Solutions to Michael Spivak's Calculus

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*I thank my employer!

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Preface

What is the point of writing a solution manual when one, written by the author, has already existed?

Because I really love the book! Even if I were to be a beggar in the middle of the street of Helsinki, begging Finnish and non-Finnish alike for some euros, I would still be in love with the book.

Writing this solution manual is the way I 'make love' to the book.

Vantaa, Finland
25th June, 2017.

Contents

Part I

Prologue

I held every man a debtor
to his profession...

Francis Bacon.

Chapter 1

Basic properties of number

Problem 1.1. Prove the following:

(i) If $ax = a$ for some number $a \neq 0$, then $x = 1$

(ii) $x^2 - y^2 = (x - y)(x + y)$

(iii) If $x^2 = y^2$, then $x = y$ or $x = -y$

(iv) $x^3 - y^3 = (x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$

(v) $x^n - y^n = (x - y)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}y + \cdots + xy^{n-2} + y^{n-1})$

(vi) $x^3 + y^3 = (x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)$ (There is a particularly easy way to do this using (iv), and it will show you how to find a factorization for $x^n + y^n$ whenever n is odd.)

Solution. (i) By (P7)(Existence of multiplicative inverses), there exists a^{-1} such that,

$$\begin{aligned}(a^{-1} \cdot a)x &= (a^{-1} \cdot a) \\ x &= 1\end{aligned}$$

(ii) By (P9) for 2 times,

$$\begin{aligned}(x - y)(x + y) &\overset{1}{=} x \cdot (x + y) + (-y) \cdot (x + y) \\ &\overset{2}{=} x \cdot x + x \cdot y + (-y) \cdot x + (-y) \cdot y \\ &= x^2 + x \cdot y + [-(x \cdot y)] + [-(y^2)] \\ &= x^2 - y^2\end{aligned}$$

(iii) From (ii) and since $x^2 = y^2$,

$$x^2 - y^2 = (x-y)(x+y) = 0$$

This means $(x-y) = 0 \vee (x+y) = 0$, which is $x = y \vee x = -y$

(iv) Starting with the right-hand side,

$$\begin{aligned}(x-y)(x^2+xy+y^2) &= x \cdot (x^2+xy+y^2) + (-y) \cdot (x^2+xy+y^2) \\ &= x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 + [-(x^2y)] + [-(xy^2)] + [-(y)^3] \\ &= x^3 - y^3\end{aligned}$$

(v) I propose two solutions for this problem. The first one is the direct right-hand side manipulation, while the latter is done by induction.

The first solution.

$$\begin{aligned}&(x-y)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}y + \cdots + xy^{n-2} + y^{n-1}) \\ &= x^n + x^{n-1}y + \cdots + x^2y^{n-2} + xy^{n-1} \\ &+[-(x^{n-1}y)] + [-(x^{n-2}y^2)] + \cdots + [-(xy^{n-1})] + [-(y^n)] \\ &= x^n - y^n\end{aligned}$$

Q.E.D

The second solution. Let n=1, then indeed $x - y = x - y$. Suppose the statement holds true for $n = k$ with $k \in \mathbb{N}$, that is

$$x^k - y^k = (x-y)(x^{k-1} + x^{k-2}y + \cdots + xy^{k-2} + y^{k-1})$$

is true. To finish the proof, we need to prove

$$x^{k+1} - y^{k+1} = (x-y)(x^k + x^{k-1}y + \cdots + xy^{k-1} + y^k)$$

That is, the statement holds for $n = k$. Starting from the left hand side,

$$\begin{aligned}& x^{k+1} - y^{k+1} \\ =\ & x^{k+1} - x^ky + x^ky - y^{k+1} \\ =\ & x^k(x-y) + y(x^k - y^k) \\ =\ & x^k(x-y) + y(x-y)(x^{k-1} + x^{k-2}y + \cdots + xy^{k-2} + y^{k-1}) \\ =\ & (x-y)[x^k + y(x^{k-1} + x^{k-2}y + \cdots + xy^{k-2} + y^{k-1})] \\ =\ & (x-y)(x^k + x^{k-1}y + x^{k-2}y^2 + \cdots + xy^{k-1} + y^k)\end{aligned}$$

