

PROBLEMS ON INEQUALITIES

- I.27 If  $a$  and  $b$  are non-negative numbers, when is  $a^3b + ab^3 \geq a^4 + b^4$  ?  
 (a) only when  $a = 0$  (b) for all  $a$  and  $b$  (c) only for  $a \geq b$  (d) only when  $a = b$  (e) only for  $a + b = 1$
- I.41 If  $a$  and  $b$  are positive numbers let  $A = (a + b)/2$ ,  $B = 2ab/(a + b)$ ,  $C = (ab)^{1/2}$ .  
 (a)  $A \geq C \geq B$  always (b)  $A \geq B \geq C$  always  
 (c)  $C \geq A \geq B$  always (d)  $A > B$  always  
 (e) The order of  $A, B, C$  depends on  $a, b$ .
- II.2 Given  $f(x) = 6x^3 - 5x^2 + x$ , in which case is  $f(x) > 0$  for both values of  $x$ ?  
 (a)  $99/301$  and  $101/200$  (b)  $99/301$  and  $99/199$   
 (c)  $1/100$  and  $99/199$  (d)  $151/300$  and  $149/300$   
 (e)  $-1/100$  and  $301/99$
- V.21 If the two digit numbers '2X' and 'Y1' are added, then the result is greater than 100 provided  
 (a)  $X + Y \geq 15$  (b)  $10Y + X \geq 80$  (c)  $10X + Y \geq 120$   
 (d)  $X \geq 8$  and  $Y \geq 6$  (e)  $X + 7Y > 50$
- V.25 A solution of the inequality  $|x - 3| + |x + 2| \leq 6$  is  
 (a)  $-5/2 \leq x \leq 7/2$  (b)  $x \geq 6$  or  $x \leq 1$  (c)  $x \geq 3$  or  $x \leq 2$   
 (d)  $2 \leq x \leq 3$  (e)  $x \geq 3/2$  or  $x \leq -1/2$
- VI.30 If  $S = a - b + c - d$ , where  $a > b > c > d > 0$ , then which of the statements (I)  $S < a$  (II)  $S > d$  (III)  $S > 0$  are necessarily true?  
 (a) III only (b) I and II only (c) I and III only  
 (d) all (e) none
- VII.18 If  $0 < x < 1$  and  $S = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3$  then which of the statements (I)  $S > 1/x$  (II)  $S < 1/(1 - x)$  (III)  $S < 7/(1 + x)$  must be true?  
 (a) I, III only (b) II only (c) III only (d) none  
 (e) all three
- IX.13 If  $a/b < c/d$ , where  $a, b, c, d$  are positive numbers, then what number must be between  $a/b$  and  $c/d$ ?  
 (a)  $(c/d - a/b)/2$  (b)  $(a + c)/2(b + d)$   
 (c)  $(a + d)/2(b + c)$  (d)  $(a + 3c)/(b + 3d)$   
 (e)  $(a + 2d)/(b + 2c)$
- IX.28 Given three real numbers  $x, y, z$ , if  $x + y - z$  is a negative number large in magnitude,  $x - y - z$  is a very small positive number, and  $x + y + z = 1$  then  
 (a)  $y > x > 0$  (b)  $x > 0 > y$  (c)  $z > y > x$   
 (d)  $z > y > 0$  (e)  $z > 0 > x$
- X.22 If  $0 < x < y < z < 1$  then which of the following must be true: (I)  $x^2 < y^3$  (II)  $xz < y^3$  (III)  $x + y < 2z$  (IV)  $xyz < z - x$ ?  
 (a) III and IV (b) I, II, and IV  
 (c) II and III (d) I and II (e) I and III.