

Enrico's Assignment

1

2nd Σ tipi Assignment.

Assignment

① 3.3 Pemberton and Rowe p. 51

$$T(x) = \text{Sandra's income tax} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x < E \\ t(x-E) & \text{if } x \geq E \end{cases}$$

where $x =$ pre-tax income and $E > 0$, $0 < t < 1$ constants

$$B(x) = \text{Sandra's income related transfer} = \begin{cases} s(P-x) & \text{if } x < P \\ 0, & \text{if } x \geq P \end{cases}$$

where $P > 0$ and $t < s < 1$ constants

$$F(x) = \text{Sandra's disposable income} = x - T(x) + B(x)$$

(a) if $E > P \Rightarrow F(x) = \begin{cases} x + s(P-x), & \text{if } 0 \leq x < P \text{ (*)} \\ x, & \text{if } P \leq x < E \\ x - t(x-E), & \text{if } x \geq E \end{cases}$

(b) if $0 \leq x < P < E$ then $F(x) = x - 0 + s(P-x)$

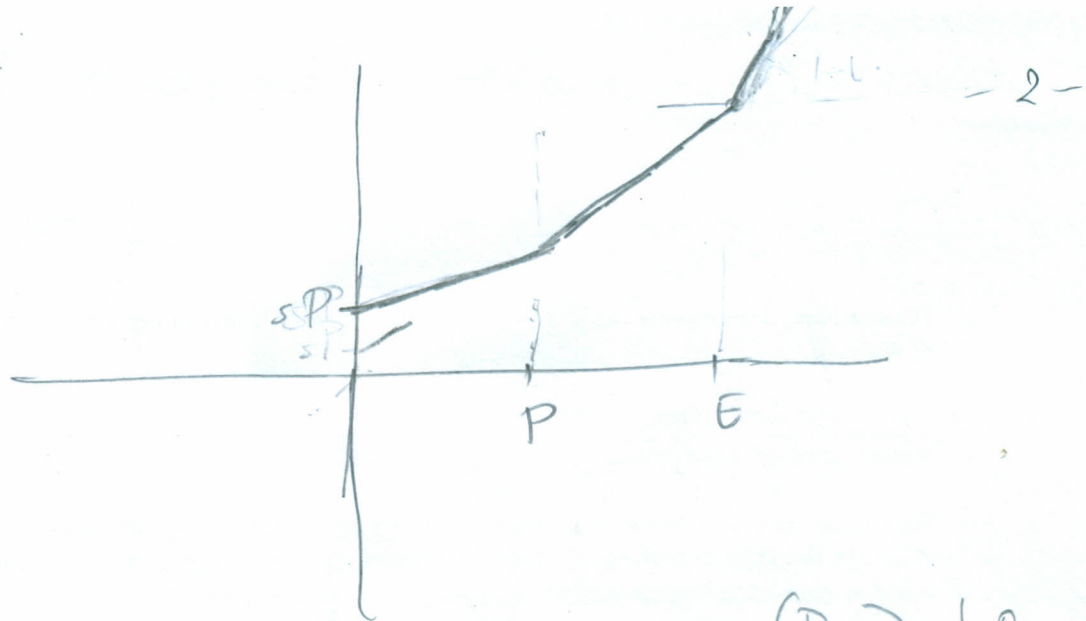
if $P \leq x < E$ then $F(x) = x - 0 + 0$

if $x \geq E$ then $F(x) = x - t(x-E)$

Thus $F(x) = \begin{cases} (1-s)x + sP, & 0 \leq x < P \\ x, & P \leq x < E \\ (1-t)x + tE, & x \geq E \end{cases}$

$s < t \Rightarrow 1-s > 1-t \Rightarrow$ slope of the first and second line segment

$$F(0) = sP$$



(ii) When $E < P$ and $st < 1$. $\rightarrow F(x) = \begin{cases} x + s(P-x) & \text{if } 0 \leq x < E \\ x - t(x-E) + s(P-x) & \text{if } E \leq x < P \\ x - t(x-E) & \text{if } x \geq P \end{cases}$

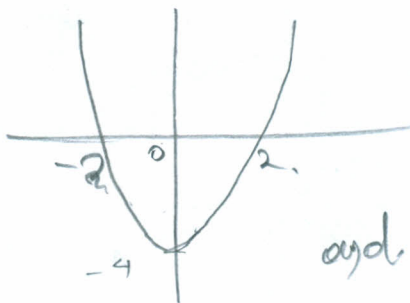
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} (1-s)x + sP & \text{if } 0 \leq x < E \\ (1-t-s)x + tE + sP & \text{if } E \leq x < P \\ (1-t)x + tE & \text{if } x \geq P \end{cases}$$

(iii) When $E < P$ and $st > 1$ the $F(x)$ is the same as in (ii) but $1-t-s < 0$ and thus the second line segment has negative slope (decreasing in x) instead of increasing as in (ii).

