Chapter 5: Differentiation

Author: Meng-Gen Tsai
Email: plover@gmail.com

Exercise 5.1. *Let f be defined for all real x, and suppose that*

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq (x - y)^2$$

for all real x and y. Prove that f is a constant.

Proof.

(1) Write
$$\left| \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} \right| \leq |x - y|$$
if $x \neq y$.

(2) Given any $y \in \mathbb{R}$,
$$\left| \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} \right| \to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad x \to y,$$
or $|f'(y)| = 0$.

(3) Or using ε-δ argument. Fix $y \in \mathbb{R}$. Given any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta = \varepsilon > 0$ such that
$$\left| \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} - 0 \right| \leq |x - y| < \delta = \varepsilon$$
whenever $|x - y| < \delta$. That is, $|f'(y)| = 0$.

(4) So $f'(y) = 0$ for any $y \in \mathbb{R}$. By Theorem 5.11 (b), f is a constant.

□

Exercise 5.2. *Suppose $f'(x) > 0$ in (a, b). Prove that f is strictly increasing in (a, b), and let g be its inverse function. Prove that g is differentiable, and that*

$$g'(f(x)) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} \qquad (a < x < b).$$

Proof. Let $E = (a, b)$.

(1) Theorem 5.10 implies that for any $a < p < q < b$ there exists $\xi \in (p, q)$ such that

$$f(p) - f(q) = (p - q)f'(\xi).$$

Since $\xi \in (p, q) \subseteq E$, by assumption $f'(\xi) > 0$. Hence $f(p) - f(q) = (p - q)f'(\xi) < 0$ (here $p - q < 0$), or

$$f(p) < f(q)$$

if $p < q$. Therefore, f is strictly increasing in (a, b).

(2) *Show that f is one-to-one in E if f is strictly increasing in E.* If $f(p) = f(q)$, then it cannot be $p > q$ or $p < q$ ((1)). So that $p = q$, or f is injective.

(3) *Show that g is well-defined.* Theorem 5.2 and Theorem 4.17.

(4) *Show that $g'(f(x)) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$.* Given $y \in f(E)$, say $y = f(x)$ for some $x \in E$. Given any $s \in f(E)$ with $s \neq y$. Here $s = f(t)$ for some $t \in E$ and $t \neq x$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{s \to y} \frac{g(s) - g(y)}{s - y} &= \lim_{f(t) \to f(x)} \frac{g(f(t)) - g(f(x))}{f(t) - f(x)} \\
&= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{t - x}{f(t) - f(x)} \\
&= \lim_{t \to x} \frac{1}{\frac{f(t) - f(x)}{t - x}} \\
&= \frac{1}{f'(x)}. && (f' > 0)
\end{aligned}$$

Here $s \to y$ if and only if $t \to x$ since both f and g are continuous and one-to-one. Hence g is differentiable and $g'(f(x)) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$.

□

Exercise 5.3. *Suppose g is a real function on $\mathbb{R}^1$, with bounded derivative (say $|g'| \leq M$). Fix $\varepsilon > 0$, and define $f(x) = x + \varepsilon g(x)$. Prove that f is one-to-one if ε is small enough. (A set of admissible values of ε can be determined which depends only on M.)*

Proof.

(1) Note that $f'(x) = 1 + \varepsilon g'(x)$ (Theorem 5.3). Since $|g'| \leq M$,

$$1 - \varepsilon M \leq f'(x) \leq 1 + \varepsilon M.$$

(2) Pick

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{M + 1} > 0.$$

Thus,

$$f'(x) \geq \frac{1}{M+1} > 0.$$

By Exercise 5.2, $f(x)$ is strictly increasing in $\mathbb{R}$ or one-to-one in $\mathbb{R}$.

