Real Analysis HW #9

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Question 1

Let $g : A \to \mathbb{R}$ and $f : A \to \mathbb{R}$. Suppose that $\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = 0$.

(a) Show that $\lim_{x\to a} f(x)g(x) = 0$ for any function g as above IS NOT TRUE.

(b) Assume that g is a bounded function on A. Show that $\lim_{x\to c} g(x)f(x) = 0$.

Question 2

Let a and b be real numbers with $a \neq 0$. Use the definition of continuity to prove that the function f defined by $f(x) = ax + b$ is continuous at every real number.

Proof: Let $\epsilon > 0$ and $c \in \mathbb{R}$. Choose $\delta = \epsilon/a$. If we have $|x - c| < \delta$ it follows

$$|f(x) - f(c)| = |ax + b - (ac + b)| = |ax + b - ac - b| = |ax - ac| = |a(x - c)| < |a\frac{\epsilon}{a}| < \epsilon.$$

Thus, $f(x) = ax + b$ is continuous at every real number. 😄

Question 3

Use the definition of limit to prove that $\lim_{x\to c} x^2 = c^2$ for every real number c.

Proof: Let $\epsilon > 0$. Choose $\delta = \min\{1, \epsilon/(2c + 1)\}$. If we have $0 < |x - c| < \delta$ it follows that,

$$|f(x) - L| = |x^2 - c^2| = |x + c||x - c| < (2c + 1)\frac{\epsilon}{2c + 1} = \epsilon$$

.

Thus, $\lim_{x\to c} x^2 = c^2$ for every real number c. 😄

Question 4

Find constants a and b so that the function f defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3ax^2 + 1 & 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1 \\ ax + b & 1 < x < 2 \\ 2bx + a & 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 4 \end{cases}$$

has a limit at each point of $[0, 4]$. Be sure to show the limit exists.

Question 5

Let $f : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ be continuous on $[a, b]$ and suppose that $f(x) = 0$ for each irrational number x in $[a, b]$. Prove that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in [a, b]$.

Question 6

CHAT GPT CHALLENGE: Let $f : [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function on $[a, b]$, and suppose that $f(x) = 0$ for each rational number x in $[a, b]$. We aim to show that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in [a, b]$.

Assume, for the sake of contradiction, that there exists $c \in [a, b]$ such that $f(c) \neq 0$. Since f is continuous, for any $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that for all $x \in [a, b]$, if $|x - c| < \delta$, then $|f(x) - f(c)| < \epsilon$.

Consider the case when $\epsilon = |f(c)|$. By continuity, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for all $x \in [a, b]$, if $|x - c| < \delta$, then $|f(x) - f(c)| < |f(c)|$. This implies

$$-f(c) < f(x) - f(c) < f(c).$$

Adding $f(c)$ to all parts of the inequality yields $0 < f(x)$ for x in the interval $(c - \delta, c) \cap [a, b]$. Similarly, subtracting $f(c)$ from all parts of the inequality yields $f(x) < 0$ for x in the interval $(c, c+\delta) \cap [a, b]$. Now, consider the set of rational numbers in $[a, b]$. Since $\mathbb{Q}$ is dense in $\mathbb{R}$, there exist rational numbers in both $(c - \delta, c) \cap [a, b]$ and $(c, c + \delta) \cap [a, b]$. However, we have shown that for any rational x in these intervals, $f(x)$ has opposite signs, which is a contradiction.

Therefore, our assumption that there exists c such that $f(c) \neq 0$ is false, and we conclude that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in [a, b]$.