

1. PROBLEM SET 9

Problem 1. Suppose $f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$, and

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow p} h(x) = L.$$

Show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow p} g(x) = L$.

Problem 2. Suppose

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ -x & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Show that f is continuous at 0 but not differentiable there. Convince yourself (without writing anything down) that zero is the only point at which f is continuous.

Problem 3. Suppose $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous, and $f(p) > 0$. Use the epsilon-delta definition of continuity to show that there exists an open interval (a, b) containing p such that $f(x) > 0$ for all $x \in (a, b)$. (Optional: do the same thing but using the open sets definition of continuity. Which is easier?)

Problem 4. Show that if $y \geq 0$ then there exists a unique $x \geq 0$ such that $x^2 = y$. Define $\sqrt{y} = x$. Show that the square root function is continuous at x for every $x > 0$.

Problem 5. Show that the square root function is differentiable at x for every $x > 0$, and find the derivative.

Problem 6. A function $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is Lipschitz if there exists $C > 0$ such that for all $x, y \in A$

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq C|x - y|.$$

Show that if $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is differentiable, and f' is continuous, then the restriction of f to $[a, b]$ is Lipschitz.

Problem 7. Suppose $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ is open and $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is Lipschitz. Show that f is continuous.

Problem 8. Suppose g is differentiable at a and f is differentiable at $g(a)$. Define

$$\phi(h) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(g(a+h)) - f(g(a))}{f'(g(a))} & \text{if } g(a+h) - g(a) \neq 0 \\ f'(g(a)) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Show that ϕ is continuous at 0.

Problem 9. Use Problem 8 to prove the chain rule.