

Homework due Thursday, April 20

1. There will be a quiz on Thursday, April 20 on Cantor set and on arithmetic in different bases.

2. Let D be a "middle $\frac{1}{5}$ Cantor set",

i. e. $D = \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} D_n$, where

$$D_0 = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ 0 \qquad \qquad \qquad 1 \end{array}$$

$$D_1 = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ 0 \qquad \frac{2}{5} \quad \frac{3}{5} \qquad 1 \end{array}$$

$$D_2 = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ 0 \quad \frac{4}{25} \quad \frac{6}{25} \quad \frac{2}{5} \quad \frac{3}{5} \qquad 1 \end{array}$$

$\vdots$

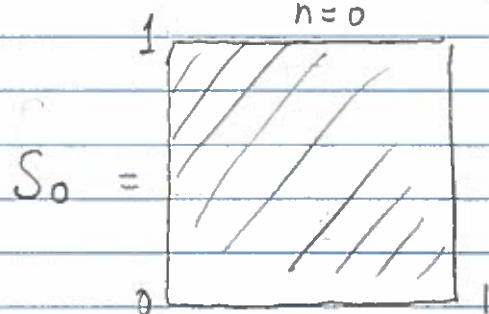
To get from D_{n-1} to D_n we remove middle $\frac{1}{5}$ of each of the intervals in D_{n-1} .

- a) Find a formula for the number of closed intervals in D_n and for length of each interval. What is the total length of D_n ?
- b) Does D contain any intervals? Please explain
- c) How can one decide if $x \in D$? Please explain.
- d) Given two examples of points in D which are not endpoints of any intervals in D_n .

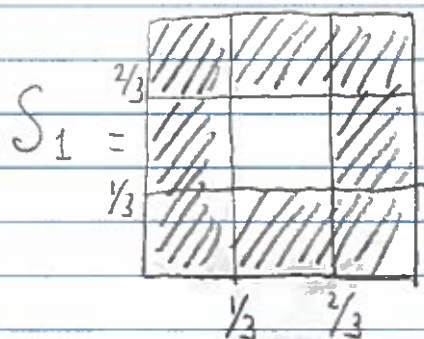
- e) Prove that D is uncountable.
- f) What is the similarity dimension of D ?

3. Let S be the Sierpinski carpet,

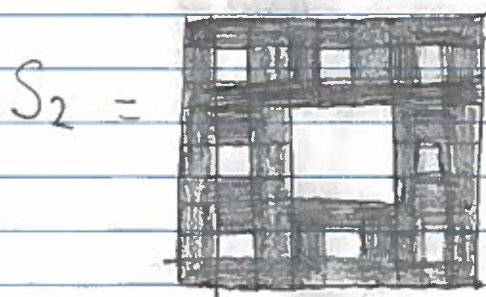
i.e. $S = \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} S_n$, where



= solid square with side 1.



= S_0 with middle square with side $1/3$ removed



= S_1 with middle $1/9$ square removed from each of the squares in S_1 .

- a) Find a formula for the number of closed squares in S_n and for the area of each square. What is the total area of S_n ?
- b) Does S contain any squares? Please explain.

- c) How can one decide if a point (x,y) is in S ? Please explain.
- d) Give two examples of points in S which are not on the boundary of any of the removed squares.
- e) Prove that S and $[0,1]$ have the same cardinality.
- f) What is the similarity dimension of S .

4. A real number r is called algebraic if r is a solution of a polynomial equation $a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 = 0$. For example $\sqrt{2}$ is algebraic since it solves $x^2 - 2 = 0$. Number $\sqrt{2} + 1$ is also algebraic since it solves $x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$, i.e. $(\sqrt{2} + 1)^2 - 2(\sqrt{2} + 1) - 1 = 0$. It is known that numbers π and e are not algebraic.

- a) Prove that the number $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ is algebraic.
- b) Is the set of all algebraic numbers countable or uncountable?