

My real analysis exercises

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4.4.1

a

Show that $f(x) = x^3$ is continuous on all of \mathbf{R} .

In order to show, that f is continuous we need to show, that $\forall \epsilon \in \mathbf{R} \exists \delta$ s.t.

$$|x - c| < \delta \rightarrow |f(x) - f(c)| < \epsilon$$

Let's rewrite the first formula

$$|f(x) - f(c)| = |x^3 - c^3| = |(x - c)(x^2 + cx + c^2)| = |x - c||x^2 + cx + c^2|$$

We can put $|x - c|$ can be as small as we want it to be. Therefore we need an upper bound for $|x^2 + cx + c^2|$.

$$|x^2 + cx + c^2| \leq |x^2| + |cx| + |c^2| \leq (|c| + 1)^2 + |c|(|c| + 1) + |c|^2$$

Therefore if we take $\delta = \min\{1, \epsilon / ((|c| + 1)^2 + |c|(|c| + 1) + |c|^2)\}$ then

$$|x^3 - c^3| = |x - c||x^2 + cx + c^2| \leq \epsilon \frac{((|c| + 1)^2 + |c|(|c| + 1) + |c|^2)}{((|c| + 1)^2 + |c|(|c| + 1) + |c|^2)} = \epsilon$$

Therefore $f(x) = x^3$ is continuous on \mathbf{R} .

(b)

Argue, using Theorem 4.4.6, that f is not uniformly continuous on \mathbf{R}

Theorem 4.4.6 (Sequential Criterion for Nonuniform Continuity). A function $f : A \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ fails to be uniformly continuous on A if $\exists \epsilon > 0$ and two sequences (x_n) and (y_n) in A satisfying

$$|x_n - y_n| \rightarrow 0 \text{ but } |f(x_n) - f(y_n)| \leq \epsilon_0$$

In order to show that $f(x) = x^3$ is not uniformly continuous on \mathbf{R} let us use sequences

$$x_n = n$$

$$y_n = (n + 1/n)$$

Firstly

$$|x_n - y_n| = |n - (n + 1/n)| = |-1/n| = 1/n \rightarrow 0$$

on the other hand

$$|f(x_n) - f(y_n)| = |n^3 - (n + 1/n)^3| = |n^3 - (n^3 + 3\frac{n^2}{n} + 3\frac{n}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3})| =$$

$$= |-3n - \frac{3}{n} - \frac{1}{n^3}| \leq |3n| \rightarrow \infty$$

maxima seems to elaborate this statement, therefore $|x_n - y_n| \rightarrow 0$ but $|f(x_n) - f(y_n)| \rightarrow \infty$

Therefore $f(x) = x^3$ is not uniformly continuous on \mathbf{R} .

(c)

Show that f is uniformly continuous on any bounded subset of \mathbf{R} .

Suppose that $A \subset \mathbf{R}$ and $\exists M \in \mathbf{R}$ s.t. $\forall x \in A$ $x \leq M$ (i.e. A is bounded M)

Then, $\forall c \in A$ and $\forall \epsilon \in \mathbf{R}$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{((|M| + 1)^2 + |M|(|M| + 1) + |M|^2)} \leq \frac{\epsilon}{((|c| + 1)^2 + |c|(|c| + 1) + |c|^2)}$$

Therefore if we take

$$\delta = \min\{1, \frac{\epsilon}{((|M| + 1)^2 + |M|(|M| + 1) + |M|^2)}\}$$

then $|x - c| < \delta$ implies, that $|f(x) - f(c)| < \epsilon$, therefore making $f(x)$ uniformly continuous by definition

4.4.2

Show that $f(x) = 1/x^3$ is uniformly continuous on the set $[1, \infty)$, but is not on the set $(0, 1]$

In order to show, that $f(x)$ is continuous on the set $[1, \infty)$ let us first prove that it is just continuous, with the hope that δ is not dependent on x

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{c^3} \right| &= \left| \frac{c^3 - x^3}{x^3 c^3} \right| = \left| \frac{(c - x)(x^2 + cx + c^2)}{x^3 c^3} \right| = |(c - x)| \frac{x^2 + cx + c^2}{x^3 c^3} = |c - x| \left| \frac{x^2 + cx + c^2}{x^3 c^3} \right| = \\ &= |x - c| \left| \frac{x^2 + cx + c^2}{x^3 c^3} \right| \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we need to show that if δ is bounded above at 1, then $\left| \frac{x^2 + cx + c^2}{x^3 c^3} \right|$ is bounded above at $[1, \infty)$ by some constant, but $(0, 1]$ isn't.

