).  
 $f(0) = 0 < 2$  and  $f(2) = 4 > 2$ , so by the Intermediate Value Theorem, there exists  $c \in (0, 2)$  such that  $f(c) = 2$ , i.e. such that  $c^2 = 2$ . □