## Math 142A Homework Assignment 4 <br> Due Thursday, February 11, 2021

1. Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous at $x_{0}$ with $f\left(x_{0}\right)>0$. Prove that there is a natural number $n$ for which $f(x)>0$ for all $x$ in the interval $I:=\left(x_{0}-1 / n, x_{0}+1 / n\right)$.
2. Let $S$ be a nonempty set of real numbers that is not sequentially compact. Prove that there is an unbounded sequence in $S$ or there is a sequence in $S$ that converges to a point $x_{0}$ which is not in $S$.
3. Let $f:[0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous with $f(0)>0$ and $f(1)=0$. Prove that there is an $x_{0}$ in $(0,1]$ such that $f\left(x_{0}\right)=0$ and $f(x)>0$ for all $x$ in $\left[0, x_{0}\right)$; that is, there is a smallest point in the interval $[0,1]$ at which $f$ attains the value 0 .
4. Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function whose image $f(\mathbb{R})$ is bounded. Prove that there is a solution to the equation $f(x)=x$.
5. Let $f:[a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous. Given a natural number $k$, let $x_{1}, \ldots, x_{k}$ be points in $[a, b]$. Prove that there is a point $z$ in $[a, b]$ at which

$$
f(z)=\frac{f\left(x_{1}\right)+\cdots+f\left(x_{k}\right)}{k} .
$$

[Note: As $k \rightarrow \infty$, this becomes the mean value theorem for integrals (Theorem 6.26).]
6. A function $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called a Lipschitz function if there is a $C \geq 0$ such that

$$
|f(u)-f(v)| \leq C|u-v| \text { for all } u, v \in D
$$

Prove that if $f$ is a Lipschitz function, then $f$ is uniformly continuous.

