# Assignment 11, Infinitesimal Calculus

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# Contents

1	Pro	Problems															3							
	1.1	Proble	m 1															•					•	3
		1.1.1	Answer	1																			•	3
		1.1.2	Answer	2		•		•																3
	1.2	Proble	m 2													•		•						3
		1.2.1	Answer	3				٠								•		•						4
		1.2.2	Answer	4				•								•		•						4
	1.3	Proble	m 3													•		•						4
		1.3.1	Answer	5												•		•						4
	1.4	Proble	m 4													•		•						4
		1.4.1	Answer	6																			•	5

	1.4.2	Answer 7	 ٠	٠	•				•							5
	1.4.3	Answer 8							•							5
	1.4.4	Answer 9		•				•	•							5
	1.4.5	Answer 10							•			•				5
1.5	Proble	em 5		•				•	•							5
	1.5.1	Answer 11		•				•	•							5
1.6	Proble	em 6							•							5
	1.6.1	Answer 12		•				•								6
	1.6.2	Answer 13		•				•								6
	1.6.3	Answer 14														6

# 1 Problems

### 1.1 Problem 1

1. Prove that for any natural number n it holds that:

$$4^n \ge \binom{2n}{n}$$
.

2. Prove by induction, or in any other way, that for any natural number n it holds that:

$$\binom{2n}{n} \ge \frac{4^n}{2n+1}.$$

### 1.1.1 Answer 1

### 1.1.2 Answer 2

## 1.2 Problem 2

- 1. Given  $k, l \in \mathbb{N}$ , prove that  $a = k + l\sqrt{2}$  is irrational.
- 2. Prove that for every natural number n it holds that:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} \sqrt{2}^{i}$$

is irrational.

#### 1.2.1 Answer 3

#### 1.2.2 Answer 4

### 1.3 Problem 3

1. Given real numbers a and b prove that if

$$\left|\frac{|a|}{2} > \left|b - \frac{a}{2}\right|,$$

then

$$|b-a|<|a|$$
.

#### 1.3.1 Answer 5

### 1.4 Problem 4

Given  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

- 1. Prove that if a > 0 and a + b > a + c, then b > c.
- 2. Prove that if a > 0 and ab > ac, then b > c.
- 3. Prove that if |a| > |b| iff  $a^2 > b^2$ .
- 4. Prove that if b > c and |a b| > |a c|, then b > a.
- 5. Show (my means of example) that from b > c and b > a it doesn't follow that |a b| > |a c|.

- 1.4.1 Answer 6
- 1.4.2 Answer 7
- 1.4.3 Answer 8
- 1.4.4 Answer 9
- 1.4.5 Answer 10
- 1.5 Problem 5

Solve the equation:

$$||x+1|-|x-1|| = x.$$

#### 1.5.1 Answer 11

#### 1.6 Problem 6

**Definition:** set A of real numbers is called **dense in interval** I if for every  $x, y \in I$  s.t. x < y there exists  $a \in A$  such that x < a < y.

- 1. Let A be dense in interval [0,1], prove that set  $B = \{na | a \in A, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  is dense in interval  $[0,\infty)$ .
- 2. Let  $A = \mathbb{R}$ , prove that A isn't dense in I iff exists an open interval (x,y) in I, such that  $A \cap (x,y) = \emptyset$ .
- 3. Let A be the real numbers in interval [0,1], prove that the set  $C=\{\frac{a+1}{n^2}|a\in A,n\in\mathbb{N}\}$  isn't dense in [0,1].

- 1.6.1 Answer 12
- 1.6.2 Answer 13
- 1.6.3 Answer 14