

### Question

In this question,  $A$  is a subset of  $\mathbf{R}$ . Define  $A^- = \{-a \mid a \in A\}$ . Show that each of the following holds.

1. if  $\sup(A)$  exists, then  $\inf(A^-)$  exists and  $\inf(A^-) = -\sup(A)$ ;
2. if  $\inf(A)$  exists, then  $\sup(A^-)$  exists and  $\sup(A^-) = -\inf(A)$ .

### Answer

1. Since  $\sup(A)$  exists, the set  $A$  is bounded above. Let  $u$  be any upper bound for  $A$ , so that  $a \leq u$  for all  $a \in A$ . Multiplying through by  $-1$ , this becomes  $-a \geq -u$  for all  $a \in A$ . Since  $-a$  ranges over all of  $A^-$  as  $a$  ranges over  $A$ , this yields that  $-u$  is a lower bound for  $A^-$ , and so  $\inf(A^-)$  exists. In particular, taking  $u = \sup(A)$ , we have that  $-\sup(A)$  is a lower bound for  $A^-$ .

To see that there is no lower bound for  $A^-$  that is greater than  $-\sup(A)$ , note that  $t$  is a lower bound for  $A^-$  if and only if  $-t$  is an upper bound for  $A$ . Therefore, a lower bound for  $A^-$  greater than  $-\sup(A)$  exists if and only if an upper bound for  $A$  less than  $\sup(A)$  exists, but by the definition of supremum no such upper bound can exist. Hence,  $-\sup(A)$  is the greatest lower bound for  $A^-$ , or in other words,  $-\sup(A) = \inf(A^-)$ , as desired.

2. Since  $\inf(A)$  exists, the set  $A$  is bounded below. Let  $t$  be any lower bound for  $A$ , so that  $a \geq t$  for all  $a \in A$ . Multiplying through by  $-1$ , this becomes  $-a \leq -t$  for all  $a \in A$ . Since  $-a$  ranges over all of  $A^-$  as  $a$  ranges over  $A$ , this yields that  $-t$  is an upper bound for  $A^-$ , and so  $\sup(A^-)$  exists. In particular, taking  $t = \inf(A)$ , we have that  $-\inf(A)$  is an upper bound for  $A^-$ .

To see that there is no upper bound for  $A^-$  that is less than  $-\inf(A)$ , note that  $u$  is an upper bound for  $A^-$  if and only if  $-u$  is a lower bound for  $A$ . Therefore, an upper bound for  $A^-$  less than  $-\inf(A)$  exists if and only if a lower bound for  $A$  greater than  $\inf(A)$  exists, but by the definition of infimum no such lower bound can exist. Hence,  $-\inf(A)$  is the least upper bound for  $A^-$ , or in other words,  $-\inf(A) = \sup(A^-)$ , as desired.