

Solving Inequalities

We are interested in finding the solution set of x for each of the following inequalities

$$f(x) < 0, \quad f(x) > 0, \quad f(x) \leq 0, \quad f(x) \geq 0$$

where $f(x)$ is a function in one the following forms.

1. $f(x)$ is a polynomial

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n$$

where a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n are some constants and n is a positive integer.

2. $f(x)$ is a rational function, i.e. $f(x)$ is in the form:

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$$

where $P(x)$ and $Q(x)$ are polynomials, $Q(x) \neq 0$.

1 Properties of Inequalities

The following are important properties of inequities that we will use without proof.

Theorem 1.1 (Properties of Inequalities). Let a , b , and c be some real numbers.

- (1) If $a < b$, then $a + c < b + c$ and $a - c < b - c$.
- (2) If $a < b$ and $c > 0$ then $ac < bc$.
But if $a < b$ and $c < 0$ then $ac > bc$.
Note that multiplication by a negative number flips the inequality.
- (3) If $a < b$ and $b < c$, then $a < c$.
- (4) If $a > 0$, then $\frac{1}{a} > 0$.
- (5) If $0 < a < b$, then $\frac{1}{b} < \frac{1}{a}$
- (6) If $0 < a < b$, then $\frac{1}{b^n} < \frac{1}{a^n}$ for any positive integer n .
- (7) If $0 \leq a < b$, then $a^n < b^n$ for any positive integer n .
- (8) If $0 < a < b$ and $0 < c < d$, then $0 < ac < bd$.

Example 1.1. Find the set of all real numbers x that satisfies the following inequalities.

1. $x + 5 \leq x - 2$

2. $5 - 2x > -5 - 2x$

3. $5 - 2x < 5 - 2x$

4. $5 + 2x < x - 1$

2 Inequality with quadratic polynomial

When we want to solve inequalities that involve quadratic polynomial (polynomial of degree two), the following theorem can be used to determine whether this quadratic polynomial can be factored in a simpler form. If so, it gives the factorization formula of the polynomial into linear terms.

Theorem 2.1. Consider the inequality involves quadratic polynomial

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c,$$

for some constants $a \neq 0$, b , c .

- If $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$ it is useful to use the following factorization:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - K_1)(x - K_2),$$

$$K_1 = \left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \right) \quad K_2 = \left(\frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \right)$$

- If $b^2 - 4ac < 0$, we cannot factor the polynomial in terms of real numbers. Moreover,
 - if $a > 0$, then we always have $ax^2 + bx + c > 0$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.
 - if $a < 0$, then we always have $ax^2 + bx + c < 0$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Example 2.1. Find all possible values of x that satisfy the inequality.

$$x^2 + 8 > 6$$

Example 2.2. Solve the following inequalities.

1. $3x^2 - x + 5 < 0$

2. $x^3 + x^2 \geq 2x$

3. $4x^4 - x^5 < 3x^3$

Example 2.3. Solve the following inequality.

$$x^3 - 7x > 36$$

Solution:

First use the long division to factor $x^3 - 7x - 36 = (x - 4)(x^2 + 4x + 9)$.

3 Inequality with rational function

Consider inequality with rational function $f(x)$:

$$f(x) < 0, \quad f(x) > 0, \quad f(x) \leq 0, \quad f(x) \geq 0$$

where

$$f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)},$$

$P(x)$ and $Q(x)$ are polynomials.

The solution set can be found by using a similar technique as in the case of polynomial inequalities. However, because rational expressions have denominators (and therefore may have places where they're not defined), you have to be a little more careful in finding your solutions.

1. Factor $P(x)$ and $Q(x)$ and find the roots for each of them.
 - The roots of $P(x)$ are the **zeros** of the rational function $f(x)$.
 - The roots of $Q(x)$ are the **undefined points** of $f(x)$.
2. Use these **zeros** and **undefined points** to divide the number line into intervals.
3. Determine the sign of the rational on each interval.

Example 3.1. Find the solution set for the following inequality.

$$\frac{1}{x+4} < \frac{1}{x}$$

Example 3.2. Find the solution set for the following inequality.

$$\frac{x^3 - x^2}{x + 1} + 2x > 0$$

Example 3.3. Find the solution set for the following inequality.

$$\frac{x^2}{-x^2 + x - 4} \leq -1$$

Example 3.4. Find the solution set for the following inequality.

$$\frac{20x^2 - 17x - 63}{e^x(x^2 + 1)} < 0$$

Example 3.5. Find the value of a so that $x \in (-\infty, -3/2] \cup [4, \infty)$ satisfies the following inequality:

$$-2x^2 + \frac{5}{2}xa + 3a^2 \leq 0.$$

Example 3.6. Find the solution set for the following inequality.

$$x^5 + 3x^4 - 23x^3 - 51x^2 + 94x + 120 \geq 0$$

Example 3.7. Find the solution set for the following inequality.

$$4x^3 - 12x^2 \geq 0$$