$$\left| \frac{x^2 + cx + c^2}{x^3 c^3} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{c^3 x} + \frac{1}{c^2 x^2} + \frac{1}{cx^3} \right| \leq \left| \frac{1}{c^3 x} \right| + \left| \frac{1}{c^2 x^2} \right| + \left| \frac{1}{cx^3} \right|$$

for $x \in [1, \infty)$ each of those fractions are bounded above by 1, therefore for $x \in [1, \infty)$

$$\left| \frac{x^2 + cx + c^2}{x^3 c^3} \right| \leq 3$$

therefore if we pick $\delta < \epsilon/3$ then it follows, that $|f(x) - f(c)| < \epsilon$ for $x \in [1, \infty)$ on the other hand,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\left| \frac{x^2 + cx + c^2}{x^3 c^3} \right| \right) \rightarrow \infty$$

Therefore we will need smaller deltas as we approach 0; to put it more concretely let's use the theorem for **Sequential Criterion for Nonuniform Continuity**.

Let us pick

$$\begin{aligned} x_n &= 1/n \\ y_n &= 1/(n+1) \end{aligned}$$

then

$$|x_n - y_n| = \left| \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right| = \left| \frac{n+1-n}{n(n+1)} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n^2+1} \right| \rightarrow 0$$

but

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x_n) - f(y_n)| &= \left| 1/\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^3 - 1/\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right)^3 \right| = \left| 1/\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) - 1/\left(\frac{1}{(n+1)^3}\right) \right| = |n^3 - (n+1)^3| = \\ &= |n^3 - (n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1)| = |3n^2 + 3n + 1| \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

therefore by **4.4.6** $f(x)$ is not uniformly continuous on $(0, 1]$, as desired

4.4.3

Furnish the details (including an argument for Exercise 3.3.1 if it is not already done) for the proof of the Extreme Value Theorem (Theorem 4.4.3).

Let us first complete 3.3.1

Exercise 3.3.1. Show that if K is compact, then $\sup K$ and $\inf K$ both exist and are elements of K .

Because K is compact, it is both closed and bound; therefore, because it is bounded,

$$\exists M \in \mathbf{R} > 0 : \forall x \in K$$

$$|x| \leq M$$

Therefore there exist lower and upper bound of K . Therefore, by axiom of completeness, there exist both $\sup(K)$ and $\inf(K)$ (i.e. both least upper bound and greatest lower bound)

Now let's prove that there exists a sequence that converges to either $\sup(k)$ or $\inf(k)$.

To be continued...

4.2.1

Use Definition 4.2.1 to supply a proof for the following limit statements.

- (a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x + 4) = 8$.
 - (b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^3 = 0$.
 - (c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^3 = 8$.
 - (d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} [[x]] = 3$, where $[[x]]$ denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to x .
- Let's first state Definition 4.2.1

Definition 4.2.1. Let $f : A \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, and let c be a limit point of the domain A . We say that $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$ provided that, for all $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that whenever $0 < |x - c| < \delta$ (and $x \in A$) it follows that $|f(x) - L| < \epsilon$.

(a):

$$|f(x) - L| = |2x + 4 - 8| = |2x - 4| = 2|x - 2| < \epsilon$$

$$|x - 2| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{2} \rightarrow |2x + 4 - 8| < \epsilon$$

as desired.

(b):

$$|f(x) - L| = |x^3 - 0| = |x^3| = |x|^3 < \epsilon$$

$$|x| < \sqrt[3]{\epsilon}$$

$$\delta = \sqrt[3]{\epsilon} \rightarrow |x^3| < \epsilon$$

as desired.

(c):

$$|f(x) - L| = |x^3 - 8| = |(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)| = |x - 2||x^2 + 2x + 4| < \epsilon$$

$$|x - 2| < \frac{\epsilon}{|x^2 + 2x + 4|}$$

Suppose that we set the maximum delta at 1; then upper bound for $|x^2 + 2x + 4|$ is:

$$|x^2 + 2x + 4| \leq |x^2| + |2x| + 4 = |x|^2 + 2|x| + 4 \leq (|c| + 1)^2 + 2(|c| + 1) + 4 =$$

$$= (2 + 1)^2 + 2(2 + 1) + 4 = 9 + 6 + 4 = 19$$

Therefore

$$\delta = \min\{1, \epsilon/19\} \rightarrow |x^3 - 8| = |x - 2||x^2 + 2x + 4| < \frac{\epsilon}{19} * 19 = \epsilon$$

as desired.

