

PSET 6 — 02/14/2024

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Credit Statement

I worked on these problems alone, with reference to class notes and the following books:

- (a) *Introduction to Analysis* by Maxwell Rosenlicht

Problem 1.

Let $f(x) = \frac{1+x}{1+x^3}$.

- (i) Find a largest subset $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ where f is well-defined. Is f continuous on U ?

- (ii) Let U be as in part (i). Let g be a function such that $g(x) = f(x)$ if $x \in U$.

Is there a way to define g on $\mathbb{R} \setminus U$ to obtain a continuous function g on \mathbb{R} ?

Problem 2.

Determine the points where the function $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$



Problem 3.

Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $a < b$ be continuous. Show that functions

$$m(x) = \inf \{f(y) \mid a \leq y \leq x\} \quad \text{and} \quad M(x) = \sup \{f(y) \mid a \leq y \leq x\}$$

are continuous on $[a, b]$.



Problem 4.

Show if each of these functions is uniformly continuous on \mathbb{R} or not.

(i) $f(x) = x^2$.

(ii) $f(x) = \sqrt{|x|}$.

Problem 5.

Let (E, d_E) be a compact metric space, and let $f, f_1, f_2, f_3, \dots : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous real-valued functions on E , with $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n = f$. Prove that if $f_1(p) \leq f_2(p) \leq f_3(p) \leq \dots$ for all $p \in E$ then the sequence f_1, f_2, f_3, \dots converges uniformly.

Problem 6.

Let (X, d_X) and (Y, d_Y) be metric spaces. Assume (Y, d_Y) is complete. Show that a sequence of functions $f_n : X \rightarrow Y$ converges uniformly on X if and only if it is uniformly Cauchy on X .



Problem 7.

Let (X, d_X) be a metric space. A function $g : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is bounded on X if $\exists M$ such that $|g(x)| \leq M$ for all $x \in X$.

Suppose that $f_n : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is bounded on X for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Show that if a sequence of f_n converges uniformly to a function $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ then f is bounded on X .

