## SOLUTIONS FOR PROBLEM SET 1 FALL 2006

Let  $r_1, \ldots, r_{11}$  be eleven arbitrarily chosen real numbers. Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then the *pidgeon-hole principle* allows us to conclude that there are at least two numbers among our  $r_1, \ldots, r_{11}$  which agree in the  $N^{th}$ spot. We are now going to prove the statement using the *proof by contradiction* method:

Assume that for any two  $r_i$  and  $r_j$  of our list above with  $i \neq j$ , the pair  $(r_i, r_j)$  agrees in only finitely many places.

There is only a finite number of ways (55 to be precise) to choose a pair of two different numbers out of the eleven that we are given. Note that if a pair agrees in only finitely many spots, there is a last spot in which it agrees. Hence for each i and j with  $i \neq j$  and  $1 \leq i \leq 11$  and  $1 \leq j \leq 11$ , let  $N_{i,j}$  be the largest natural number with the property that  $r_i$  and  $r_j$  agree in the spot  $N_{i,j}$ . Further, let  $N_{max}$  be the maximum of the finite set

## $\{N_{i,j} \mid 1 \le i, j \le 11\}.$

Let M be an arbitrary natural number which is greater than  $N_{max}$ , and let i, j be arbitrary different natural numbers between 1 and 11. Then  $M > N_{max} \ge N_{i,j}$ . Since  $N_{i,j}$  is the last spot in which  $r_i$  and  $r_j$ agree, it follows that they do not agree in the  $M^{th}$  spot. Since i and j were picked arbitrarily, we have proved that we may conclude from our assumption that no pair agrees in spot M.

Since M was arbitrarily chosen, we have deduced that for every natural number M larger than  $N_{max}$ , there exists no pair which agrees in the  $M^{th}$  spot.

In order to lead this last conclusion to a contradiction, we need to find one M which is greater than  $N_{max}$  and such that there is a pair that agrees in spot M. Here is such an M:

Set  $M = N_{max} + 1$ . Since we argued at the very beginning of the proof that for any natural number N there exists a pair which agrees in the  $N^{th}$  spot, this is in particular true for N = M. Hence the desired contradiction follows and the proof is complete.

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