

1. In class, we proved the Triangle Inequality using an observation regarding absolute value. This time, however, we are going to take the long way to the proof. Using cases, prove

$$\text{For all real numbers } x \text{ and } y, |x + y| \leq |x| + |y|$$

2. Define A as the average of the n numbers, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n . Prove that at least one of the x_1, \dots, x_n is greater than or equal to A .

3. Let a and b be integers with $a \neq 0$. If a does not divide b , then the equation $ax^3 + bx + (b + a) = 0$ does not have a solution that is a natural number.

(Hint: It may be necessary to factor a sum of cubes. Recall that $u^3 + v^3 = (u + v)(u^2 - uv + v^2)$.)

4. Prove the following proposition

For all sets A, B , and C that are subsets of some universal set, if

$$A \cap B = A \cap C \text{ and } A^c \cap B = A^c \cap C, \text{ then } B = C.$$