

**Introduction to Analysis 1(42001/52001)**  
**HW3, due TUESDAY, September 23**  
**Instructor: Prof. Artem Zvavitch**

**Problem 1.** Solve (please, show and explain ALL steps)

- $-2x + 7 > x - 1$ .
- $\frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x - 7} > 0$ .
- $|x + 1| \leq |x - 7|$ .

**Problem 2.** Let  $A$  and  $B$  be subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$

- Prove that  $\min(\sup(A), \sup(B))$  is an upper bound for  $A \cap B$ .
- Is it true that  $\min(\sup(A), \sup(B)) = \sup(A \cap B)$ . (if yes then prove it if the answer is No show a counterexample).

**Problem 3.** Find the infimum and the supremum of  $E = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x = \frac{1}{n} + (-1)^n, \text{ for all } n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ .

**Problem 4.** Consider an nonempty set  $E \subset \mathbb{R}$ . Prove that  $E$  has a supremum if and only if  $-E = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -x \in E\}$  has an infimum, in which case

$$\inf(-E) = -\sup(E).$$

**Problem 5.** Suppose that  $f$  and  $g$  are real valued functions with common domain  $D \subset \mathbb{R}$ . PLEASE, check the following statements (if it is true then prove it, if it is false then show a counterexample)

- $\sup_{x \in D} f(x) + \sup_{x \in D} g(x) \leq \sup_{x \in D} (f(x) + g(x))$ .
- $\sup_{x \in D} f(x) + \sup_{x \in D} g(x) = \sup_{x \in D} (f(x) + g(x))$ .
- $\sup_{x \in D} f(x) \times \sup_{x \in D} g(x) \leq \sup_{x \in D} (f(x) \times g(x))$ .
- $\inf_{x \in D} f(x) \times \inf_{x \in D} g(x) \leq \inf_{x \in D} (f(x) \times g(x))$ .

**Problem 6. (Extra 10pts).** Prove the genral Arithmetic-Geometric Mean Inequality:  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  are positive numbers, then

$$(a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \dots \cdot a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}.$$

**Hints:** Yes you can use any book you wish, but then you MUST prove everything that you used (if it was not proved in class). One of the ideas, consider  $n = 2^k$  and prove the inequality using induction on  $k$  (i.e., you will get the result when  $n$  is a power of 2). To prove it for other  $n$  use the fact that if the inequality is true for  $n + 1$ , then it is true for  $n$  (prove it!).