## HOMEWORK 7 MATH 104, SECTION 2

## Some ground rules:

- You have to submit your homework via **Gradescope** to the corresponding assignment. The submission should be a **single PDF** file.
- Make sure the writing in your submission is clear enough! Answers which are illegible for the reader won't be given credit.
- Write your argument as clear as possible. Mastering mathematical writing is one of the goals of this course.
- Late homework will not be accepted under any circumstances.
- You're allowed to use any result that is proved in the lecture; but if you'd like to use other results, you have to prove them before using them.

## PROBLEM SET (5 PROBLEMS; DUE MARCH 16 AT 11AM PT)

- (1) Explain why the Sierpiński triangle in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is compact. (You may want to read more about the construction of the Sierpiński triangle on Wikipedia.)
- (2) Prove that any polynomial function of odd degree has at least one real root.
- (3) (a) Let  $f: (X, d_X) \to (Y, d_Y)$  be a uniformly continuous function (on the whole domain X). Suppose that  $(x_n)$  is a Cauchy sequence in X. Prove that  $(f(x_n))$  is a Cauchy sequence in Y. (See Ross, Definition 13.2 for the definition of Cauchy sequences in metric spaces.)
  - (b) Find an example of a continuous function  $f:(X,d_X)\to (Y,d_Y)$  and a Cauchy sequence  $(x_n)$  in X such that  $(f(x_n))$  is not Cauchy in Y.
- (4) Determine whether the following functions are uniformly continuous, and give proofs:
  - (a)  $A(x) = \log x$  on (0, 1).
  - (b)  $B(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+1}$  on  $\mathbb{R}$ .
  - (c)  $C(x) = \sin(\frac{1}{x})$  on  $(0, \infty)$ .

(Hint: Problem 3(a) could be useful for proving non-uniform continuity.)

- (5) Consider the function  $f: [0, \infty) \to \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ .
  - (a) Prove that f is not Lipschitz continuous on  $[0,\infty)$ , i.e. there does not exist K>0 such that

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \le K|x - y|$$
 holds for any  $x, y \ge 0$ 

(b) Prove that f is uniformly continuous on  $[0,\infty)$ . (Hint: Show that  $|\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{y}| \le \sqrt{|x-y|}$  for any x,y>0.)