

## Seminar 5

1. Find the accumulation points for each of the following sets:  $[0, 1) \cup \{2\}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\{0.1, 0.11, \dots\}$ .
2. Find a function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  that is discontinuous everywhere, with  $|f|$  continuous everywhere.
3. If  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$  is continuous, then it has at least one fixed point  $x^*$  s.t.  $x^* = f(x^*)$ .
4. Study the continuity and the differentiability for  $f$  and  $f'$ , where  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

5. Prove (from scratch) that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$  and then that  $(\sin x)' = \cos x$ ,  $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$ .
6. Compute the following limits:

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lfloor x \rfloor}{x}$ .

(d)  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} x^x$ .

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(\ln(x+2) - \ln(x+1))$ .

(e)  $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x > 0}} (\sin x)^x$ .

(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$ .

(f)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x((1 + \frac{1}{x})^x - e)$ .

7. Find the  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative of the following functions:

(a)  $f : (-1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \ln(1+x)$ .

(c)  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = x^2 \sin x$ .

(b)  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \sin x$ .

(d)  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = e^{2x} x^3$ .

8. ★ Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be differentiable. To minimize  $f$ , consider the *gradient descent* method

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \eta f'(x_n),$$

where  $x_1 \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $\eta > 0$  (learning rate). Use Python (numerics or graphics) for the following:

- (a) Take a convex  $f$  and show that for small  $\eta$  the method converges to the minimum of  $f$ .
- (b) Show that by increasing  $\eta$  the method can converge faster (in fewer steps).
- (c) Show that taking  $\eta$  too large might lead to the divergence of the method.
- (d) Take a nonconvex  $f$  and show that the method can get stuck in a local minimum.

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Homework questions are marked with ★.