

1

[Exercise 3.2.4 and 3.2.4 of Lebl [2023](#)] Is $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continuous? Prove your assertion.

(1.a)

$$f(x) := \begin{cases} \sin(1/x) & \text{if } x \neq 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

(1.b)

$$f(x) := \begin{cases} x \sin(1/x) & \text{if } x \neq 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

2

[Exercise 3.2.11 of Lebl [2023](#)] Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous. Suppose $f(c) > 0$. Show that there exists an $\epsilon > 0$ such that for all $x \in (c - \epsilon, c + \epsilon)$, we have $f(x) > 0$.

3

[Exercise 3.2.14 of Lebl [2023](#)] Suppose $f : [-1, 0] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous and $f(0) = g(0)$. Define $h : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $h(x) := f(x)$ if $x \leq 0$ and $h(x) := g(x)$ if $x > 0$. Show that h is continuous.

4

[Exercise 3.2.10 of Lebl [2023](#)] Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous functions. Suppose that $f(r) = g(r)$ for all $r \in \mathbb{Q}$. Show that $f(x) = g(x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

5

[Exercise 3.4.7 of Lebl [2023](#)] Let $f : (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a bounded continuous function. Show that the function $g(x) := x(1 - x)f(x)$ is uniformly continuous.

6

[Exercise 3.2.16 of Lebl [2023](#)] Suppose $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous at 0 and such that $f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y)$ for every x and y . Show that $f(x) = ax$ for some $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Hint: Show that $f(nx) = nf(x)$,

then show f is continuous on \mathbb{R} . Then show that $f(x)/x = f(1)$ for all rational x .

References

Lebl, Jiri (July 11, 2023). *Basic Analysis I: Introduction to Real Analysis, Volume I*. version 6.0.
URL: <https://www.jirka.org/ra/realanal.pdf>.