Due: Wednesday, February 13th

1. Given a function  $f:[a,b] \to \mathbb{R}$ , of bounded variation, define, for  $x \in [a,b]$ , and a sequence  $X=(x_0,\ldots,x_{2n})$  with  $a=x_0 \le x_1 \le \cdots \le x_{2n}=x$ ,

$$f_{+}(x,X) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(x_{2j}) - f(x_{2j-1}), \qquad f_{-}(x,X) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(x_{2j-2}) - f(x_{2j-1}),$$

and

$$f_{+}(x) = \sup\{f_{+}(x, X) : X \text{ as above}\}, \qquad f_{-}(x) = \sup\{f_{-}(x, X) : X \text{ as above}\}.$$

First, verify that these suprema are finite and so the functions are well-defined.

- (a) Show that  $f_+$  and  $f_-$  are increasing functions.
- (b) Show that  $V_a^x f = f_+(x) + f_-(x)$  and  $f = f(a) + f_+ f_-$ . HINT: For the second equation, first show  $f(x) = f(a) + f_+(x, X) - f_-(x, X)$ .
- (c) Show that if g and h are increasing functions from [a,b] into  $\mathbb{R}$  with g(a)=h(a)=0 and f=f(a)+g-h, then  $g-f_+$  and  $h-f_-$  are increasing functions.

It is possible to show that, if f is continuous, so are  $f_+$  and  $f_-$ , but we leave this as an optional, extra credit question. (The key point is that the sets of points with jump discontinuities for  $f_+$  and  $f_-$ , respectively, are disjoint.)

- 2. Do Exercise 4.4.L in the text.
- 3. Suppose that  $S \subseteq [0, +\infty)$  and there is K > 0 so that for all finite sets  $T \subseteq S$ ,

$$\sum_{s \in T} s < K.$$

Prove that S is countable.

- 4. Do Exercise 7.1.H in the text.
- 5. Let F be the set of all sequences  $\mathbf{x} = (x_n)$  of real numbers so that all but finitely many of the  $x_n$  are zero. Then F is a vector space with the operations

$$(x_n) + (y_n) := (x_n + y_n), \qquad k \cdot (x_n) := (kx_n).$$

Show that each of the following defines a norm, that is, satisfies the homogenity condition and the triangle inequality, on this vector space:

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_{\infty} = \max_{n \ge 1} |x_n|, \quad \|\mathbf{x}\|_w = \max_{n \ge 1} |nx_n|, \quad \|\mathbf{x}\|_1 = \sum_{n > 1} |x_n|, \quad \|\mathbf{x}\|_u = \sum_{n > 1} |nx_n|.$$

Is there a constant K > 0 so that  $\|\mathbf{x}\|_{\infty} \leq K \|\mathbf{x}\|_{w}$ ? Is there a constant L > 0 so that  $\|\mathbf{x}\|_{w} \leq L \|\mathbf{x}\|_{\infty}$ ?