

Real Analysis — Problem Set 5

1. Let K be a compact convex set in \mathbb{R}^n . For any two points $x, y \in K$, let $\gamma_{x,y}$ be the line segment that connects these two points. Suppose that f is a continuous function on K . Show that there exists a constant M_f depending on the function f so that

$$\left| \int_{\gamma_{x,y}} f \, ds \right| \leq M_f \|\vec{x} - \vec{y}\|$$

$\|\vec{x} - \vec{y}\|$ = distance between the two points $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

2. Consider the surface in \mathbb{R}^3 defined by $z = (1 + x^2 + y^2)e^{-x^2 - y^2}$ and calculate the volume enclosed by this surface and the xy -plane. Here we take x, y, z as the variables in \mathbb{R}^3 .
3. Let $\alpha(x)$ be a monotone increasing function on the real line. Explain why the function α is Riemann integrable on the unit interval $[0, 1]$. Suppose further that $\alpha(x)$ is continuous at the point $x=1$. Show that the integral $\int_0^1 \alpha(x) dx$ can be represented in terms of a Riemann-Stieltjes integral.
4. Suppose f is a bounded real-valued function on $[0, 1]$ and that f^2 is Riemann integrable on $[0, 1]$. Does it follow that f is Riemann integrable? Explain your answer. How does this question relate to composition of continuous functions? See Rudin, page 86 or Rosenlicht, page 71.

5. Trigonometric integrals on the half-line $[0, \infty)$ have interesting properties related to cancellation and absolute convergence. Show the following relations and explain the interesting character of these forms:

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} dx$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{(1+x)^2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1 + \sin x}{(1+x)^2} dx - 1$$

6. Let p, q be positive real numbers $1 < p < \infty$, $1 < q < \infty$ that satisfy $\boxed{\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1}$ equivalently $p = \frac{q}{q-1}$

For $u > 0$ & $v > 0$ show that $\boxed{uv \leq \frac{u^p}{p} + \frac{v^q}{q}}$

Explain why this is a one-variable calculus problem.