

# MTH 320: HW 7

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Due: March 20, 2019

Problems from Abbott's book (2nd ed.) are labeled by **Abbott chpt.sec.#**.

1. (**Abbott 4.2.3**) Let  $t : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be the Thomae function defined by

$$t(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ 1/n & \text{if } x = m/n \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \{0\} \text{ is in lowest terms with } n > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin \mathbb{Q}. \end{cases}$$

- (a) Construct three different sequence  $(x_n)$ ,  $(y_n)$  and  $(z_n)$ , each of which converges to 1 without using the number 1 as a term in the sequence.
  - (b) Now, compute  $\lim t(x_n)$ ,  $\lim t(y_n)$ , and  $\lim t(z_n)$ .
  - (c) Make an educated conjecture for  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} t(x)$ , and use Definition 4.2.1B to verify the claim. (Given  $\epsilon > 0$ , consider the set of points  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : t(x)\epsilon\}$ . Argue that all the points in this set are isolated.)
2. (**Abbott 4.2.5**) Use Definition 4.2.1 to supply a proper proof for:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 + x - 1 = 5$ .
3. (**Abbott 4.2.7**) Let  $g : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and assume that  $f$  is a bounded function on  $A$  in the sense that there exists  $M > 0$  satisfying  $|f(x)| \leq M$  for all  $x \in A$ . Show that if  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = 0$ , then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x)f(x) = 0$ .
4. (**Abbott 4.3.1**) Let  $g(x) = x^{1/3}$ .
- (a) Prove that  $g$  is continuous at  $c = 0$ .
  - (b) Prove that  $g$  is continuous at any point  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ . (The identity  $a^3b^3 = (ab)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$  will be helpful.)
5. (**Abbott 4.3.3**) Supply a proof for Theorem 4.3.9 using the  $\epsilon - \delta$  characterization of continuity.
6. Give an example of a function  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  that is discontinuous at every point of  $[0, 1]$  but such that  $|f|$  is continuous on  $[0, 1]$ .
7. (**Abbott 4.3.5**) Show using Definition 4.3.1 that if  $c$  is an isolated point of  $A$ , that is  $c$  is not a limit point of  $A$ , then  $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous at  $c$ .
8. (**Abbott 4.3.9**) Assume that  $h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and let  $K = \{x : h(x) = 0\}$ . Show that  $K$  is a closed set.