4.1.3. Pemberton and Rau pg 60

Sketch the graph $y = x^2 - 4$.

The graph of the function $y = x^2 - 4$ is U-shaped with vertex at $(0, -4)$



intersects the x-axis for $x: x^2 - 4 = 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow x = \pm 2$
 and $x^2 - 4 < 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 < 4 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 2$

Let $f(x) = x^3$ and $g(x) = x^5$

(a) $f(-a) = (-a)^3 = -a^3 = -f(a) \Rightarrow f$ is odd. Odd so $u \circ g$
and $A_f = \mathbb{R}$

(b) 0, odd, increasing $u \circ f \circ g$ even substitution $u \circ g \circ 0 = 0$

4.2.6 Pemberton and Rau pg 65

Cobb-Douglas production function $Y = 2k^{2/3} \cdot L^{1/3}$

If $k = a$ and $L = b$. then initially $Y_0 = 2a^{2/3} b^{1/3}$

and if we increase both k, L by 1% then $k = 1.01a = (1 + 1\%)a$
 $L = 1.01b = (1 + 1\%)b$

and $Y = 2(1.01)^{2/3} a^{2/3} (1.01)^{1/3} b^{1/3}$

therefore the relative increase in Y

$$\frac{Y - Y_0}{Y_0} = \frac{2a^{2/3} b^{1/3} \left((1.01)^{2/3} (1.01)^{1/3} - 1 \right)}{2a^{2/3} b^{1/3}}$$

$$= \frac{(1.01)^1 - 1}{1} = 0.01 = 1\%$$

Say that you increase both k, L by $p\%$

then $k = (1 + p\%)a$, $L = (1 + p\%)b$

and the relative increase in Y will be

$$\frac{Y - Y_0}{Y_0} = (1 + p\%)^1 - 1 = p\%$$

4.3.3 Pemberton and Rau pg 67

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$$Y = 2k^{1/2}L^{1/3}R^{1/6}$$

$$\log(\cdot) \Rightarrow \log Y = \log 2k^{1/2}L^{1/3}R^{1/6} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log Y = \log 2 + \log k^{1/2} + \log L^{1/3} + \log R^{1/6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log Y = \log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log k + \frac{1}{3} \log L + \frac{1}{6} \log R$$

4.3. Pemberton and Rau pg 68

We complete the square

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C1) } f(x) &= ax + b + \frac{c}{x} = (\sqrt{ax})^2 + \left(\frac{c}{x}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \sqrt{ax} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{c}{x}} \\ &\quad + 2\sqrt{ax} \sqrt{\frac{c}{x}} + b \\ &= \left(\sqrt{ax} - \sqrt{\frac{c}{x}}\right)^2 + \underbrace{2\sqrt{ac}} + b \end{aligned}$$

Hence, f is minimized when $\sqrt{ax} - \sqrt{\frac{c}{x}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{ax} = \sqrt{\frac{c}{x}}$

Recall that $g(x) = x^2 + \frac{c}{x}$ is minimized for $x = 0$

$$\boxed{x = \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}}}$$

and minimum value of f is $f\left(\sqrt{\frac{c}{a}}\right) = 2\sqrt{ac} + b$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii) Since } C(x) &= 50 + 2x + 0.08x^2 \Rightarrow \underline{C(x)} = \frac{50}{x} + 2 + 0.08x \\ \text{C1) } &= \left(\sqrt{0.08x} - \sqrt{\frac{50}{x}}\right)^2 + 2\sqrt{0.08 \cdot 50} + 2. \end{aligned}$$

⇒ and the average cost is minimized

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$$\text{for } x = \sqrt{\frac{c}{d}} = \sqrt{\frac{50}{0.08}} = 25 \text{ and, to} \\ \text{minimum value is } 2 + 2\sqrt{50 \cdot 0.08} = 6$$

② Τομή της με την ευθεία $y = 30$

2.4] Έστω n f είναι ϕ αύξουσα τότε

$$\text{για κάθε } x_1, x_2 \in A \text{ με } x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2) \quad (1)$$

