

Homework 7

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Problem 1 4.1.5 Problem 2

Let A be the set defined by the equations $f_1(x) = 0, f_2(x) = 0, \dots, f_n(x) = 0$. Where f_1, \dots, f_n are continuous functions defined on the whole line. Show that A is closed. Must A be compact?

Hint: you can use result of 4.1.5 Problem 1 without proof

So if \mathcal{D}_i is the set of x satisfying $f_i(x) = 0$ then $A = \cup_{i=1}^n \mathcal{D}_i$. We know that $\mathcal{D}_i = f^{-1}(0)$. From 4.1.5 Problem 1 we know that a function f is continuous iff the inverse image of every closed set is a closed set. Since f_i is continuous, \mathcal{D}_i must be closed. Then A is the finite union of a finite number of closed sets which is closed by Theorem 3.2.3. So then A must be closed.

Problem 2 4.1.5 Problem 4

Give a definition of $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = y$. Show that this is true iff for every sequence x_1, x_2, \dots of points in the domain of f such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \infty$ we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = y$. *Hint:* For the proof of the 2nd part of the problem, refer to the proof of Theorem 4.1.1.

We define $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = y$ as if $\forall 1/m$ there exists an n such that $\forall x > n \ |f(x) - y| < 1/m$.

PROOF.

We first prove the forward direction. $P \rightarrow Q$

Given that $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = y$ exists. We take any sequence of points x_1, x_2, \dots such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \infty$. We show that this implies $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = y$. By our definition, we know that $\forall 1/m$ there exists an n such that $\forall x > n \ |f(x) - y| < 1/m$. We also know that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \infty$. Which means that there are infinitely many terms of x_n satisfying $x_j > n$. So $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} x_j = \infty \implies \exists k \text{ s.t. } \forall j \geq k \ x_j > n \implies |f(x_j) - y| < 1/m \implies \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} f(x_j) = y$

We now prove the reverse direction.

Given that for every sequence x_1, x_2, \dots of points in the domain of f such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \infty$ we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = y$. We show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = y$. We need to show $\forall 1/m$ there exists an n such that $\forall x > n \ |f(x) - y| < 1/m$. Suppose not, suppose that $\exists 1/m$ st. $\forall n \ \exists x_n > n$ st. $|f(x_n) - y| \geq 1/m$. We can construct a sequence of the points x_n . By definition, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \infty$. But this sequence of points does not converge to y . A contradiction. So for every sequence x_1, x_2, \dots of points in the domain of f such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \infty$ we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = y \implies \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = y$.

□

Problem 3 4.1.5 Problem 7

Give an example of a continuous function with domain \mathbb{R} such that the inverse image of a compact set is not compact

Let

$$f = \{$$

Problem 4 4.1.5 Problem 10

Show that a function that satisfies a Lipschitz condition is uniformly continuous.

PROOF.

A function satisfies the Lipschitz condition if $\exists m > 0$ st. $|f(x) - f(x_0)| \leq m|x - x_0| \quad \forall x, x_0 \in \mathcal{D}$. Then we need to show that $\forall 1/k \quad \exists 1/n$ s.t. $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < 1/k \quad \forall x, x_0 \in \mathcal{D}$ satisfying $|x - x_0| < 1/n$. We choose $n = km$ then $|x - x_0| < 1/km \implies |f(x) - f(x_0)| < m * 1/km = 1/k$. Thus we have $\forall 1/k \quad \exists 1/n$ s.t. $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < 1/k \quad \forall x, x_0 \in \mathcal{D}$ satisfying $|x - x_0| < 1/n$

□