Exercise 5.2.3

a) Use definition 5.2.1 to produce the proper formula for the derivative of $h(x) = 1/x$.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} g'(c) &= \lim_{x\to c} \frac{1/x - 1/c}{x-c} \\ &= \lim_{x\to c} \frac{\frac{c-x}{xc}}{x-c} \\ &= \lim_{x\to c} \frac{\frac{-(x-c)}{xc}}{x-c} \\ &= \lim_{x\to c} \frac{-1}{xc} \\ &= \frac{-1}{c^2} \end{aligned}$$

b) Combine the result in part (a) with the Chain Rule to supply a proof for part (iv) of thm. 5.2.4

Solution:

x<1

c) Supply a direct proof of thm. 5.2.4 (iv) by algebraically manipulating the difference quotient for (f/g) in a style similar to the proof of thm. 5.2.4 (iii).

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} (f/g)'(c) &= \frac{g(c)f'(c) - f(c)g'(c)}{g(c)^2} \\ &= \lim_{x\to c} \frac{g(c)\frac{f(x)-f(c)}{x-c} - f(c)\frac{g(x)-g(c)}{x-c}}{g(c)g(x)} \\ &= \lim_{x\to c} \frac{g(c)(f(x)-f(c)) - f(c)(g(x)-g(c))}{g(c)g(x)(x-c)} \\ &= \lim_{x\to c} \frac{g(c)f(x) - g(c)f(c) - f(c)g(x) + f(c)g(c)}{g(c)g(x)(x-c)} \\ &= \lim_{x\to c} \frac{g(c)f(x) - f(c)g(x)}{g(c)g(x)(x-c)} \\ &= \lim_{x\to c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)(x-c)} + \frac{-f(c)}{g(c)(x-c)} \\ &= \lim_{x\to c} \frac{f(x)/g(x) - f(c)/g(c)}{(x-c)} \end{aligned}$$

The result becomes the definition of a derivative.

Exercise 5.2.5

Let

$$f(X = x) = \begin{cases} x^a\,, & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0\,, & \text{if } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

a) For which values of a is f continuous at zero?

Solution:

$a > 0$

b) For which values of a is f differentiable at zero? In this case, is the derivative function continuous?

Solution:

$x > 1$. It is continuous

c) For which values of a is f twice-differentiable?

Solution:

$x > 2$

Exercise 5.2.11

Assume that g is differentiable on $[a,b]$ and satisfies $g'(a) < 0 < g'(b)$.

a) Show that there exists a point $x \in (a,b)$ where $g(a) > g(x)$, and a point $y \in (a,b)$ where $g(y) < g(b)$.

Solution:

Consider $g'(a) < 0$, this means,

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x) - g(a)}{x - a} < 0$$

Since $x \in (a,b)$, then $x > a$. This means that the denominator is postive. For the limit to be less than zero (negative) it must be true that $g(x) < g(a)$.
Now consider $g'(b) > 0$, which implies,

$$\lim_{x \to b} \frac{g(x) - g(b)}{x - b} > 0$$

Since $x \in (a,b)$, then $x < b$. This means that the denominator is negative. For the limit to be greater than zero (positve) it must be true that $g(x) < g(b)$.

b) Now complete the proof of Darboux's Theorem started earlier.

Solution:

The previous findings show that the set $[a,b]$ is closed and bounded. The Extreme Value Theorem then applies and shows that a minimum exists at some point c.

Now the interior Extremum theorem applies and it is known that the derivative of g at c is equal to zero, $g'(c) = 0$.

$g'(x) = f'(x) - \alpha = 0$, thus $f'(x) = \alpha$.

Exercise 5.3.1

Recall from Exercise 4.4.9 that a function $f: A \to \mathbb{R}$ is Lipschitz on A if there exists an $m > 0$ such that

$$\left| \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} \right| < M$$

for all $x \neq y$ in A.

a) Show that if f is differentiable on a closed interval $[a,b]$ and if f' is continuous on $[a,b]$, then f is Lipschitz on $[a,b]$.

Solution:

$\left| \frac{f(x)-f(y)}{x-y} \right| = |f'(c)|$, where $c \in [a,b]$. So I must show that $|f'(c)| < M$ for all $c \in [a,b]$

f' is continuous so I know that there exist an $\varepsilon - \delta$, such that $|f'(x) - f'(c)| < \varepsilon$.

$[a,b]$ is closed and bounded so the Exteme Value theorem and the Interior Extremum Theorem together implies that there exists an $x \in [a,b]$ where $f'(x) = 0$.

This means that at some point $|f'(c) - 0| < \varepsilon$ for all $c \in [a,b]$. Thus There exists an $\varepsilon < M$ that will work for all of $f'(c)$. Thus, f is Lipschitz.

b) Review the definition of a contractive function in Exercise 4.3.11. If we add the assumption that $|f'(x) < 1|$ on $[a,b]$, does if follow that f is contractive on this set?

Solution:

x<1

Exercise 5.3.3

Let h be a differentiable function defined on the interval $[0,3]$, and assume that $h(0) = 1$, $h(1) = 2$, and $h(3) = 2$.

a) Argue that there exists a point $d \in [0,3]$ where $h(d) = d$

Solution:

Theorem 5.2.3 states that if the function is differentiable at a point then the function is continuous at that point.

b) Argue that at some point c we have $h'(c) = 1/3$.

Solution:

The Mean Value Theorem can apply here because the function is differentiable and continuous on the domain.

Consider the following,

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

c) Argue that $h'(x) = 1/4$ at some point in the domain.

Solution:

Using the Mean Value Theorem again, consider the following,

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

and

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

The slope of the function at some point $c \in (0,1)$ is 1 but the slope of the function at some point $d \in (1,3)$ is 0.

Because the function is differentiable and continuous we know that must be a point between c and d such that $h'(x) = 1/4$.

Exercise 5.3.7

A fixed point of a function f is a value x where $f(x) = x$. show that if f is differentiable on an interval with $f'(x) \neq 1$, then f can have at most one fixed point.

Solution:

x<1

Exercise 5.3.11

a) Use the Generalized Mean Value theorem to furnish a proof of the $0/0$ case if L'Hospital's Rule.

Solution:

x<1

b) If we keep the first part of the hypothesis of Theorem 5.3.6 the same but we assume that

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \infty$$

does it necessarily follow that

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \infty \ ?$$

Solution:

x<1