

PS 9/7

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1. Find all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ so that $\frac{1-n}{1-n^2} < 0.1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1-n}{1-n^2} &< 0.1 \\
 &= 1-n > \frac{1-n^2}{10} && \text{(MP ii.)} \\
 &= 10-10n > 1-n^2 && \text{(MP i.)} \\
 &= n^2-10n+9 > 0 && \text{(AP)} \\
 &= (n-1)(n-9) > 0 && \text{(Factoring)} \\
 &= n > 9, n > 1 && \text{Inequality and} \\
 & && \text{Naturality not satisfied until } n > 9 \\
 &= \text{So } n > 9 && \{n \in \mathbb{N} | n > 9\}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Prove if $-1 \leq x \leq 2$, then $|x^2 + x - 2| \leq 4|x - 1|$.

Proof. Assume $-1 \leq x \leq 2$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
 -1 &\leq x \leq 2 && \text{(Given)} \\
 \implies -1+2 &\leq x+2 \leq 2+2 && \text{(AP)} \\
 &= 1 \leq x+2 \leq 4 \\
 \implies -4 &\leq x+2 \leq 4 && \text{(Since } -4 < 1) \\
 \implies |x+2| &\leq 4 && \text{(FTAV)} \\
 \implies |x+2||x-1| &\leq 4|x-1| && \text{(MP i.)} \\
 &= |x^2-x-2| \leq 4|x-1| && \text{(REM 1.5)}
 \end{aligned}$$

So $-1 \leq x \leq 2 \implies |x^2 + x - 2| \leq 4|x - 1|$ as desired.

\therefore if $-1 \leq x \leq 2$, then $|x^2 + x - 2| \leq 4|x - 1|$. □

3. Prove $0 \leq a < b$ implies $a^2 < b^2$ and $\sqrt{a} < \sqrt{b}$.

Proof. Assume $0 \leq a < b$.

(Showing $0 \leq a < b \implies a^2 < b^2$):

By contradiction: Assume $0 \leq a < b$ and $a^2 \geq b^2$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Then, } a^2 &\geq b^2 \\
 \implies \sqrt{a^2} &\geq \sqrt{b^2} \\
 &= a \geq b
 \end{aligned}$$

$a \geq b$ contradicts our assumption.

$$\therefore 0 \leq a < b \implies a^2 < b^2$$

(Showing $0 \leq a < b \implies \sqrt{a} < \sqrt{b}$):

By contradiction: Assume $0 \leq a < b$ and $\sqrt{a} \geq \sqrt{b}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Then, } \sqrt{a} &\geq \sqrt{b} \\ \implies \sqrt{a}^2 &\geq \sqrt{b}^2 \\ &= a \geq b\end{aligned}$$

$a \geq b$ contradicts our assumption.

$$\therefore 0 \leq a < b \implies \sqrt{a} < \sqrt{b}$$

Notice, $0 \leq a < b \implies a^2 < b^2$

and $0 \leq a < b \implies \sqrt{a} < \sqrt{b}$.

$\therefore 0 \leq a < b$ implies $a^2 < b^2$ and $\sqrt{a} < \sqrt{b}$

□