

## Math 554

## Homework

**Problem 1.** Since we spent some time looking at binomial coefficients, here is an interesting formula relating them to derivatives. You know the product rule

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$$

Using this it is not hard to check that for the second and third derivatives we have

$$(fg)'' = f''g + 2f'g' + fg'', \quad (fg)''' = f'''g + 3f''g' + 3f'g'' + fg''.$$

This leads to the conjecture

$$(fg)^{(n)} = \sum_{m=0}^n \binom{n}{m} f^{(m)} g^{(n-m)}$$

where  $f^{(m)}$  is the  $m$ -th derivative of  $f$  and by convention  $f^{(0)} = f$ . Prove this by induction. *Hint:* The only property of the binomial coefficients you should need is the Pascal property  $\binom{n+1}{m} = \binom{n}{m} + \binom{n}{m-1}$ .

**Problem 2.** We will be working with sets and doing operations like taking unions, intersections, and compliments of sets. I am assuming that this is mostly review. In the text look at the section **Some Set Theory** on pages 19 – 21. Do problems 1 and 2 on page 27 of the text to be handed on Monday.

**Problem 3.** The definitions I want you to know by Monday for the quiz from Definitions 1.3.2 (Page 21) and 1.3.4 (Page 23). In particular know the definitions of the following

- (a) An  $\varepsilon$  **neighborhood** of  $x_0$ .
- (b)  $x_0$  is an **interior point** of  $S$ .
- (c) The **interior** of  $S$ .
- (d)  $S$  is an **open** set.
- (e)  $S$  is a **closed** set.
- (f)  $x_0$  is a **limit point** of  $S$ .
- (g)  $x_0$  is a **boundary point** of  $S$ .
- (h) The **boundary**,  $\partial S$ , of  $S$ .
- (i) The **closure**,  $\overline{S}$ , of  $S$ .