Q.E.D

(vi) We will use (iv) in our proof,

$$\begin{aligned}
& x^3 + y^3 \\
= \; & x^3 - y^3 + 2y^3 \\
= \; & (x-y)(x^2+xy+y^2) + 2y[(x^2+xy+y^2) + (-x)(x+y)] \\
= \; & (x+y)(x^2+xy+y^2) + 2[-(xy)](x+y) \\
= \; & (x+y)(x^2-xy+y^2)
\end{aligned}$$

■

Problem 1.2. What is wrong with the following "proof"? Let $x = y$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
x^2 &= xy, \\
x^2 - y^2 &= xy - y^2, \\
(x+y)(x-y) &= y(x-y), \\
x + y &= y, \\
2y &= y, \\
2 &= 1.
\end{aligned}$$

Solution. Note that in the transition from line 3 to line 4, the author "simplifies" $(x-y)$ by dividing $(x-y)$ on both sides. This is wrong since $x - y = 0$, and hence $1/0$ is undefined as implied by (P7) in the textbook. ■

Problem 1.3. Prove the following:

(i) $\dfrac{a}{b} = \dfrac{ac}{bc}$, if $b, c \neq 0$.

(ii) $\dfrac{a}{b} + \dfrac{c}{d} = \dfrac{ad+bc}{bd}$, if $b, d \neq 0$.

(iii) $(ab)^{-1} = a^{-1}b^{-1}$, if $a, b \neq 0$. (To do this you must remember the defining property of $(ab)^{-1}$.)

(iv) $\dfrac{a}{b} \cdot \dfrac{c}{d} = \dfrac{ac}{db}$, if $b, d \neq 0$.

(v) $\dfrac{a}{b} \Big/ \dfrac{c}{d} = \dfrac{ad}{bc}$, if $b, c, d \neq 0$.

(vi) If $b, d \neq 0$, then $\dfrac{a}{b} = \dfrac{c}{d}$ if and only if $ad = bc$. Also determine when $\dfrac{a}{b} = \dfrac{b}{a}$.

Solution. (i) Until (iii) is proved, the solution is to test the equality between two sides.

$$\begin{aligned}
a(b)^{-1} &= (ac)(bc)^{-1} \\
a[(b)^{-1}b] &= (ac)(bc)^{-1}b \\
(a^{-1}a) &= (a^{-1}a)c(bc)^{-1}b \\
1 &= (bc)(bc)^{-1} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

(ii) Similar to the above,

$$\begin{aligned}
a(b)^{-1} + c(d)^{-1} &= (ad+bc)(bd)^{-1} \\
a(b)^{-1}bd + c(d)^{-1}bd &= (ad+bc)[(bd)^{-1}(bd)] \\
ad(b^{-1}b) + bc(d^{-1}d) &= (ad+bc) \\
ad+bc &= ad+bc
\end{aligned}$$

(iii) Since $a, b \neq 0$, there exists $(ab)^{-1}, a^{-1}, b^{-1}$ such that,

$$\begin{aligned}
ab &= ab \\
(ab)^{-1}(ab) &= (ab)^{-1}(ab) = 1 \\
(ab)^{-1}a(bb^{-1}) &= b^{-1} \\
(ab)^{-1}(aa^{-1}) &= b^{-1}a^{-1} \\
(ab)^{-1} &= a^{-1}b^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

(iv) For $b, d \neq 0$,

$$\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{c}{d} = ab^{-1}cd^{-1} = ac(d^{-1}b^{-1}) = ac(db)^{-1} = \frac{ac}{db}$$

where the next-to-last equality follows from (iii).

