

# Homework 9; Due Wednesday, 11/16

## (Real Analysis, 1 – Schwab)

Answer these questions and prove these lemmas. All problems require proof/justification, as noted by the style of proof used in the examples in class.

**Question 0.1.** *Chp 5 #3*

**Question 0.2.** *Chp 5 #5*

**Question 0.3.** *Chp 5 #7*

**Question 0.4.** *Chp 5 #9*

**Lemma 0.5** (best affine approximation). *Let  $f$  be a real valued function defined on a neighborhood of  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ .*

(a)  *$f$  is differentiable at  $x_0$  if and only if there exists a real number,  $c$ , such that*

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0) - c \cdot h}{h} \right| = 0,$$

*in which case the value of  $f'(x_0)$  is  $f'(x_0) = c$ .*

(b) *a corollary of (a) is that if  $f$  is differentiable at  $x_0$ , then there exists a function,  $err(x - x_0)$  such that for all  $x$  sufficiently close to  $x_0$*

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + err(x - x_0),$$

*and most importantly  $err$  satisfies*

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{err(h)}{h} = 0.$$

*(commentary: thanks to the uniqueness of  $f'(x_0)$ , if it exists, part (a) says that the function  $l(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0)$  is the best affine approximation to  $f$  in a neighborhood of  $x_0$ .)*

**Question 0.6.** *Chp 5 #11 (hint: it is just my personal preference, but I suggest trying to incorporate Lemma 0.5 a few times here.)*

**Question 0.7.** *Chp 5 #12*

**Question 0.8.** *Chp 5 #22*

**Question 0.9.** *Chp 5 #24*

**Question 0.10.** *Give an explanation using Thm 5.12 as to why the function  $f(x) = |x|$  is not differentiable on all of the domain,  $[-1, 1]$ .*