$\square$

Exercise 5.4. *If*

$$C_0 + \frac{C_1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{C_{n-1}}{n} + \frac{C_n}{n+1} = 0,$$

where $C_0, ..., C_n$ are real constants, prove that the equation

$$C_0 + C_1 x + \cdots + C_{n-1} x^{n-1} + C_n x^n = 0$$

has at least one real root between 0 *and* 1*.*

Proof. Let

$$g(x) = C_0 x + \frac{C_1}{2} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{C_{n-1}}{n} x^n + \frac{C_n}{n+1} x^{n+1} \in \mathbb{R}[x].$$

Then $g(0) = g(1) = 0$, and $g'(x) = C_0 + C_1 x + \cdots + C_{n-1} x^{n-1} + C_n x^n$. By the mean value theorem (Theorem 5.10), there exists a point $\xi \in (0, 1)$ at which

$$g(1) - g(0) = g'(\xi)(1 - 0),$$

or $g'(\xi) = 0$. That is, there exists a real root $x = \xi$ between 0 and 1 at which $C_0 + C_1 x + \cdots + C_{n-1} x^{n-1} + C_n x^n = 0$. $\square$

Exercise 5.5. *Suppose f is defined and differentiable for every $x > 0$, and $f'(x) \to 0$ as $x \to +\infty$. Put $g(x) = f(x+1) - f(x)$. Prove that $g(x) \to 0$ as $x \to +\infty$.*

Proof. Given any $x > 0$. Since f is differentiable for every $x > 0$, f is differentiable on $[x, x+1]$. By Theorem 5.2 and Theorem 5.10 (the mean value theorem), there is a point $\xi \in (x, x+1)$ at which

$$f(x+1) - f(x) = [(x+1) - x] f'(\xi)$$

or

$$g(x) = f'(\xi).$$

As $x \to +\infty$, $\xi \to +\infty$. Hence

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = \lim_{\xi \to +\infty} f'(\xi) = 0.$$

□

Exercise 5.6. *Suppose*

(a) f *is continuous for* $x \geq 0$,

(b) $f'(x)$ *exists for* $x > 0$,

(c) $f(0) = 0$,

(d) f' *is monotonically increasing.*

Put

$$g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x} \qquad (x > 0)$$

and prove that g *is monotonically increasing.*

Proof.

(1) It suffices to show that $g'(x) \geq 0$ for $x > 0$ (Theorem 5.11(a)), that is, to show that
$$g'(x) = \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} \geq 0 \qquad (x > 0),$$
or
$$xf'(x) - f(x) \geq 0 \qquad (x > 0)$$
since $x^2 > 0$ for all nonzero x.

(2) Given $x > 0$. By (a)(b), we apply the mean value theorem (Theorem 5.10) on f to get
$$f(x) - f(0) = (x - 0)f'(\xi)$$
for some $\xi \in (0, x)$. By (c),
$$f(x) = xf'(\xi).$$
By (d),
$$f(x) = xf'(\xi) \leq xf'(x).$$
Hence $xf'(x) - f(x) \geq 0$, or g is monotonically increasing.

□

Note. g is increasing strictly if f is increasing strictly.

Exercise 5.7. *Suppose* $f'(x)$, $g'(x)$ *exist,* $g'(x) \neq 0$, *and* $f(x) = g(x) = 0$. *Prove that*
$$\lim_{t \to x} \frac{f(t)}{g(t)} = \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}.$$

(This holds also for complex functions.)

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{f'(t)}{g'(t)} &= \frac{\lim_{t\to x}\frac{f(t)-f(x)}{t-x}}{\lim_{t\to x}\frac{g(t)-g(x)}{t-x}} \\ &= \lim_{t\to x}\frac{\frac{f(t)-f(x)}{t-x}}{\frac{g(t)-g(x)}{t-x}} && \text{(Both limits exist and } g' \neq 0\text{)} \\ &= \lim_{t\to x}\frac{f(t)}{g(t)}. && (f(x)=g(x)=0)\end{aligned}$$

This proof is also true for complex functions. □

Exercise 5.8.

Exercise 5.9. *Let f be a continuous real function on $\mathbb{R}^1$, of which it is known that $f'(x)$ exists for all $x \neq 0$ and that $f'(x) \to 3$ as $x \to 0$. Dose it follow that $f'(0)$ exists?*

Proof.

