

Homework 3

Math 55b

Due Tuesday, 17 Feb 2009.

1. Give an example of a differentiable function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f'(x)$ is not continuous.
2. Let \mathcal{F} be the smallest collection of functions $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that contains $C[0, 1]$ and is closed under pointwise limits: whenever $f_n \in \mathcal{F}$ and $g(x) = \lim f_n(x)$ exists for each $x \in [0, 1]$, then $g \in \mathcal{F}$.

Prove that $g \in \mathcal{F}$, where $g(x) = 1$ if $x \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]$ and $g(x) = 0$ otherwise.

3. Let (X, d) be a metric space, let S denote the set of Cauchy sequences $s = (x_i)$ in X . Prove that the function

$$\bar{d}(s, s') = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} d(x_i, x'_i)$$

exists for all pairs $s, s' \in S$, and satisfies the triangle inequality.

Let \bar{X} be the quotient of S by the equivalence relation $s \sim s'$ if $\bar{d}(s, s') = 0$. Observe that \bar{d} is naturally a function on \bar{X} as well, and prove (\bar{X}, \bar{d}) is a complete metric space. Finally define a natural isometric map $\pi : X \rightarrow \bar{X}$, and prove that $\pi(X)$ is dense.

4. Let $X = \ell^1(\mathbb{N})$ be the vector space of all sequences $a : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\|a\|_1 = \sum |a_i| < \infty$. Prove that the metric $d(a, b) = \|a - b\|$ makes X into a complete metric space. Prove that the closed unit ball $\bar{B}(0, 1)$ in X is not compact. Finally prove that for any $b \in X$ the set

$$K(b) = \{a \in \ell^1(\mathbb{N}) : |a_i| \leq |b_i| \ \forall i\}$$

is compact.

5. Let $X = B[0, 1]$ denote the vector space of bounded functions $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Is there a metric on X such that $d(f_n, g) \rightarrow 0$ if and only if $f_n(x) \rightarrow g(x)$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$?
6. Does the sequence of functions $f_n : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $f_n(x) = \sin(nx)$ have a uniformly convergent subsequence?
7. Let $\alpha > 0$ be rational. Without appeal to calculus, determine

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1)^\alpha - n^\alpha.$$