(d):

$$|[[x]] - 3| = |[0.1415926...]| = 0 < \epsilon$$

Suppose that we pick $\delta = 0.1$, then any $x \in V_\delta$ will satisfy $|[[x]] - 3| = 0 < \epsilon$ for any $\epsilon > 0$ as desired.

4.2.2

Assume a particular $\delta > 0$ has been constructed as a suitable response to a particular ϵ challenge. Then, any larger/smaller (pick one) δ will also suffice.

Smaller. This follows from the fact, that

$$\delta_1 < \delta_2 \rightarrow V_{\delta_1} \subset V_{\delta_2}$$

4.2.3

Use Corollary 4.2.5 to show that each of the following limits does not exist.

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x|/x$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} g(x)$ where g is Dirichlet's function from Section 4.1.

I'll not state corollary 4.2.5 function here, because it's tedious, but it'll be obvious which corollary I'm talking about by the context.

(a): let

$$(x_n) = 1/n$$

$$(y_n) = -1/n$$

then

$$(x_n) \rightarrow 0; (y_n) \rightarrow 0$$

but

$$|x_n|/x_n = 1$$

$$|y_n|/y_n = -1$$

therefore the limit does not exist.

(b):

The Dirichlet function is

$$D(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in \mathbf{Q} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin \mathbf{Q} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

let

$$(x_n) = 2/n + 1$$

$$(y_n) = \sqrt{2}/n + 1$$

then

$$(x_n) \rightarrow 1; (y_n) \rightarrow 1$$

but

$$(x_n) = 2/n + 1 \in \mathbf{Q}$$

$$(y_n) = \sqrt{2}/n + 1 \notin \mathbf{Q}$$

therefore

$$D(x_n) = 1$$

$$D(y_n) = 0$$

thus the function is not continuous at 1

4.2.4

Review the definition of Thomae's function $t(x)$ from Section 4.1.

(a) Construct three different sequences (x_n) , (y_n) , and (z_n) , each of which converges to 1 without using the number 1 as a term in the sequence.

(b) Now, compute $\lim t(x_n)$, $\lim t(y_n)$, and $\lim t(z_n)$.

(c) Make an educated conjecture for $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} t(x)$, and use Definition 4.2.1B to verify the claim. Given $\epsilon > 0$, consider the set of points $\{x \in \mathbf{R} : t(x) \leq \epsilon\}$. Argue that all the points in this set are isolated.

The definition of Thomae function is

$$t(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ 1/n & \text{if } x = m/n \in \mathbf{Q} \setminus \{0\} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin \mathbf{Q} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

(a): Let our three sequences be

$$(x_n) = n/(n+1)$$

$$(y_n) = (n+1)/n$$

$$(z_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2^n}$$

(b):

$$t(x_n) = \{1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/7, \dots\}$$

$$t(y_n) = \{1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, \dots\}$$

$$t(z_n) = \{1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, \dots\}$$

(c): The educated conjecture here is that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} t(x) = 0$

In order to prove that conjecture author suggests, that we use $\epsilon - \delta$ definition. Let's try it;

$$|t(x)| < \epsilon$$

For all $\epsilon \in \mathbf{R} > 0$

Therefore by archimedes property there exists a number $n \in \mathbf{N}$ s.t. $\frac{1}{n} < \epsilon$. Thus suppose that we have $\delta = 1/n$. Then our proposition is that

$$\forall b \in (1 - 1/n; 1 + 1/n) \rightarrow |t(b)| < \epsilon$$

If $b \notin \mathbf{Q}$ then $t(b) = 0$ and therefore $|t(b)| < \epsilon$; therefore we need to prove, that any number $b = m_1/n_1 \in (1 - 1/n; 1 + 1/n) \cap \mathbf{Q}$ is such, that $|t(b)| = 1/n_1 < 1/n$. Also suppose $m_1 = n_1 + k$ (it's worth noting that in this case $k \in \mathbf{Z}$); then

$$1 - \frac{1}{n} < \frac{m_1}{n_1} < 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{n} < \frac{n_1 + k}{n_1} < 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{n} < 1 + \frac{k}{n_1} < 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$-\frac{1}{n} < \frac{k}{n_1} < \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\left| \frac{k}{n_1} \right| < \frac{1}{n}$$

$$|k| \left| \frac{1}{n_1} \right| = |k| \left| t\left(\frac{1}{n_1}\right) \right| < \frac{1}{n}$$

therefore because $k \in \mathbf{Z}$

$$\left| t\left(\frac{1}{n_1}\right) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n_1} \right| < \frac{1}{n|k|} < \frac{1}{n}$$

thus for each $\epsilon > 0$ we can find a corresponding $\delta > 0$ as desired.