Εάν $x_1 \neq x_2$ οπότε $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ οπότε είναι

$$\text{ακόμα, για } x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2) \text{ από (1)}$$

$$\text{και αν } x_1 > x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) > f(x_2)$$

$$\text{από } f(x_1) \neq f(x_2) \text{ με } x_1 \neq x_2 \text{ είναι 1-1}$$

2.5] Έστω $x_1 < x_2$ τότε $0 < f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ με $g(x_1)g(x_2) > 0$

για f είναι ϕ αύξουσα με n g είναι ϕ ϕ αύξουσα

$$\text{Από } 0 < \frac{1}{g(x_1)} < \frac{1}{g(x_2)} \Rightarrow \frac{f(x_1)}{g(x_1)} < \frac{f(x_2)}{g(x_2)}$$

$$0 < f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

Εάν λοιπόν να γίνει $0 = f(x) = -f(x) \Leftrightarrow 2f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = 0$

$$(-x) = f(x) = -f(x) \Leftrightarrow 2f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = 0$$

③

$$A = (0, 1] \Rightarrow$$

$$\inf A = 0$$

$$\max A = \sup A = 1$$

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$$A = \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2}, 1 - \frac{1}{3}, 1 - \frac{1}{4}, \dots \right\}$$

Проверим что $a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$ для $n = 2, 3, \dots$ являются членами A .

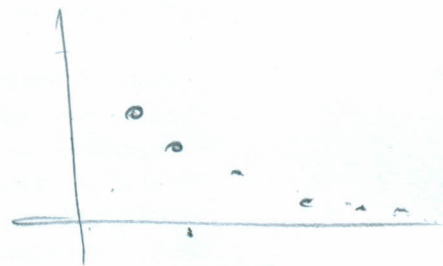
$$\text{то } a_{n+1} - a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+1} - a_n > 0 \Leftrightarrow a_{n+1} > a_n$$

$$\text{то } a_n \uparrow \text{ и } a_2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} < a_3 < a_4 < \dots$$

$$\text{то } \sup A = \max A = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

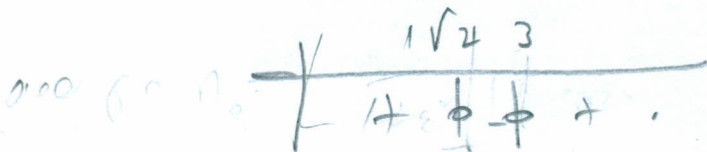
$$\text{Эпиз. } a_n = \frac{n-1}{n} > 0 \text{ для } n \geq 2$$



$$a_n \rightarrow 1 \text{ для } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ то } \sup A = 0$$

$$\text{и } \max A \text{ не } 1 \notin A$$

$$A = \{x \mid (x - \sqrt{2})(x - 3) \leq 0\} = [\sqrt{2}, 3]$$



$$\text{то } \min A = \inf A = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\max A = \sup A = 3$$

$$4. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + n^2 + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)}{n^3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^3}\right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^3}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{0 \cdot 1}{1} = 0$$

CP1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{e^n}$

Definieren wir $f(x) = \frac{x}{e^x} = x e^{-x}, x > 0$

dann $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} \stackrel{+\infty}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} = 0$

also $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{e^n} = 0$

(6) Opera

(a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin \frac{1}{n^2}$ $\stackrel{k=\frac{1}{n^2}}{=} \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin k}{k}$ $\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin k}{k} = 1$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot 1 = \infty$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin \frac{1}{n^2} = \infty$
Mit dem Rechenregel
Berechnen wir
Wir wissen für alle $x \in \mathbb{R}$ dass $|\sin x| \leq |x|$ also $|\sin \frac{1}{n^2}| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$
 $\Rightarrow |\sin \frac{1}{n^2}| \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow n |\sin \frac{1}{n^2}| \leq \frac{1}{n}$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{n} \leq n \sin \frac{1}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sin \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{1}{n} = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$

e) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \sin n^{10} + 20}{(n+1)^2} = 0 + 0 = 0$

Ergänzen wir dies $\lim_n \frac{20}{(n+1)^2} = 0$ weil $\lim_n \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} \sin n^{10}$

Wir wissen für alle $x \in \mathbb{R}$ dass $|\sin x| \leq 1$
 $\Rightarrow \left| \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} \sin n^{10} \right| \leq \frac{n}{(n+1)^2}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{-n}{(n+1)^2} \leq \frac{n \sin n^{10}}{(n+1)^2} \leq \frac{n}{(n+1)^2}$$

we $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/n}{1 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-n}{(n+1)^2} = 0$ also $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \sin n^{10}}{(n+1)^2} = 0$

