

## Real Analysis: Homework 3

1. A function which is in  $\mathcal{C}^1(\mathbb{R})$  but not in  $\mathcal{C}^2(\mathbb{R})$  means a function that has continuous first derivative but its second derivative is not continuous. Consider  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$f(x) := \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases} \quad f'(x) := \begin{cases} 2x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases} \quad f''(x) := \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

we see that the first derivate of  $f(x)$  is continuous but the second derivate is not continuous at  $x = 0$ .

2.

3. Let  $\phi$  be  $\lambda$ -Hölder bi-continuous then for  $v_1, v_2, u_1, u_2 \in T$ , we have

$$\sup_{v \in [0, T]} |\phi(u_2, v) - \phi(u_1, v)| \leq C_u |u_2 - u_1|^\lambda$$

$$\sup_{u \in [0, T]} |\phi(u, v_2) - \phi(u, v_1)| \leq C_v |v_2 - v_1|^\lambda$$

then we also observe that

$$|\phi(u_1, v_1) - \phi(u_1, v_2) - \phi(u_2, v_1) + \phi(u_2, v_2)| \leq |\phi(u_1, v_1) - \phi(u_1, v_2)| + |\phi(u_2, v_2) - \phi(u_2, v_1)|$$

$$|\phi(u_1, v_1) - \phi(u_1, v_2) - \phi(u_2, v_1) + \phi(u_2, v_2)| \leq |\phi(u_1, v_1) - \phi(u_2, v_1)| + |\phi(u_2, v_2) - \phi(u_1, v_2)|$$

which gives us

$$|\phi(u_1, v_1) - \phi(u_1, v_2) - \phi(u_2, v_1) + \phi(u_2, v_2)| \leq 2C_v |v_2 - v_1|^\lambda$$

$$|\phi(u_1, v_1) - \phi(u_1, v_2) - \phi(u_2, v_1) + \phi(u_2, v_2)| \leq 2C_u |u_2 - u_1|^\lambda$$

multiplying them together, we have

$$|\phi(u_1, v_1) - \phi(u_1, v_2) - \phi(u_2, v_1) + \phi(u_2, v_2)|^2 \leq 4C_v C_u |v_2 - v_1|^\lambda |u_2 - u_1|^\lambda$$

squaring both sides, we have shown that all  $\lambda$ -Hölder bi-continuous are strongly  $\lambda/2$ -Hölder bi-continuous.

4. (a) For  $0 \leq a < b \leq T$ , WTS

$$\int_b^T \frac{1}{(r_1 - b)^\alpha (r_1 - a)^{\alpha+1}} dr_1 \leq \frac{(T - b)^{1/4-\alpha}}{(b - a)^{\alpha+1/4}}$$

(b)

$$|f(u, v)| \leq \int_u^T \int_v^T \left| \frac{\psi(u, v) - \psi(u, r_2) - \psi(r_1, v) + \psi(r_1, r_2)}{(r_1 - u)^{1+\alpha} (r_2 - v)^{1+\alpha}} \right| dr_2 dr_1$$