Final Exam

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Problem 1

a) Let f be a continuous function defined on an open domain, then it is possible that the inverse image of an open set is not an open set.

False. Otherwise f assumes same value twice, and f^{-1} DNE.

b) If f is a continuous function defined on [0,1], then it is possible that the image of f is unbounded.

False. Continuous function on compact domain Theorem 4.2.3

c) If f(x) is differentiable on open interval (a,b) then its derivative f'(x) can not have any jump discontinuities on (a,b)

True

- d) $x \sin(x) = o(x^2)$ as $x \to 0$ True
- e) If f(x) is strictly increasing at x_0 and f is differentiable at x_0 then $f'(x_0) > 0$. False

Show that every infinite compact set has a limit-point. Is the same true for infinite closed set?

If f is a continuous function on \mathbb{R} , is it true that x is a limit-point of $x_1, x_2, ...$ implies f(x) is a limit point of $f(x_1), f(x_2), ...$? Prove your conclusion.

Function f(x) is defined by:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \cos(1/x^2), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Show that f is differentiable at all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Is f'(x) continuous at x = 0? Prove your statement.

Suppose f(x) is continuously differentiable on an interval (a, b). Prove that on any closed subinterval [c, d] of (a, b), the function is uniformly differentiable in the sense that given any 1/m there exists 1/n (independent of x_0, x) such that for all $x, x_0 \in [c, d]$ $|x - x_0| < 1/n$ we have

$$|f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)| \le \frac{1}{m}|x - x_0|$$

Hint: Use mean value theorem on $f(x) - f(x_0)$ and the fact that f'(x) is continuous function on the compact set [c,d]