Worksheet 11 Review

March 30, 2020

Question 1

a. $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}^+,\ a \leq b \Rightarrow (\exists c, n_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+,\ \forall n \in \mathbb{N},\ n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow g(n) \leq cf(n))$

> **Correct Solution:**
>
> $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}^+,\ a \leq b \Rightarrow (\exists c, n_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+,\ \forall n \in \mathbb{N},\ n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow n^a \leq cn^b)$

b. *Proof.* Let $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^+$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $c = 1$, and $n_0 = 1$. Assume $a \leq b$ and $n > n_0$.

We will prove the statement by showing $n^a \leq cn^b$.

Because we know $n \geq 1$, we can conclude that

$$n^a \leq n^b \tag{1}$$

Then, it follows from the fact $c = 1$ that

$$n^a \leq cn^b \tag{2}$$

□

Attempt 2:

Let $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^+$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $c = 1$, and $n_0 = 1$. Assume $a \leq b$ and $n > n_0$.

We will prove the statement by showing $n^a \leq cn^b$.

Because we know $n \geq 1$, we can conclude

$$n^a \geq 1^a \tag{1}$$
$$n^a \geq 1 \tag{2}$$

Then, because we know $\frac{b}{a} \geq 1$, we can conclude

$$n^a \leq [n^a]^{\frac{b}{a}} \tag{3}$$
$$n^a \leq n^b \tag{4}$$

Then, it follows from the fact $c = 1$ that

$$n^a \leq cn^b \tag{5}$$

Notes:

- Professor used $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}^+, a \leq b \Rightarrow n^a \leq n^b$ as a fact given $n \geq 1$.
- I don't feel comfortable using the above fact with $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^+$.
- What facts can be used intuitively?
- Given $a \in \mathbb{R}^+$, is $1 \leq n \Rightarrow [1]^a \leq n^a$ also true? Can this be used in proof as a fact?

Question 2

Question 3