(v) I first establish for any number $a \neq 0$,

$$(a^{-1})^{-1} = a$$

Let $t = a^{-1}$, we want to prove $t^{-1} = a$. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned}
t &= a^{-1} \\
t \cdot (t)^{-1} &= a^{-1} \cdot (t)^{-1} \\
a \cdot 1 &= (a \cdot a^{-1}) \cdot (t)^{-1} \\
a &= (t)^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

From the left hand side of the statement,

$$\frac{a}{b}\Big/\frac{c}{d} = a(b)^{-1}[c(d)^{-1}]^{-1} = a(b)^{-1}(c)^{-1}[(d)^{-1}]^{-1} = (ad)(bc)^{-1} = \frac{ad}{bc}$$

where the second and third equality follows both from (iii) and the proof above.

(vi) Using (ii),

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a}{b} &= \frac{c}{d} \\ \frac{a}{b} + (-\frac{c}{d}) &= 0 \\ \frac{ad - bc}{bd} &= 0 \\ ad &= bc \end{aligned}$$

Now, put $c = b \wedge d = a$. It follows that $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{b}{a}$ if and only if $a^2 = b^2$. It follows $(a-b)(a+b) = 0$, or $a = b \vee a = -b$.

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Problem 1.4. Find all numbers x for which

(i) $4 - x < 3 - 2x$

(ii) $5 - x^2 < 8$

(iii) $5 - x^2 < -2$

(iv) $(x-1)(x-3) > 0$ (When is a product of two numbers positive?)

(v) $x^2 - 2x + 2 > 0$

(vi) $x^2 + x + 1 > 2$

(vii) $x^2 - x + 10 > 16$

(viii) $x^2 + x + 1 > 0$

(ix) $(x-\pi)(x+5)(x-3) > 0$

(x) $(x - \sqrt[3]{2})(x - \sqrt{2}) > 0$

(xi) $2^x < 8$

(xii) $x + 3^x < 4$

(xiii) $\dfrac{1}{x} + \dfrac{1}{1-x} > 0$

(xiv) $\dfrac{x-1}{x+1} > 0$

Solution. (i)

$$\begin{aligned} 4 - x &< 3 - 2x \\ 4 + (-x + 2x) &< 3 + (-2x + 2x) \\ (-4 + 4) + x &< -4 + 3 \\ x &< -1 \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} 5 - x^2 &< 8 \\ 5 - 8 &< x^2 \\ -3 &< x^2 \end{aligned}$$

Since $x^2 \geq 0 \ \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, the inequality holds $\forall x$.

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned} 5 - x^2 &< -2 \\ 7 &< x^2 \\ 0 &< x^2 - 7 = (x - \sqrt{7})(x + \sqrt{7}) \end{aligned}$$

Hence, either $x > \sqrt{7} \ \wedge \ x > -\sqrt{7}$ or $x < \sqrt{7} \ \wedge \ x < -\sqrt{7}$, which is $x > \sqrt{7} \ \vee \ x < -\sqrt{7}$.

(iv)

$$\begin{aligned} (x - 1)(x - 3) &> 0 \\ (x > 1 \ \wedge \ x > 3) &\vee (x < 1 \ \wedge \ x < 3) \\ x > 3 &\vee x < 1 \end{aligned}$$

(v)

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 2x + 2 &> 0 \\ (x^2 - 2x + 1) + 1 &> 0 \\ (x - 1)^2 + 1 &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

Hence the inequality is satisfied $\forall \ x$.

