

Due: Wednesday, January 23rd

1. Do Exercise 6.7.D in the handout.
2. Do Exercise 6.7.H in the handout.
3. For $x \in \mathbb{R}$, let $[x]$ be the greatest integer less than or equal to x , i.e., the floor function, and let $((x)) = x - [x]$.

(a) If f is continuous on $[a, b]$, show that $\sum_{a < n \leq b} f(n) = \int_a^b f(x) d[x]$. (Of course, n must be an integer.)

(b) Prove that if f' is C^1 on $[a, b]$, then

$$\sum_{a < n \leq b} f(n) = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b f'(x)((x)) dx + f(a)((a)) - f(b)((b)).$$

HINT: Use integration by parts.

4. (June 2003 Qual)

- (a) Suppose f is a nonnegative, continuous function on $[a, b]$ and $\alpha : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is strictly increasing on $[a, b]$. Show that if $\int f d\alpha = 0$ then $f \equiv 0$ on $[a, b]$.
- (b) Let α be given by:

$$\alpha(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 2 & 1 \leq x < e, \\ 5 & e \leq x \leq \pi. \end{cases}$$

Either directly or by the aid of a theorem, calculate the value of the integral $\int_0^\pi x^{100} d\alpha$, and show all the details in your calculation.

HINT: For (b), use Exercise 6.7.H.