MATH 355: HOMEWORK 10

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Exercise 1 (5.3.2)**.** Suppose $f(a) = f(b)$ for some $a, b \in A$. Suppose towards a contradiction that $a \neq b$. Without loss of generality, suppose $a < b$. By the Mean Value Theorem, since $f : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ is continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b), there exists a point $c \in (a, b)$ where

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}.$$

However, since $f(a) = f(b)$ and $b \neq a$, we have that $f'(c) = \frac{0}{b-a} = 0$. This is a contradiction, since we assumed that $f'(x) \neq 0$ for all $x \in A$. Thus, it must be that $a = b$ and therefore f is one-to-one on A.

To show that the converse statement need not be true, consider the differentiable function $f(x) = x^3$ on the interval $A = (-1, 1)$. Here, f is clearly one-to-one, but $f'(0) = 0$.

Exercise 2 (5.3.3 skip (c))**.**

(a) Consider the function $f(x) = h(x) - x$ defined on the interval $[0, 3]$. To argue that there exists a point $d \in [0, 3]$ where $h(d) = d$, we show that there exists a point $d \in [0, 3]$ where $f(d) = 0$. First, consider

$$f(0) = h(0) - 0 = 1 - 0 = 1.$$

Then, consider

$$f(3) = h(3) - 3 = 2 - 3 = -1.$$

Also notice that because h is differentiable on $[0, 3]$, h is also continuous on $[0, 3]$. It follows from the Algebraic Continuity Theorem that $f(x) = h(x) - x$ is also continuous on $[0, 3]$. Since f is continuous on $[0, 3]$ and $f(3) = -1 < 0 < 1 = f(0)$, there exists a point $d \in (0, 3)$ where $f(d) = 0$ by the Intermediate Value Theorem. It follows that there exists a point $d \in [0, 3]$ where $h(d) = d$.

(b) Since h is differentiable on $[0, 3]$, h is thus continuous on $[0, 3]$ and differentiable on $(0, 3)$. Then, by the Mean Value Theorem, there exists a point $c \in (0, 3)$ where

$$h'(c) = \frac{h(3) - h(0)}{3 - 0} = \frac{2 - 1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

Exercise 3 (5.3.4)**.**

(a) Because f is differentiable on A, f is also continuous on A. By the Characterizations on Continuity, since $(x_n) \to 0$, it follows that $f(x_n) \to f(0)$. Because $f(x_n) = 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, it must be that $f(0) = 0$. Furthermore, since f is differentiable at 0 (and $x_n \neq 0$), we have that

$$f'(0) = \lim \frac{f(x_n) - f(0)}{x_n - 0} = \lim \frac{0 - 0}{x_n} = \lim \frac{0}{x_n} = 0.$$

(b) Observe that since $f_n(x_n) = 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we also have $f_n'(x) = 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus, given that f is twice-differentiable at zero, we have that

$$f''(0) = \lim \frac{f'(x_n) - f'(0)}{x_n - 0} = \lim \frac{0 - 0}{x_n} = \lim \frac{0}{x_n} = 0.$$

Exercise 4 (6.2.1). (a) The pointwise limit of (f_n) for all $x \in (0, \infty)$ is $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$.

(b) TODO
(c) TODO
(d) TODO

Exercise 5 (6.2.2).