(1) *Show that $f'(0) = 3$.* It is equivalent to show that

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = 3.$$

Write $F(x) = f(x) - f(0)$ and $G(x) = x - 0$ on $\mathbb{R}^1$. So that

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x-0} = \lim_{x\to 0}\frac{F(x)}{G(x)} = 0.$$

(2) Note that

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{F'(x)}{G'(x)} = \lim_{x\to 0}\frac{f'(x)}{1} = 3.$$

(3) Since f is continuous on $\mathbb{R}^1$, F is continuous on $\mathbb{R}^1$. Hence

$$\lim_{x\to 0} F(x) = F(\lim_{x\to 0} x) = F(0) = 0.$$

Also, G is continuous on $\mathbb{R}^1$ implies that

$$\lim_{x\to 0} G(x) = G(\lim_{x\to 0} x) = G(0) = 0.$$

(4) Apply L'Hospital's rule (Theorem 5.13) to (2)(3), we have

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{F(x)}{G(x)} = 3,$$

or $f'(0) = 3$.

$\square$

Exercise 5.10.
Exercise 5.11. *Suppose f is defined in a neighborhood of x, and suppose $f''(x)$ exists. Show that*

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(x+h)+f(x-h)-2f(x)}{h^2} = f''(x).$$

Show by an example that the limit may exist even if $f''(x)$ dose not. (Hint: Use Theorem 5.13.)

Proof (Theorem 5.13).

(1) Write $F(h) = f(x+h)+f(x-h)-2f(x)$ and $G(h) = h^2$. It is equivalent to show that
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{F(h)}{G(h)} = f''(x).$$
We might apply Theorem 5.13 (L'Hospital rule) to get it.

(2) *Show that* $\lim_{h\to 0} F(h) = 0$ *and* $\lim_{h\to 0} G(h) = 0$. It is clear that $\lim_{h\to 0} G(h) = \lim_{h\to 0} h^2 = 0$ since $x \mapsto x^2$ is continuous on $\mathbb{R}^1$. Besides, since f is continuous at x (by applying Theorem 5.2 twice),
$$\lim_{h\to 0} F(h) = f(x)+f(x)-2f(x) = 0.$$

(3) *Show that*
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{F'(h)}{G'(h)} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f'(x+h)-f'(x-h)}{2h}$$
is well-defined. Since $f''(x)$ exists in a neighborhood $B(x;r)$ of x (where $r>0$), $f'(x)$ exists and is continuous in $B(x;r)$ (Theorem 5.2). As $0 < |h| < \frac{r}{2}$,
$$x+h \in B\left(x+h; \frac{r}{2}\right) \subseteq B(x;r)$$
and
$$x-h \in B\left(x-h; \frac{r}{2}\right) \subseteq B(x;r).$$
So $f'(x+h)$ and $f'(x-h)$ exist in $B(x;r)$ as $0 < |h| < \frac{r}{2}$. Hence
$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{F'(h)}{G'(h)} = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f'(x+h)-f'(x-h)}{2h}$$
is well-defined (Theorem 5.3 and Theorem 5.5 (the chain rule)).

(4) *Show that*

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f'(x+h) - f'(x-h)}{2h} = f''(x).$$

Since $f''(x)$ exists, by definition

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f'(x+h) - f'(x)}{h} = f''(x)$$

and

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f'(x-h) - f'(x)}{-h} = f''(x).$$

Sum up two expressions to get

$$2f''(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f'(x-h) - f'(x-h)}{h}.$$

(5) By (2)(3)(4) and Theorem 5.13 (L'Hospital rule), the result is established.

(6) *Given* $f(x) = x|x|$ *on* $\mathbb{R}^1$. *Show that*

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h) + f(-h) - 2f(0)}{h^2} = 0$$

but $f''(x)$ *does not exist at* $x = 0$. Clearly,

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h) + f(-h) - 2f(0)}{h^2} &= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h|h| + (-h)| - h| - 2 \cdot 0}{h^2} \\
&= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{h|h| - h|h| - 0}{h^2} \\
&= \lim_{h \to 0} 0 \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

But $f''(x)$ does not exist by Exercise 5.12.