(vi)

$$\begin{aligned} x^2+x+1 &> 2 \\ x^2+x-1 &> 0 \\ x^2+\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)x+\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)x+\left(\frac{(1-\sqrt{5})(1+\sqrt{5})}{4}\right) &> 0 \\ \left(x+\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(x+\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) &> 0 \\ x>\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right)\vee x<\left(\frac{-(\sqrt{5}+1)}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

(vii)

$$\begin{aligned} x^2-x+10 &> 16 \\ x^2-x-6 &> 0 \\ x^2-3x+2x-6 &> 0 \\ x(x-3)+2(x-3) &> 0 \\ (x+2)(x-3) &> 0 \\ x>3 \vee x<-2 \end{aligned}$$

(viii)

$$\begin{aligned} x^2+x+1 &> 0 \\ x^2+x+\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4}+1 &> 0 \\ (x+\frac{1}{2})^2+\frac{3}{4} &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

which is true for all x.

(ix) Divide the problem into two cases: $x>\pi$ and $x<\pi$.

Case 1: $x>\pi$
Then $(x+5)(x-3)>0$, which is $x>3 \ \vee \ x<-5$.

Case 2: $x<\pi$
Then $(x+5)(x-3)<0$, which is $-5<x<3$.

(x)

$$\begin{aligned} (x-\sqrt[3]{2})(x-\sqrt{2}) &> 0 \\ x>\sqrt{2}\vee x<\sqrt[3]{2} \end{aligned}$$

(xi) (Sometimes, to solve a problem, intuition is a necessity.)

$$\begin{aligned} 2^x &< 8 \\ 2^x &< 2^3 \\ x &< 3 \end{aligned}$$

(xii)

$$\begin{aligned} x + 3^x &< 4 \\ x + 3^x &< 1 + 3^1 \\ x &< 1 \end{aligned}$$

(xiii)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1-x} &> 0 \\ \frac{1}{x(1-x)} &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $x(1-x) > 0$. This means $0 < x < 1$.

(xiv)

$$\frac{x-1}{x+1} > 0$$

Hence, $(x-1)(x+1) > 0$, or $x > 1 \ \vee \ x < -1$.

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Problem 1.5. Prove the following:

(i) If $a < b$ and $c < d$, then $a + c < b + d$

(ii) If $a < b$, then $-b < -a$

(iii) If $a < b$ and $c > d$, then $a - c < b - d$

(iv) If $a < b$ and $c > 0$, then $ac < bc$

(v) If $a < b$ and $c < 0$, then $ac > bc$

(vi) If $a > 1$, then $a^2 > a$

(vii) If $0 < a < 1$, then $a^2 < a$

(viii) If $0 \leq a < b$ and $0 \leq c < d$, then $ac < bd$

(ix) If $0 \leq a < b$, then $a^2 < b^2$. (Use (viii).)

(x) If $a, b \geq 0$ and $a^2 < b^2$, then $a < b$.(Use (ix), backwards.)

Solution. Let P be the set of all positive numbers.

(i) To prove this, we apply (P11): If $a < b \;\wedge\; c < d$, then $(b - a \in P) \;\wedge\; (d - c \in P)$. Then $(b - a) + (d - c) = (b + d) - (a + c) \in P$. Therefore, $a + c < b + d$.

(ii) We provide two solutions: The first one is by Trichotomy Law (P10), and the second one is by adding $[(-a) + (-b)]$ to both sides.

Proof by Trichotomy Law. If $a < b$, then $b - a \in P$. By Trichotomy Law, $a - b \notin P$ and $a - b \neq 0$. Therefore, $a - b < 0$, which is $-b < -a$. Q.E.D

Proof by adding.

$$
\begin{aligned}
a &< b \\
a + [(-a) + (-b)] &< b + [(-a) + (-b)] \\
[a + (-a)] + (-b) &< [b + (-b)] + (-a) \\
-b &< -a
\end{aligned}
$$

Q.E.D

(iii) Using (P11), we have $b - a \in P \;\wedge\; c - d \in P$. Then $(b - a) + (c - d) \in P$. Hence, $a - c < b - d$.

(iv) Using (P12), note that $b - a \in P$. Since $c > 0$, $c(b - a) \in P$, which means $bc - ac > 0$, or $ac < bc$.

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