Pigeonhole Theorem

Let S be a finite set with $|S| = n$ and let $f : S \to S$ be a function from S to itself. Suppose that f is injective. Then f is also surjective.

Since f is injective, we have $|f(S)| = |S| = n$. Because $f(S)$ is a subset of S with the same number of elements as S, it follows that $f(S) = S$. Therefore f is surjective.

Let p be a prime number. Then $\sqrt{p}$ is irrational.

Assume for the sake of contradiction that $\sqrt{p}$ is rational. Then there exist integers a and b with $b \neq 0$ such that $\sqrt{p} = \frac{a}{b}$ and $\gcd(a, b) = 1$.

Squaring both sides gives $p = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$, so $a^2 = pb^2$. This shows that p divides a^2. Since p is prime, it must also divide a. Write $a = pk$ for some integer k.

Substituting back, we obtain $p^2k^2 = pb^2$, which simplifies to $b^2 = pk^2$. Hence p divides b as well. But then p is a common divisor of a and b, contradicting the assumption that $\gcd(a, b) = 1$. Therefore $\sqrt{p}$ is irrational.

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin(x)}{x}\,dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}, \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}, \quad \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0\left(\mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}\right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{pmatrix} A & D & G \\ B & E & H \\ C & F & I \end{pmatrix}$$

The Hopper Log Service Company regrets

Proof of step n by induction.

1. n = 1 by base case.
2. n = k by assumption.
3. n = k+1 by step 2 and step 1.

Let $\mathcal{C}$ be the set of all finite sets whose elements are themselves finite sets. Define a function $\text{rank} : \mathcal{C} \to \mathbb{N}$ by $\text{rank}(S) = 0$ if $S = \emptyset$, and $\text{rank}(S) = 1 + \max\{\text{rank}(x) : x \in S\}$ otherwise. Show that rank is well-defined.

Proof. We proceed by induction on the size of S. If $S = \emptyset$, then $\text{rank}(S) = 0$ by definition, so the base case is immediate. Now suppose that $\text{rank}(S)$ is well-defined for every finite set S with $|S| \leq k$, and let T be a finite set with $|T| = k + 1$. Since T is finite, the set $\{\text{rank}(x) : x \in T\}$ is a finite subset of $\mathbb{N}$, and therefore it has a maximum element m. Hence $\text{rank}(T) = 1 + m$ is uniquely determined. $\square$

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PART
A Point (x_1, y_1)
B (x_2, y_2)
M Midpoint $\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1+y_2}{2}\right)$

x_1 and x_2 are x-coordinates

The line $\overline{AB}$ is parallel to the x-axis if $y_1 = y_2$.
The line $\overline{AB}$ is parallel to the y-axis if $x_1 = x_2$.

• The Pythagorean theorem:
$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ where a and b are the lengths of the legs of a right triangle, and c is the length of the hypotenuse.
• The distance between two points A and B is the length of $\overline{AB}$.
• The Pythagorean theorem is used to find the distance between two points.
• The distance between points $A(x_1, y_1)$ and $B(x_2, y_2)$ is $AB = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$.

$y_2 - y_1$ is the change in y between A and B.
$x_2 - x_1$ is the change in x between A and B.
$\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$ is the distance between A and B.
$\sqrt{\text{change in } x^2 + \text{change in } y^2}$ is the distance between A and B.
$\sqrt{\text{run}^2 + \text{rise}^2}$ is the distance between A and B.
$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ is the distance between A and B.
$\sqrt{\text{leg}^2 + \text{leg}^2}$ is the distance between A and B.
$\sqrt{\text{horizontal change}^2 + \text{vertical change}