$\square$

Exercise 5.12. *If* $f(x) = |x|^3$, *compute* $f'(x)$, $f''(x)$ *for all real* x, *and show that* $f^{(3)}(0)$ *does not exist.*

Proof.

(1) Write

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 & (x \geq 0), \\ -x^3 & (x \leq 0). \end{cases}$$

(2) *Show that* $f'(x) = 3x|x|$. It is trivial that

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 & (x > 0), \\ -3x^2 & (x < 0). \end{cases}$$

Note that

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f'(x) = 0.$$

Apply the same argument in Exercise 5.9, we have

$$f'(0) = 0.$$

Hence f' exists and $f'(x) = 3x|x|$ for any $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(3) *Show that* $f''(x) = 6|x|$. Similar to (2).

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 6x & (x > 0), \\ -6x & (x < 0). \end{cases}$$

Note that

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f''(x) = 0.$$

Apply the same argument in Exercise 5.9, we have

$$f''(0) = 0.$$

Hence f'' exists and $f''(x) = 6|x|$ for any $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(4) *Show that* $f^{(3)}(0)$ *does not exist.*

$$f'''(x) = \begin{cases} 6 & (x > 0), \\ -6 & (x < 0). \end{cases}$$

There are some proofs for showing that $f^{(3)}(0)$ does not exist.

(a) Since

$$\lim_{t \to 0+} \frac{f''(t) - f''(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{t \to 0+} \frac{6t}{t} = 6$$

and

$$\lim_{t \to 0-} \frac{f''(t) - f''(0)}{t - 0} = \lim_{t \to 0-} \frac{-6t}{t} = -6,$$

$f^{(3)}(0)$ does not exist.

(b) (Reductio ad absurdum) If f were differentiable on $\mathbb{R}^1$, then

$$\lim_{t \to 0+} f'''(t) = 6$$

and

$$\lim_{t \to 0-} f'''(t) = -6,$$

or f''' has a simple discontinuity at $x = 0$, contrary to Corollary to Theorem 5.12.

$\square$

Note. Given $k > 0$. We can construct one real function f on $\mathbb{R}^1$, say

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |x|^k & (k \text{ is odd}), \\ x|x|^{k-1} & (k > 0 \text{ is even}), \end{cases}$$

such that all $f^{(0)}(0) = \cdots = f^{(k-1)}(0) = 0$ exist but $f^{(k)}(0)$ does not exist.

Exercise 5.13.
Exercise 5.14. *Let f be a differentiable real function defined in (a, b). Prove that f is convex if and only if f' is monotonically increasing. Assume next $f''(x)$ exists for every $x \in (a, b)$, and prove that f is convex if and only if $f''(x) \geq 0$ for all $x \in (a, b)$.*

Proof.

(1) *Show that f' is monotonically increasing if f is convex.*

(a) Since f is convex, by definition (Exercise 4.23)

$$f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) \leq \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y)$$

whenever $a < x < b$, $a < y < b$, $0 < \lambda < 1$.

(b) As $x \neq y$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} f(y) - f(x) &\geq \frac{f(x + \lambda(y - x)) - f(x)}{\lambda} \\ &= \frac{f(x + \lambda(y - x)) - f(x)}{\lambda(y - x)} \cdot (y - x) \end{aligned}$$

and let $\lambda \to 0$ to get

$$f(y) - f(x) \geq f'(x)(y - x)$$

(since $f'(x)$ exists). Similarly, we have

$$f(x) - f(y) \geq f'(y)(x - y).$$

(c) Given any $y > x$, we have

$$f'(y)(y - x) \geq f(y) - f(x) \geq f'(x)(y - x).$$

Hence $f'(y) \geq f'(x)$ whenever $y > x$, or f' is monotonically increasing.

(2) *Show that f is convex if f' is monotonically increasing.* Given any $y > x$ and any $0 < \lambda < 1$.

