Tutorial 2 Solutions

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November 2022

Note that the square brackets in the question are not meant to be anything like the greatest integer function. They are just brackets.

1. (a) This is false. Take $f(x) = x^2$ and $c = 0$, and $g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2} & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$. We have $f(x)g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$. So $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)g(x) = 1 \neq 0$

   (b) If $g(x)$ is bounded, let $\max |g(x)| = M$. Since $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = 0$, we have that

   $$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ such that } |f(x) - 0| < \epsilon \text{ when } 0 < |x - c| < \delta$$

   For a particular epsilon ϵ_0, let δ_0, be the delta that is such that $|f(x)-0| < \frac{\epsilon_0}{M}$ when $0 < |x-c| < \delta_0$ Now, whenever $0 < |x - c| < \delta_0$,

   $$|f(x)g(x) - 0| = |f(x)g(x)| \leq |f(x)| \times M < \frac{\epsilon_0}{M} \times M = \epsilon_0$$

   Hence, the limit of $\lim_{x\to c} f(x)g(x)$ exists and is equal to 0.[1]

   (c) Let $\lim_{x\to c} g(x)$ be L. We have that

   $$\exists \delta_0 > 0 \text{ such that } |g(x) - L| < |L| \text{ when } 0 < |x - c| < \delta_0$$
   $$\implies |g(x)| - |L| < |L| \implies |g(x)| < 2|L| \text{ when } 0 < |x - c| < \delta_0$$

   For a particular epsilon ϵ, let δ_1, be the delta that is such that $|f(x)-0| < \frac{\epsilon}{2|L|}$ when $0 < |x-c| < \delta_1$ Now, $\delta_2 = \min(\delta_0, \delta_1)$ is such that whenever $0 < |x - c| < \delta_2$,

   $$|f(x)g(x) - 0| = |f(x)g(x)| \leq |f(x)| \times 2|L| < \frac{\epsilon}{2|L|} \times 2|L| = \epsilon$$

   Hence,
   $$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta_2 > 0 \text{ such that } |f(x)g(x) - 0| < \epsilon \text{ when } 0 < |x - c| < \delta$$
   which means that the limit exists and is equal to 0, as we wanted to prove.

2. Let $\lim_{x\to\alpha} f(x) = L$

   $$|f(\alpha + h) - f(\alpha - h) - 0| = |f(\alpha + h) - L - (f(\alpha - h) - L)| < |f(\alpha + h) - L| + |f(\alpha - h) - L|$$

   Since $\lim_{x\to\alpha} f(x) = L$ $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ such that $|f(x)-L| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ when $0 < |x-\alpha| < \delta$ Rewriting $h = x-\alpha$, we get $\forall \epsilon, \exists \delta_0$ such that $|f(\alpha + h) - L| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ when $0 < |h| < \delta_0$ Again rewriting with $h = \alpha - x$, we get

   $$\forall \epsilon, \exists \delta_1 \text{ such that } |f(\alpha - h) - L| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} \text{ when } 0 < |h| < \delta_1$$

   From these two statements, we get that

   $$\forall \epsilon, \exists \delta \text{ such that } |f(\alpha - h) - L| + |f(\alpha - h) - L| < \epsilon \text{ when } 0 < |h| < \delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$$

   $$\implies \forall \epsilon, \exists \delta \text{ such that } |f(\alpha - h) - f(\alpha - h)| < \epsilon \text{ when } 0 < |h| < \delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$$

[1] This remains true if instead ofbeing bounded in the entire domain, g is given to be bounded in a finite punctured neighborhood of c, which serves as a nice motivation for the next subpart

One could have also argued the same using algebra of limits on functions.

The converse of the result would be that if $\lim_{h\to 0} f(\alpha+h) - f(\alpha-h) = 0$, then $\lim_{x\to\alpha} f(x)$ exists. A counterexample to this would be

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2} & \text{for } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{for } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Take $\alpha = 0$, $f(0+h) - f(0-h) = 0$ for all h, since this is an even function, but $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ does not exist.

3. (a)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin\frac{1}{x} & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

In the domain $(0,\infty)$, both $\sin(x)$ and $\frac{1}{x}$ are continuous, hence so is their composition. Same for the domain $(-\infty,0)$. The only problem is at $x = 0$. The function, in fact, is not continuous at $x = 0$. To show this, we'll use the sequential definition of a limit:

The limit of a function f at a exists and is equal to L if and only if for every sequence $x_n \to a$, $\lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n) = L$

Take $x_n = \frac{1}{2n\pi}$ and $y_n = \frac{1}{(2n+\frac{1}{2})\pi}$. We have that $\sin x_n = 0$ and $\sin y_n = 1$ for all n $\in \mathbf{N}$ Thus, we have two sequences tending to 0, such that $f(x_n)$ and $f(y_n)$ tend to different values, hence the limit of $\sin\frac{1}{x}$ does not exist at $x = 0$

(b)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x\sin\frac{1}{x} & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Here again it is easy to argue continuity in the domains $(0,\infty)$ and $(-\infty,0)$, using the fact the composition and products of continuous functions is continuous. At $x = 0$, we need to find the limit and show that it is equal to $f(0) = 0$.

