1. Let S and T be nonempty subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$  with the following property:

$$s \leq t$$
 for all  $s \in S$  and  $t \in T$ .

- (a) Show the S is bounded above and that T is bounded below.
- (b) Prove that  $\sup S \leq \inf T$ .
- (c) Exhibit an example of such sets S and T where  $S \cap T$  is nonempty.
- (d) Exhibit an example of sets S and T where  $\sup S = \inf T$  and  $S \cap T$  is the empty set.

2. Prove that 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^3 = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} k\right)^2$$
 for every natural number *n*.

3. Suppose that S is a nonempty set of integers that is bounded below. Show that S has a minimum.

Note: This exercise requires the following definition (which your textbook assumes without formally stating):

**Definition.** Let S be a nonempty subset of  $\mathbb{R}$ .

- (a) If S contains a largest element  $s_0$  [that is,  $s_0 \in S$  and  $s \leq s_0$  for all  $s \in S$ ], then we call  $s_0$  the maximum of S and write  $s_0 = \max S$ .
- (b) If S contains a smallest element, then we call the smallest element the *minimum* of S and write  $s_0 = \min S$ .
- 4. Given a real number a, define  $S := \{x \in \mathbb{Q} \mid x < a\}$ . Prove that  $\sup S = a$ .
- 5. Suppose  $a \leq \frac{1}{n}$  for every natural number n. Show that  $a \leq 0$ .
- 6. Let x and y be real numbers. Use the triangle inequality to prove that  $||x| |y|| \le |x + y|$ .