(a) By Theorem 5.10 (the mean value theorem), there is a point $x < \xi < y$ such that
$$f(y) - f(x) = f'(\xi)(y - x).$$
Since f' is monotonically increasing,
$$f'(y)(y - x) \geq f(y) - f(x) \geq f'(x)(y - x).$$

(b) Write $z = \lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y$. Hence
$$\begin{aligned} f(y) - f(z) &\geq f'(z)(y - z), \\ f(z) - f(x) &\leq f'(z)(z - x), \end{aligned}$$
or
$$\begin{aligned} f(y) &\geq f(z) + f'(z)(y - z), \\ f(x) &\geq f(z) + f'(z)(x - z), \end{aligned}$$
or
$$\begin{aligned} \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y) \geq &\lambda[f(z) + f'(z)(x - z)] \\ &+ (1 - \lambda)[f(z) + f'(z)(y - z)] \\ = &f(z) \\ = &f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y). \end{aligned}$$
Hence f is convex.

(3) *Show that $f''(x) \geq 0$ if f is convex and f'' exists.* By (1), f' is monotonically increasing since f is convex. Given any $x \neq y$, we have
$$\frac{f'(y) - f'(x)}{y - x} \geq 0.$$
Let $y \to x$, we have $f''(x) \geq 0$ if f'' exists.

(4) *Show that f is convex if f'' exists and $f''(x) \geq 0$.* By Theorem 5.11(a), f' is monotonically increasing. By (2), f is convex.

□

Exercise 5.15. *Suppose $a \in \mathbb{R}^1$, f is a twice-differentiable real function on (a, ∞), and M_0, M_1, M_2 are the least upper bounds of $|f(x)|$, $|f'(x)|$, $|f''(x)|$, respectively, on (a, ∞). Prove that*
$$M_1^2 \leq 4M_0M_2.$$
(Hint: If $h > 0$, Taylor's theorem shows that
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2h}[f(x + 2h) - f(x)] - hf''(\xi)$$

for some $\xi \in (x, x+2h)$. Hence

$$|f'(x)| \leq hM_2 + \frac{M_0}{h}.)$$

To show that $M_1^2 = 4M_0M_2$ can actually happen, take $a = -1$, define

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 - 1 & (-1 < x < 0), \\ \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} & (0 \leq x < \infty), \end{cases}$$

and show that $M_0 = 1$, $M_1 = 4$, $M_2 = 4$. Does $M_1^2 \leq 4M_0M_2$ hold for vector-valued functions too?

Proof.

(1) Consider some trivial cases.

(a) If $M_0 = 0$, then $f(x) = 0$ on $(a, +\infty)$. So that $f'(x) = f''(x) = 0$ on $(a, +\infty)$, or $M_1 = M_2 = 0$. The inequality holds.

(b) If $M_2 = 0$, then $f''(x) = 0$ on $(a, +\infty)$. So that $f'(x) = \alpha$ for some constant $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^1$ (Theorem 5.11(b)), and $f(x) = \alpha x + \beta$ for some constant $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^1$ (by applying Theorem 5.11(b) to $x \mapsto f(x) - \alpha x$). Hence $M_1 = |\alpha|$ and

$$M_0 = \begin{cases} +\infty & (\alpha \neq 0), \\ |\beta| & (\alpha = 0). \end{cases}$$

In any case, the inequality holds.

(c) If $M_0 = +\infty$ and $M_2 \neq 0$, there is nothing to do.

(d) If $M_2 = +\infty$ and $M_0 \neq 0$, there is nothing to do.

(2) By (1), we suppose that $0 < M_0 < +\infty$ and $0 < M_2 < +\infty$. Given $x \in (a, +\infty)$ and $h > 0$. By Taylor's theorem (Theorem 5.15):

$$f(x+2h) = f(x) + 2hf'(x) + 2h^2 f''(\xi)$$

for some $\xi \in (x, x+2h) \subseteq (a, +\infty)$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} 2h|f'(x)| &\leq |f(x+h)| + |f(x)| + 2h^2|f''(\xi)| \\ &\leq 2M_0 + 2h^2 M_2, \\ |f'(x)| &\leq \frac{M_0}{h} + hM_2 \end{aligned}$$

holds for all $h > 0$. In particular, take

$$h = \sqrt{\frac{M_0}{M_2}}$$

to get

$$|f'(x)| \leq 2\sqrt{M_0 M_2}.$$

Thus $2\sqrt{M_0 M_2}$ is an upper bound of $|f'(x)|$ for all $x \in (a, +\infty)$. Hence

$$M_1 \leq 2\sqrt{M_0 M_2}$$

or

$$M_1^2 \leq 4M_0 M_2.$$

(3) *Define*

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 - 1 & (-1 < x < 0), \\ \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} & (0 \leq x < \infty). \end{cases}$$