4.2.5

Suppose that $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = M$

$$(ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow c} [f(x) + g(x)] = L + M$$

$$(iii) \lim_{x \rightarrow c} [f(x)g(x)] = LM$$

(a) *Supply the details for how Corollary 4.2.4 part (ii) follows from the sequential criterion for functional limits in Theorem 4.2.3 and the Algebraic Limit Theorem for sequences proved in Chapter 2.*

From the algebraic limit theorem we know, that if $(a_n) \rightarrow a$ and $(b_n) \rightarrow b$ then

$$(a_n) + (b_n) = a + b$$

We also know, that for any sequence $(c_n) \rightarrow c$ it is true, that $f(c_n) \rightarrow L$ and $g(c_n) \rightarrow M$; therefore by the algebraic limit theorem

$$f(c_n) + g(c_n) = L + M$$

for any sequence $(c_n) \rightarrow c$. Therefore we can state that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (f(x) + g(x)) = L + M$$

as desired

(b) *Now, write another proof of Corollary 4.2.4 part (ii) directly from Definition 4.2.1 without using the sequential criterion in Theorem 4.2.3.*

$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = M$; therefore for any $\epsilon_1 > 0$ we can find $\delta_1 > 0$ s.t.

$$|x - c| < \delta_1 \rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon_1$$

Also for the same ϵ_1 there exist $\delta_2 > 0$ s.t.

$$|x - c| < \delta_2 \rightarrow |g(x) - M| < \epsilon_1$$

let $\delta_3 = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$; then it is true that

$$|x - c| < \delta_3 \rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon_1$$

$$|x - c| < \delta_3 \rightarrow |g(x) - M| < \epsilon_1$$

because $V_{\delta_1} \subseteq V_{\delta_3}$ and $V_{\delta_2} \subseteq V_{\delta_3}$

therefore

$$|f(x) - L| + |g(x) - M| < 2\epsilon_1$$

Therefore

$$|f(x) + g(x) - L - M| = |f(x) - L + g(x) - M| \leq |f(x) - L| + |g(x) - M| < 2\epsilon_1$$

Thus for any $\epsilon > 0$ there exist corresponding $\epsilon_1 = \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ for which there exist corresponding $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$ (where δ_1 is a delta for $f(x)$ and δ_2 is a delta for $g(x)$) which satisfies

$$|x - c| < \delta \rightarrow |f(x) + g(x) - (L + M)| < \epsilon$$

therefore $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (f(x) + g(x)) = L + M$ as desired.

(c) Repeat (a) and (b) for Corollary 4.2.4 part (iii).

(a):

From the algebraic limit theorem we know, that if $(a_n) \rightarrow a$ and $(b_n) \rightarrow b$ then

$$(a_n)(b_n) = ab$$

We also know, that for any sequence $(c_n) \rightarrow c$ it is true, that $f(c_n) \rightarrow L$ and $g(c_n) \rightarrow M$; therefore by the algebraic limit theorem

$$f(c_n)g(c_n) = LM$$

for any sequence $(c_n) \rightarrow c$. Therefore we can state that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (f(x)g(x)) = LM$$

as desired

(b):

$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = M$;

In order to prove the needed limit let's first use some algebra

$$|f(x)g(x) - LM| =$$

$$|f(x)g(x) + f(x)M - f(x)M - LM| =$$

$$|f(x)(g(x) - M) + M(f(x) - L)| \leq |f(x)(g(x) - M)| + |M(f(x) - L)| =$$

$$|f(x)||g(x) - M| + |M||f(x) - L|$$

our strategy is to show that both elements of the last sum are less or equal to $\epsilon/2$

Let $\epsilon > 0$.

$$|M||f(x) - L| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

If $M = 0$ then the abovementioned inequality always holds and we are free to choose any δ_1 ;

Otherwise let us pick δ_1 such that inequality

$$|f(x) - L| < \frac{\epsilon}{2|M|}$$

holds.

The next step is a little bit more complicated because we need to work with $f(x)$; let us pick $y = 1$; then because $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$ we know that there exists δ_2 s.t. $|x - c| < \delta_2 \rightarrow |f(x) - L| < 1$.

