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Solutions to Problem Set 3 Math 893 Solutions to Problem Set 3 #1 Show that a group and its opposite group are isomorphic. #2 relation between subgroups of G and subgroups of G/N

~~Solutions to Problem Set 3~~

Solutions to Problem Set 3 1. (MU 3.3) Suppose that we roll a standard fair die 100 times. Let X be the sum of the numbers that appear over the 100 rolls. Use Chebyshev's inequality to bound P[|X 350| 50]. Let X i be the number on the face of the die for roll i. Let X be the sum of the dice rolls. Therefore X = P 100 i=1 X i. By linearity of expectation, we write E[X] =

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Solutions - Problem set 3 ETHZürich HS2020 convergesinXforn. Hence,(y

Nn) nN

isaconvergentsubsequenceof(y n) nN.
Since (y n) nN isCauchy,itconvergest
othesamelimitinX. Thus,Xiscomplete.
Solution of 3.3: IfZXhasnon-
emptyinteriorZ
6=,thenthereexistszZand >0
suchthatB (z) Z ,whereB (z) denotes

theballofradius□aroundzin(X,k·k) and□B

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Download Ebook Problem Set 3 Solutions fraction of income spent on (nuts) x 1: a a+b. (The problem only asks for berries.) Notice how neither fraction depends on income m or the

prices of the two goods, p Problem Set 3: Solutions Handout 13: Problem Set 3 Solutions 3 Solution: Because 4p cn , we know that p has O(lg n) bits. Assuming that ...

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Solution to Problem Set #3 Oct. 24 2001 Exercise 2 (page 46) (The problem is not restated.) i. The variational equation is a(wh,uh)+(wh,uh) =(wh, f)+wh (0)h Let uh =vh +gh, then, a(wh,vh)+(wh,vh) =(wh, f)+wh (0)ha(wh, gh)(w,gh) ii. Let and = =

n A A A wh c N 1 = = n A A A vh d N 1 1A (,) (0) (,) (,) (,) (,) 1 1 1 1 111 h n A A A h n A A A n A A A n A A A n B B B n A

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Solutions to Problem Set 3: Limits and closures Problem 1. Let Xbe a topological space and A;B⊂X. a.Show that A[B= A[B. b.Show that A\B⊂A\B.

c.Give an example of X, A, and Bsuch that A\B6= A\B. d.Let Y be a subset of Xsuch that AY. Denote by Athe closure of A in X, and equip Y with the subspace topology. Describe the closure of A in Y in terms of Aand Y.

~~Solutions to Problem Set 3: Limits and~~

closures

Problem Set 3, Spring 2014 Solutions Problem 1. (10 pts.) (a) We have. P (A)=P (B)=P (C)=1 / 2. Writing the outcome of die 1 first, we can easily list all outcomes in the following intersections. A B = {(1, 1), (1, 3), (1, 5), (3, 1), (3, 3), (3, 5), (5, 1), (5, 3), (5, 5)} A C = {(1, 2), (1, 4), (1, 6), (3, 2), (3, 4), (3, 6), (5, 2), (5, 4), (5, 6)} B C = {(2, 1), (4, 1), (6, 1), (2, 3), (4, 3), (6, 3), (2, 5), (4, 5), (6, 5)} By counting we see. 1. P (A B

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Solution (h) We are given that the ice ball melts proportional to its area, in symbols dV = kA dt where V 3= 4r is the volume and A = 4r2 is the area of the ice ball with radius r. Rewriting 3 the above equation and using the chain rule d 4 dr (3r) 2= 4r = k4r 2 dt 3 dt we obtain dr = k

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2 UBC M340 Solutions for Problem Set #3 2. (a) Every feasible solution (x1,x2,x3) has x1 □ 2, so 2x1 □ 4. Together with the first constraint, this implies f = 2x1 +(3x1 +x2 □x3) □ 4+(□2)

= 2. (Another approach is to write the dual problem and show that it has a feasible solution.

~~M340(921) Solutions Problem Set 3~~

Problem Set 3 Solution Phys 182 - Fall 2010 Assigned: Friday, Sept. 17 Due: Friday, Sept. 24 1 Griffiths 3.1 The argument is exactly the same as in Griffiths section 3.1.4, except that since $z < R$,

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Solutions to Problem Set 3 3 Solution. Let A 0 = � and A i = A i�1 �{i} for 0 <i � n. Then A i � A i+1 and there are n + 1 different A i�s. (c) Prove that for any integer k such that 0 < k < n, the set {B|B � A and |B| = k} is an antichain in

(P(A),). Solution. Let A k = {B|B A and |B| = k} and consider B 1,B 2 A k such that B 1 = B

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Solution to Problem set # 3 1) Recall that e = y X = y X(X X)1 X y = I

X(X X)1 X y = My = M (X+)=MX+M= M Then, E(e)=E(M)=ME()=0 since M = I X(X X)1 X is non-stochastic. Hence, Var(e)=E (eE(e))(eE(e)) = E[ee] = E[M M]=ME[]M = 2MIM = 2M note that M is symmetric and idempotent. The variance ...

~~Solution to Problem set # 3~~

Problem Set #3 Please solve all parts of this problem set. In your solution to each part, please show the calculations that support your final answer. Consider the basic setup of the Diamond-Dybvig (1983) model.

Problem Set #3 Please Solve All Parts Of This Prob ...

Solutions to Problem Set 3 Problem H3.1 (Generalized Cauchy integral formula) Since we want to prove a formula involving a natural number n2N, we try a proof by induction. First of all, notice that if n= 0, the formula simply states the Cauchy integral formula, which we know is true. Assume then, that the

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U.C. Berkeley CS172: Automata,

Computability and Complexity Solutions to Problem Set 3 Professor Luca Trevisan 2/15/2007 Solutions to Problem Set 3 1. Define C to be all strings consisting of some positive number of 0s, followed by some string twice, followed again by some positive number of 0. For example 1100 is not in C, since it

Solutions to Problem Set 3 - EECS at UC Berkeley

Problem Set 3: Solutions ECON 301: Intermediate Microeconomics Prof. Marek Weretka Problem 1 (Cobb-Douglas Utility Functions) 1.1: Optimal fraction of income spent on (berries) x 2: b a+b. Optimal fraction of income spent on (nuts) x 1: a a+b. (The problem only asks for berries.) Notice how neither fraction depends on income m or the prices of ...

Problem Set 3: Solutions

PHY 203: Solutions to Problem Set 3 October 16, 2006 1 Problem 7.7 Assigning coordinates of the double pendulum in the usual way we have x 1 = lsin 1 (1) y 1 = lcos 1 (2) x 2 = l(sin 1 +sin 2) (3) y 2 = l(cos 1 +cos 2). (4) The potential energy is V = mg(y 1 +y 2) = mgl(2cos 1 +cos

2). The kinetic energy is T = 1 2 m ...