

## Math 142A Homework Assignment 5

Due Tuesday, March 12, 2024

1. Prove that a polynomial  $p(x)$  with odd degree has a least one real zero.
2. Suppose that the function  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous. Show that for any  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and points  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in [a, b]$ , there is a point  $z \in [a, b]$  such that  $f(z) = \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n}$ .
3. Suppose that the function  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous with  $f(0) > 0$ , and  $f(1) = 0$ . Show that there is a number  $x_0 \in (0, 1]$  such that  $f(x_0) = 0$  and  $f(x) > 0$  for every  $x \in [0, x_0)$ .

4. Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x = 0, \\ \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

Show that  $f$  has the intermediate value property on all of  $\mathbb{R}$ .

5. Suppose that a continuous function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is periodic; that is, there is a number  $p > 0$  such that  $f(x + p) = f(x)$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is uniformly continuous.
6. Prove that if  $f$  is uniformly continuous on a bounded set  $S$ , then  $f$  is a bounded function on  $S$ .
7. Let  $f$  be a continuous function on  $[0, \infty)$ . Prove that if  $f$  is uniformly continuous on  $[k, \infty)$  for some  $k > 0$ , then  $f$  is uniformly continuous on  $[0, \infty)$ .

8. Let  $f$  be a continuous function on  $[a, b]$ . Show that the function  $f^*$  defined by

$$f^*(x) = \sup \{f(y) \mid a \leq y \leq x\}, \text{ for } x \in [a, b],$$

is an increasing continuous function on  $[a, b]$ .

9. Suppose the limits  $L_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f_1(x)$  and  $L_2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f_2(x)$  both exist.
  - (a) Show that if  $f_1(x) \leq f_2(x)$  for all  $x$  in some interval  $(a, b)$ , then  $L_1 \leq L_2$ .
  - (b) Suppose  $f_1(x) < f_2(x)$  for all  $x$  in some interval  $(a, b)$ . Can you conclude that  $L_1 < L_2$ ?
10. Show that if  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f_1(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f_3(x) = L$  and if  $f_1(x) \leq f_2(x) \leq f_3(x)$  for all  $x$  in some interval  $(a, b)$ , then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f_2(x) = L$ . (Note: Be sure to show that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f_2(x)$  exists, since this is not assumed.)