5. a) Test for convergence

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos \frac{1}{n}}{\cos \frac{1}{n} + 1} \stackrel{k_1 = \frac{1}{n}}{=} \frac{\cos 0}{\cos 0 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{for } \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ series diverges

Estimate the degree of terms via Cauchy's test

$$\sum d_n = L \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_n = 0$$

b) Test for convergence. $\frac{1}{n^5 - n^3 + 2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$ for $n \geq n_0$

Check $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{d_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^5 - n^3 + 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$

$$\frac{d_n}{b_n} = \frac{n^5 - n^3 + 2}{n^2} = n^3 - n + \frac{2}{n^2} \rightarrow \infty \text{ for } n \rightarrow \infty$$

we $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ converges $\Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n^5 - n^3 + 2}$ converges

(b) $\sum e^{-n}$

$a_n = e^{-n}$ Me verrijen ljos $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\sin e^{-n-1}}{\sin e^{-n}} = \frac{1}{e}$.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin e^{-n-1}}{\sin e^{-n}} \stackrel{0}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-e^{-n-1} \cos(e^{-n-1})}{-e^{-n} \cos(e^{-n})} = \frac{1}{e} < 1$

validiy $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} e^{-k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \cos k = 1$

me ope $\sum \sin e^{-n}$ verrijen

(c) $\sum \exp \left\{ - \frac{1+n^2 \log n}{n} \right\}$

$a_n = e^{-\frac{1+n^2 \log n}{n}}$ Me verrijen ljos $a_n^{1/n} = e^{-(1+n^2 \log n)}$

Ope $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+n^2 \log n) = \infty$ apa $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^{1/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-(1+n^2 \log n)} = 0 < 1$.

me ope \sum verrijen

6. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3 x + \sin^2 x + \sin x}{x^3 + x^2 + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^3} + \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} + \frac{\sin x}{x}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \sin^2 x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \sin x + \sin x}{x^2 + x + 1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$
 $= \frac{1 \cdot 0^2 + 1 \cdot 0 + 0}{0 + 0 + 1} = 0$

7. (a) Έστω $x_0 > 0$

Θέλω $L = \frac{1}{x_0}$ να είναι η τιμή της $f(x)$ στο x_0 .

Τότε πρέπει να βρούμε $\delta > 0$ ώστε $|\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0}| < \epsilon$.

για κάθε $x : |x - x_0| < \delta$.

Αν το $\delta = x_0$ τότε $|\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0}| = \left| \frac{x_0 - x}{x \cdot x_0} \right| = \frac{|x - x_0|}{|x \cdot x_0|}$

από το $|\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0}|$ να είναι μικρότερο του ϵ να μας φέρει

κ $|x - x_0|$ θα μπορούσε να δώσει $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{k}$ να είναι.

αρκούν για $|x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow k \cdot |x - x_0| < \epsilon$
 $\Rightarrow |\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0}| < \epsilon$

Οπότε δευτερευόντως να είναι $\frac{|x - x_0|}{x \cdot x_0}$ θέλω $\delta = \frac{x_0}{2}$

να είναι $|\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0}| = \frac{|x - x_0|}{x \cdot x_0} < \frac{2}{x_0^2} |x - x_0|$ για $x > \frac{x_0}{2}$

από $|x - x_0| < \frac{x_0}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{x_0}{2} < x < \frac{3x_0}{2}$.

Από το δευτερευόντως να είναι $\frac{2}{x_0^2} |x - x_0| = k |x - x_0|$

να είναι $\delta = \frac{\epsilon x_0^2}{2}$ τότε για $|x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x_0}| < \epsilon$.

B. p. $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ and $f(x) > 0$ for x large enough 11

$$\exists M > 0: |f(x)| \leq M \Leftrightarrow -M \leq f(x) \leq M$$

with $|f(x) \cdot \frac{g(x)}{f(x)}| = \frac{|g(x)|}{f(x)} \leq \frac{M}{f(x)}$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{M}{f(x)^n} \leq \frac{g(x)}{f(x)^n} \leq \frac{M}{f(x)^n} \quad \text{for } x \text{ large enough}$$

Since $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{M}{f(x)^n} = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{M}{f(x)^n} = 0$

and by ϵ - δ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)^n} = 0$