Therefore

$$|f(x) - L| < 1$$

Little sidenote: let's prove that

$$|a - b| < c \rightarrow |a| < |b| + c$$

Firstly some preliminary stuff

$$|a - b| \geq 0 \rightarrow c > |a - b| > 0 \rightarrow c > 0$$

$$|a - b| < c \rightarrow -c < a - b < c$$

$$b - c < a < b + c$$

Now let's see all the cases for $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$

if $a \geq 0$ and $b \geq 0$ then

$$a < b + c$$

$$|a| < |b| + c$$

if $a < 0$ and $b \geq 0$ then

$$b + c \geq 0 > a$$

$$a < b + c$$

$$|a| < |b| + c$$

if $a \geq 0$ and $b < 0$ then

$$b - c < a < b + c$$

$$-b + c > -a > -b - c$$

$$|b| + c > -a > |b| - c$$

$$-|b| - c < a < c - |b|$$

$$|a| < c - |b| \leq c + |b|$$

$$|a| < c + |b|$$

if $a < 0$ and $b < 0$ then

$$b - c < a < b + c$$

$$-b + c > -a > -b - c$$

$$|b| + c > |a| > |b| - c$$

$$|b| + c > |a|$$

$$|a| < |b| + c$$

Therefore $\forall a, b \in \mathbf{R}$

$$|a - b| < c \rightarrow |a| < |b| + c$$

as desired.

Back to our exercise:

$$|f(x) - L| < 1$$

$$|f(x)| < |L| + 1$$

Therefore we can state that upper bound for our $|f(x)|$ with $\epsilon = 1$ is $|L| + 1$

Thus if we pick δ_2 sufficient for

$$|g(x) - M| < \frac{\epsilon}{2(|L| + 1)}$$

therefore if we pick $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$ then

$$|x - c| < \delta \rightarrow$$

$$|f(x)g(x) - LM| \leq |f(x)||g(x) - M| + |M||f(x) - L| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

therefore $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} [f(x)g(x)] = LM$ as desired

4.2.6

Let $g : A \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ and assume that f is bounded function on $A \subseteq \mathbf{R}$ (i.e. there exists $M > 0$ satisfying $|f(x)| \leq M$ for all $x \in A$). Show that if $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = 0$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x)f(x) = 0$ as well.

Here we can't use an intuitive approach of just using algebraic limit theorem because $f(x)$ may not have limit at c . Anyways we proceed by $\epsilon - \delta$ approach.

Therefore we need to show that

$$\exists \delta : |f(x)g(x)| < \epsilon$$

First of all,

$$|f(x)g(x)| = |f(x)||g(x)|$$

Then we notice, that because $f(x)$ is bounded

$$\exists M \in \mathbf{R} > 0 : |f(x)| \leq M$$

therefore

$$|f(x)||g(x)| < M|g(x)| = M|g(x)|$$

therefore if we pick δ sufficient for $|g(x)| < \frac{\epsilon}{M}$ then it follows that

$$|f(x)g(x)| \leq M|g(x)| < \epsilon$$

therefore

$$\forall \epsilon \in \mathbf{R} \exists \delta : |x - c| < \delta \rightarrow |f(x)g(x)| < \epsilon$$

therefore

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} [f(x)g(x)] = 0$$

as desired.

4.2.7

(a) The statement $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1/x^2 = \infty$ certainly makes intuitive sense. Construct a rigorous definition in the "challenge-response" style of Definition 4.2.1 for a limit statement of the form $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \infty$ and use it to prove the previous statement

Definition of limit to infinity Let $f : A \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, and let c be a limit point of the domain A . We say that $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \infty$ provided that, for all $\epsilon \in \mathbf{R}$, there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that whenever $0 < |x - c| < \delta$ (and $x \in A$) it follows that $f(x) > \epsilon$.

Now we need to show that for $f(x) = 1/x^2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty$$

First

$$f(x) > \epsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} > \epsilon$$

$$x^2 < \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$x < \sqrt{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}$$

therefore if we pick $\delta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}$, then it follows that

$$f(x) > \epsilon$$

as desired.

Quick (and insufficient) test in Python seems to corroborate this statement

(b) Now construct a definition for the statement $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = L$. Show $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1/x = 0$

Definition of infinite limit Let $f : A \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, and let c be a limit point of the domain A . We say that $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = L$ provided that, for all $\epsilon \in \mathbf{R} > 0$, there exists a δ such that whenever $x > \delta$ (and $x \in A$) it follows that $|f(x) - c| < \epsilon$.

