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function of not bounded variation

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**Example.** We show that the function

$$f: x \mapsto \begin{cases} x \cos \frac{\pi}{x} & \text{when } x \neq 0, \\ 0 & \text{when } x = 0, \end{cases}$$

which is continuous in the whole  $\mathbb{R}$ , is not of bounded variation on any interval containing the zero.

Let us take e.g. the interval  $[0, a]$ . Chose a positive integer  $m$  such that  $\frac{1}{m} < a$  and the partition of the interval with the points  $\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{m+1}, \frac{1}{m+2}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}$  into the subintervals  $[0, \frac{1}{n}]$ ,  $[\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n-1}]$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $[\frac{1}{m+1}, \frac{1}{m}]$ ,  $[\frac{1}{m}, a]$ . For each positive integer  $\nu$  we have (see <http://planetmath.org/CosineAtMultiplesOfStraightAnglethis>)

$$f\left(\frac{1}{\nu}\right) = \frac{1}{\nu} \cos \nu\pi = \frac{(-1)^\nu}{\nu}.$$

Thus we see that the total variation of  $f$  in all partitions of  $[0, a]$  is at least

$$\frac{1}{n} + \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-1}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{m+1} + \frac{1}{m}\right) = \frac{1}{m} + 2 \sum_{\nu=m+1}^n \frac{1}{\nu}.$$

Since the harmonic series diverges, the above sum increases to  $\infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Accordingly, the total variation must be infinite, and the function  $f$  is not of bounded variation on  $[0, a]$ .

It is not difficult to justify that  $f$  is of bounded variation on any finite interval that does not contain 0.

## References

- [1] E. LINDELÖF: *Differentiali- ja integralilasku ja sen sovellutukset III. Toinen osa.* Mercatorin Kirjapaino Osakeyhtiö, Helsinki (1940).