Prove It On Me Chapman Erin D

3. equivalence relations 3.1. definition of an equivalence ... *- r on v by vrw iff v is adjacent to w. prove or disprove: r is an equivalence relation on v. 3.3. equivalence classes. definition 3.3.1. (1) let r be an equivalence relation on a and let a ∈ a. the set [a] = {x|arx} is called the equivalence class of a. (2) the element in the bracket in the above notation is called the representa-* ***trig identities worksheet 3.4 name: prove each identity;*** *- trig prove each identity; 1 . 1 . secx - tanx sinx - - secx 3. sec8sin8 tan8+ cot8 sin' 8 5 s ' y -sin ., y = 12" - sin y 7. sec2 e sec2 e-1 csc2 e identities worksheet 3.4 name: 2. 1 + cos x = esc x + cot x sinx* ***mathematical induction - home - math*** *- mathematical induction tom davis 1 knocking down dominoes the natural numbers, n, is the set of all non-negative integers: n = {0,1,2,3,...}. quite often we wish to prove some mathematical statement about every member of n.* ***1) given: 1 and 4 are supplementary. prove*** *- 13) write a paragraph proof. given: a b a b m,, prove: m proof: a ll b and a l means that l b since a line perpendicular to parallel lines is perpendicular to both lines (thm 3-9). since l b and we are given b m, then l ll m since two lines perpendicular to the same line must be parallel to each other (thm 3-8)* ***real analysis i some examples 1. prove that a b c)=(a b a ...*** *- prove that any nonempty open interval (a,b) contains an infinite number of rational numbers. proof: by assumption there is a rational number, call it y, between a and b. note that a*