We start as usual at the ϵ

$$|f(x) - 0| < \epsilon$$

$$|1/x| < \epsilon$$

Given that we can pick any δ as we want, we can pick it at the very least at 0 to get rid of the absolute value

$$1/x < \epsilon$$

$$x > 1/\epsilon$$

therefore $\delta = 1/\epsilon$ then it follows that

$$|f(x) - 0| < \epsilon$$

as desired.

(c) What would a rigorous definition for $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$ would look like? Give an example of such a limit

Definition of infinite limit to infinity Let $f : A \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, and let c be a limit point of the domain A . We say that $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$ provided that, for all $\epsilon \in \mathbf{R}$, there exists a δ such that whenever $x > \delta$ (and $x \in A$) it follows that $f(x) > \epsilon$.

The corresponding example of such a limit is $f(x) = x$.

4.2.8

Assume $f(x) \geq g(x)$ for all x in some set A on which f and g are defined. Show that for any limit point c of A we must have

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) \geq \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x)$$

I'm gonna do it by using contradiction; suppose that $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are defined as in the exercise, but

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) < \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x)$$

then it follows that there exist a sequence $(a_n) \rightarrow c$ such that $f(a_n) \geq g(a_n)$ for all $n \in \mathbf{N}$; Therefore $\lim(f(a_n)) \geq \lim(g(a_n))$ and but it contradicts our initial assumption.

4.2.9 (Squeeze Theorem)

Let f, g and h satisfy $f(x) \geq g(x) \geq h(x)$ for all x in some common domain A . If $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = L$ at some limit point c of A , show $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = L$ as well

As proven in the previous exercise

$$\forall x \in A : f(x) > g(x) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) \geq \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x)$$

therefore

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L \geq \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x)$$

and

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) \geq \lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = L$$

Thus

$$L \geq \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) \geq L$$

therefore

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = L$$

as desired.

4.3.1

Let $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$.

(a) Prove that g is continuous at $c = 0$

We're gonna use $\epsilon - \delta$ definition. First of all, let's state that $g(0) = 0$. Therefore

$$|f(x) - f(c)| = |\sqrt[3]{x} - 0| < \epsilon$$

$$|\sqrt[3]{x}| < \epsilon$$

Here I would like to prove that $\forall x \in \mathbf{R} : |\sqrt[3]{x}| = \sqrt[3]{|x|}$: if $x \geq 0$ then $|\sqrt[3]{x}| = \sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt[3]{|x|}$; if $x < 0$ then $|\sqrt[3]{x}| = \sqrt[3]{-x} = \sqrt[3]{|x|}$. Therefore

$$|\sqrt[3]{x}| = \sqrt[3]{|x|} < \epsilon$$

is justified.

Therefore we can state that

$$|x| < \epsilon^3$$

Thus if we pick $\delta = \epsilon^3$ then

$$|x - c| = |x| < \delta \rightarrow |f(x) - f(c)| = |\sqrt[3]{x} - 0| = |\sqrt[3]{x}| = \sqrt[3]{|x|} < \sqrt[3]{\epsilon^3} = \epsilon$$

Therefore g is continuous at 0

(b) Prove that g is continuous at a point $c \neq 0$. (The identity $a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$ will be helpful)

We're gonna use $\epsilon - \delta$ definition once again.

$$|f(x) - f(c)| = |\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{c}| < \epsilon$$

First, let's use a little algebra

$$|\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{c}| = |\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{c}| \cdot 1 = |\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{c}| \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{c}^2)}{(\sqrt[3]{x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{c}^2)} = \frac{|\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[3]{c}|(\sqrt[3]{x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{c}^2)}{(\sqrt[3]{x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{c}^2)}$$

Let's look now at the sum $\sqrt[3]{x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{c}^2$: $\sqrt[3]{x}^2 \geq 0$ because it is a square. For $\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}^2$ we need to be able to articulate δ so that both x and c are the same sign; if we do that then it becomes nonnegative. $\sqrt[3]{c}^2 \geq 0$ because it is a square

Therefore if right now we pinky-promise that we will account for unusual delta in the future, then we are able to say that

$$\sqrt[3]{x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{c}^2 \geq 0$$

And therefore

$$\sqrt[3]{x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{c}^2 = |\sqrt[3]{x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt[3]{c} + \sqrt[3]{c}^2|$$