$|x\sin\frac{1}{x}| = |x||\sin\frac{1}{x}| < |x|$, since the range of sin is $[-1,1]$

Hence,

$$\forall\epsilon > 0,\ |x\sin\frac{1}{x} - 0| < |x| < \epsilon \text{ when } 0 < |x-0| < \epsilon$$

Seeing that we can just set $\delta = \epsilon$ always, we get that $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 0 = f(0)$. Hence the function is continuous for all reals.

(c) Note that the pieces of the function in $(1,2)$ and $(2,3)$ are continuous. So there can only be a discontinuity at $x = 2$ The right hand and left hand limits at $x = 2$ can both be easily calculated to be 2, however, $f(2) = 1$. Hence, the function is not continuous at $x = 2$

4. We are given that $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$. Functions with this property are also known as additive functions.

Set $x = y = 0$ to get $f(0) = 2f(0) \implies f(0) = 0$

$$f(c+h) = f(c) + f(h) \implies f(c+h) - f(c) = f(h) = f(h) - f(0)$$

Since f is continuous at 0

$$\forall\epsilon\exists\delta \text{ such that } |f(h) - 0| < \epsilon \text{ when } 0 < h < \delta$$

$$\implies \forall\epsilon\exists\delta \text{ such that } |f(c+h) - f(c)| = |f(h)| < \epsilon \text{ when } 0 < h < \delta$$

$$\implies \text{f is continous for all } c \in \mathbf{R}$$

For more information about this see this wikipedia entry

5. For $x \neq 0$, $\frac{1}{x}$ is differentiable while $\sin x$ and x are differentiable at all points. Hence, a function formed by their compositions and products would also be differentiable at $x \neq 0$. At $x = 0$, we'll need to work by first principles. We need to see if $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0}\frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} x\sin\frac{1}{x}$ exists. Deja vu to q3 ii), the limit exists and is equal to 0. Hence f is differentiable on $\mathbf{R}$ However, the derivative is not continuous. Using chain rule for $x \neq 0$, we get that

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x\sin\frac{1}{x} + \cos\frac{1}{x} & \text{when } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{when } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

We can show that $\lim_{x\to 0} f'(x)$ does not exist, using a method similar to q3 i)

6. We have that $\forall x, x+h \in (a,b)$

$$\frac{|f(x+h)-f(x)|}{|h|} < C|h|^{\alpha-1}$$

$$\implies -C|h|^{\alpha-1} < \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} < C|h|^{\alpha-1}$$

Since $\alpha - 1 > 0$, $\lim_{h\to 0} C|h|^{\alpha-1} = \lim_{h\to 0} -C|h|^{\alpha-1} = 0$

Hence, by sandwich theorem we can conclude that $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$ exists and equals 0. By definition, this means that f is differentiable over (a,b) and $f'(x) = 0 \, \forall x \in (a,b)$

7.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{h\to 0^+} \frac{f(c+h)-f(c-h)}{2h} &= \lim_{h\to 0^+} \frac{\frac{f(c+h)-f(c)}{h} + \frac{f(c)-f(c-h)}{h}}{2} \\ &= \frac{\lim_{h\to 0^+} \frac{f(c+h)-f(c)}{h} + \lim_{h\to 0^+} \frac{f(c)-f(c-h)}{h}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

Since f is differentiable, $\lim_{h\to 0^+} \frac{f(c+h)-f(c)}{h}$ = Right hand derivative = Left hand derivative = $\lim_{h\to 0^+} \frac{f(c)-f(c-h)}{h} = f'(c)$

Hence, we are done.

The converse is false, consider $f(x) = |x|$ and $c = 0$. Then $\lim_{h\to 0^+} \frac{f(c+h)-f(c-h)}{2h} = \lim_{h\to 0^+} \frac{h-h}{2} = 0$, but the function is not differentiable at 0.

8. First, note that if $\exists c$ such that $f(c) = 0$, then $f(x) = f(x-c+c) = f(x-c)f(c) = 0 \, \forall x \in \mathbf{R}$. In this case f is obviously differentiable, with $f'(c) = 0 \forall c = f'(0)f(c)$ (trivially).

The only other possibility is that f is always non-zero. Set $x = y = 0$ to get

$$f(0) = f(0)^2 \implies f(0) = 0 \text{ or } 1$$

. If f is not identically 0 then $f(0) = 1$.

$$\frac{f(c+h)-f(c)}{h} = \frac{f(c)f(h)-f(c)}{h} = f(c) \times \frac{f(h)-1}{h}$$

Since $f'(0) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(h)-1}{h}$ exists, we have that $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(c+h)-f(c)}{h} = \lim_{h\to 0} f(c) \times \frac{f(h)-1}{h}$ exists and is equal to $f(c) \times \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(h)-f(0)}{h} = f(c)f'(0)$. Thus, by definition, f is differentiable at every $c \in \mathbf{R}$ and $f'(c) = f(c)f'(0)$

9. Calculating derivative of inverse of a function. Let $f : (a,b) \to \mathbf{R}$ be a differentiable and invertible function. Let the inverse be denoted by $g(x)$

$f(g(x)) = x$

Differentating $f(g(x))$ using the chain rule, we get that

$$f'(g(x)) \times g'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} x = 1 \implies g'(x) = \frac{1}{f'(g(x))}$$

Using this both the parts can be solved, solving is left to the reader.

10. Apply chain rule and simplify. Left to the reader.