

PROBLEM SET 03

PART 1 - CONTINUITY

- Q.1.** (1) Use the $\epsilon - \delta$ definition to show that the constant function $f(x) = c$ is continuous everywhere.
- (2) Use the $\epsilon - \delta$ definition to show that the function $f(x) = x$ is continuous everywhere.
- (3) Let $p(x)$ a polynomial of degree n . Use Theorem 2 to prove that $p(x)$ is continuous everywhere.

Trigonometric functions, exponential functions and logarithms are also continuous wherever they are defined. We will assume this fact without proof for now and perhaps come back to it later.

- Q.2.** (1) Prove that if $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)/x = l$ and $b \neq 0$ then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(bx)/x = bl$$

- (2) Assuming $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x/x = 1$ find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}$ for each of the following functions,

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) $\sin(2x)/x$ | (c) $\sin^2(2x)/x$ |
| (b) $\sin(ax)/\sin(bx)$ | (d) $\sin^2(2x)/x^2$ |

- Q.3.** Determine, with proof, the points at which the following function is continuous.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \text{ is rational} \\ x & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- Q.4.** Suppose that g is continuous on $[a, b]$ and h is continuous on $[b, c]$ and that $g(b) = h(b)$. Define a new function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) & \text{if } a \leq x < b \\ h(x) & \text{if } b \leq x \leq c \end{cases}$$

Show that $f(x)$ is continuous on $[a, c]$. (Thus, continuous functions can be ‘glued’.)

PART 02 - THREE HARD THEOREMS

In this HW you can use any of the Theorems 1-9 from Chapter 7 to solve the problems.

Q.5. For each of the polynomial functions f , find (by trial and error) an integer n such that $f(x) = 0$ for some x in $[n, n + 1]$.

(1) $x^3 - x + 3$

(3) $x^5 + x + 1$

(2) $x^5 + 5x^4 + 2x + 1$

(4) $4x^2 - 4x + 1$

Q.6. Suppose f and g are continuous on $[a, b]$ and that $f(a) < g(a)$ and $f(b) > g(b)$. Prove that $f(x) = g(x)$ for some x in (a, b) .

Q.7. Suppose that f is a continuous function with $f(x) > 0$ for all x , and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$. (Draw a picture.) We want to prove that there is some number y such that $f(y) \geq f(x)$ for all x .

(1) Choose an arbitrary positive real number s . Using the $\epsilon - \delta$ definition of $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty}$ show that there is a number N such that $f(s) > f(x)$ for all $|x| > N$.

(2) Let $M = \max(N, s)$ and let y be the real number in the interval $[-M, M]$ such that $f(y) \geq f(x)$ for all x in $[-M, M]$. Why does such a y exist?

(3) Using the fact that $s \leq M$ show that $f(y) > f(x)$ for all $|x| > M$.

(4) Using part (2) and (3) conclude that $f(y) \geq f(x)$ for all real numbers x .

(5) (Optional) Does there exist a real number y such that $f(y) \leq f(x)$ for all x ?

Q.8. Suppose that $f(x)$ is continuous on $[a, b]$ and that $f(x)$ is always rational. What can be said about f ? (Hint: Use the intermediate value theorem.)

PART 03 - LEAST UPPER BOUNDS

Q.5. In this problem we'll prove the following theorem.

Theorem 9. For every polynomial $p(x)$ of odd degree n there is a real number x such that $p(x) = 0$.

The idea of the proof is to show that for large values of $|x|$ the polynomial $p(x)$ behaves like x^n . Without any loss of generality assume that the polynomial is of the form

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-1}x + a_n \\ &= x^n \left(1 + \frac{a_1}{x} + \frac{a_2}{x^2} + \cdots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{x^{n-1}} + \frac{a_n}{x^n} \right) \end{aligned}$$

- (1) Argue that there exists a number N such that $\left| \frac{a_i}{x^i} \right| < \frac{1}{2n}$ for all $|x| > N$ and for all $1 \leq i \leq n$.
(It's ok to not be completely rigorous for this part.)

- (2) Show that for all $|x| > N$,

$$-\frac{1}{2} < \frac{a_1}{x} + \frac{a_2}{x^2} + \cdots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{x^{n-1}} + \frac{a_n}{x^n} < \frac{1}{2}$$

- (3) Show that for all $|x| > N$,

$$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{p(x)}{x^n} < \frac{3}{2}$$

- (4) Argue that because n is odd this implies that there exist real numbers $a > 0$, $b < 0$ such that $p(a) > 0 > p(b)$. Conclude that $p(x) = 0$ for some number x .

Q.6. Find the supremum (least upper bound) and infimum (greatest lower bound) of the following sets. (Proofs are not required, it's enough to draw pictures.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) $\{1/n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ | (4) $\{x : x^2 < 2 \text{ and } x \text{ is rational}\}$ |
| (2) $\{1/n : n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } n \neq 0\}$ | (5) $\{x : x^2 + x - 2 \geq 0\}$ |
| (3) $\{1/n + (-1)^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ | (6) $\{x : x^2 + x - 2 > 0\}$ |

Q.7. In this problem we'll prove the Intermediate Value Theorem using (P13).

Intermediate Value Theorem. If f is a continuous function on $[a, b]$ satisfying $f(a) < c < f(b)$, then there exists some x in $[a, b]$ such that $f(x) = c$.

- (1) Let A be the set of x in $[a, b]$ such that $f(x) \leq c$. Why is the set A non-empty?
- (2) As A is a non-empty subset of $[a, b]$, by (P13) A has a least upper bound, let $y = \sup A$. We want to show that $f(y) = c$. We'll prove this by contradiction, assume on the contrary that $f(y) \neq c$.

Case I $f(y) < c$: In this case argue that for some δ the number $y + \delta$ is in A and hence y cannot be an upper bound.

Case II $f(y) > c$: In this case argue that for some δ the number $y - \delta$ is also an upper bound of A and hence y cannot be the *least* upper bound.

- (3) Give an example to show that the Intermediate Value Theorem is not necessarily true for a discontinuous. Also describe the set A , defined as above, in your example.