Show that $M_0 = 1$, $M_1 = 4$, $M_2 = 4$. Similar to Exercise 5.12,

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 4x & (-1 < x \leq 0), \\ \frac{4x}{(x^2+1)^2} & (0 \leq x < \infty). \end{cases}$$

(Here $\lim_{x \to 0+} f'(x) = 0$ and $\lim_{x \to 0-} f'(x) = 0$. So $f'(0) = 0$ by Exercise 5.9.) Also,

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 4 & (-1 < x \leq 0), \\ \frac{-12x^2+4}{(x^2+1)^3} & (0 \leq x < \infty). \end{cases}$$

(Here $\lim_{x \to 0+} f''(x) = 4$ and $\lim_{x \to 0-} f''(x) = 4$. So $f''(0) = 4$ by Exercise 5.9.) Hence, $M_0 = 1$, $M_1 = 4$, $M_2 = 4$.

(4) *Given*

$$\mathbf{f}(x) = (f_1(x), \ldots, f_k(x))$$

be a twice-differentiable vector-valued function from (a, ∞) *to* $\mathbb{R}^k$*. and* M_0*,* M_1*,* M_2 *are the least upper bounds of* $|\mathbf{f}(x)|$*,* $|\mathbf{f}'(x)|$*,* $|\mathbf{f}''(x)|$*, respectively, on* (a, ∞)*. Show that*

$$M_1^2 \leq 4M_0 M_2.$$

Similar to (1), we suppose that $0 < M_0 < +\infty$ and $0 < M_2 < +\infty$. Given any $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, \ldots, v_k) \in \mathbb{R}^k$, $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{f}$ is a twice-differentiable real function on (a, ∞). Similar to (2), Given $x \in (a, +\infty)$ and $h > 0$. By Taylor's theorem (Theorem 5.15):

$$(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{f})(x + 2h) = (\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{f})(x) + 2h(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{f})'(x) + 2h^2(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{f})''(\xi)$$

for some $\xi \in (x, x + 2h) \subseteq (a, +\infty)$. Thus by the Schwarz inequality (Theorem 1.35)

$$\begin{aligned} 2h|(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{f})'(x)| &\leq |(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{f})(x + h)| + |(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{f})(x)| + 2h^2|(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{f})''(\xi)| \\ &\leq |\mathbf{v}||\mathbf{f}(x + h)| + |\mathbf{v}||\mathbf{f}(x)| + 2h^2|\mathbf{v}||\mathbf{f}''(\xi)| \\ &\leq (2M_0 + 2h^2 M_2)|\mathbf{v}|, \\ |(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{f})'(x)| &\leq \left(\frac{M_0}{h} + hM_2 \right) |\mathbf{v}| \end{aligned}$$

holds for any $\mathbf{v}$ and $h > 0$. In particular, we take

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{f}'(y)$$

and

$$h = \sqrt{\frac{M_0}{M_2}}$$

to get

$$|\mathbf{f}'(x) \cdot \mathbf{f}'(y)| \leq 2\sqrt{M_0 M_2}|\mathbf{f}'(y)| \leq 2M_1\sqrt{M_0 M_2}.$$

Note that x and y are arbitrary (in $(a, +\infty)$). In particular, we take $x = y$ to get

$$|\mathbf{f}'(x)|^2 \leq 2M_1\sqrt{M_0 M_2}.$$

Thus $2M_1\sqrt{M_0 M_2}$ is an upper bound of $|\mathbf{f}'(x)|^2$ for all $x \in (a, +\infty)$. Hence

$$M_1^2 \leq 2M_1\sqrt{M_0 M_2}$$

or

$$M_1^2 \leq 4M_0 M_2.$$

□