

אינפי 1

פרק 21 - תרגילים מתקדמים נוספים (הפרק באנגלית)

תוכן העניינים

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Convergence of a Sequence, Monotone Sequences (סדרות)

Questions

- 1) Let A be a non-empty subset of $\mathbb{R}$ and $\alpha = \inf A$. Show that there exists a sequence (a_n) such that an $a_n \in A$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $a_n \rightarrow \alpha$.
- 2) Let A be a non-empty subset of $\mathbb{R}$ and $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Show that there exists a sequence (a_n) in A such that $|x_0 - a_n| \rightarrow d(x_0, A)$. Recall that $d(x, A) = \inf \{|x - a| : a \in A\}$.
- 3) Let (a_k) be a bounded sequence. For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define $x_n = \sup\{a_k : k < n\}$. Show that the sequence (x_n) converges.

Cauchy Criterion, Bolzano - Weierstrass Theorem

- 4) Show that a sequence (x_n) of real numbers has no convergent subsequence if and only if $|x_n| \rightarrow \infty$.
- 5) Let (x_n) be a sequence in $\mathbb{R}$ and $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Suppose that every subsequence of (x_n) has a subsequence converging to x_0 . Show that $x_n \rightarrow x_0$.
- 6) Let (x_n) be a sequence in $\mathbb{R}$. We say that a positive integer n is a peak of the sequence if $m > n$ implies $x_n > x_m$ (i.e., if x_n is greater than every subsequent term in the sequence).
 - a) If (x_n) has infinitely many peaks, show that it has a decreasing subsequence.
 - b) If (x_n) has only finitely many peaks, show that it has an increasing subsequence.
 - c) From (a) and (b) conclude that every sequence in $\mathbb{R}$ has a monotone subsequence. Further, every bounded sequence in $\mathbb{R}$ has a convergent subsequence (An alternate proof of Bolzano-Weierstrass Theorem).

Continuity and Limits (גבולות ורציפות)

Questions

- 1) Let $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = 5$. Show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$.
- 2) Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Suppose $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ exists.
Show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x + x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$.
- 3) Let $f(x) = |x|$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Show that f is continuous on $\mathbb{R}$.
- 4) Let $f: [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by $f(0) = 0$ and $f(x) = x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x}$ for $x \neq 0$.
Is f continuous?
- 5) Let $[\cdot]$ denote the integer part function and $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by $f(x) = [x^2] \sin \pi x$.
 - a) Show that f is continuous at each $x \neq \sqrt{n}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. [Here $\mathbb{N}$ includes 0]
 - b) Show that f is continuous at each $x = k \in \mathbb{N}$.
 - c) Show that f is discontinuous at each $x = \sqrt{n}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $x \notin \mathbb{N}$.
- 6) Let the function $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow [a, b]$ be one-one and onto. Suppose f is continuous.
Show that f^{-1} is also continuous.
- 7) Let $f: (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{q} & \text{if } x = \frac{p}{q} \text{ where } p, q \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } p, q \text{ have no common factor} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational} \end{cases}$$
 - a) Suppose $x_n \rightarrow x_0$ for some x_0 , with $x_n \neq x$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and suppose $x_n = \frac{p_n}{q_n} \in (0, 1)$ where $p_n, q_n \in \mathbb{N}$ have no common factors. Show that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q_n = \infty$.
 - b) Show that f is continuous at every irrational.
 - c) Show that f is discontinuous at every rational.

Existence of Extrema, Intermediate Value Property (משפט ערך הביניים ומשפט ויירשטראס)

Questions

- 1) Give an example of a function f on $[0,1]$ which is not continuous but satisfies the IVP*. *We say that f has the property IVP [Intermediate Value Property] on $[a,b]$ if for every $x, y \in [a,b]$ and α satisfying $f(x) < \alpha < f(y)$ or $f(x) > \alpha > f(y)$ there exists $x_0 \in [x, y]$, such that $f(x_0) = \alpha$.
- 2) Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function. Show that f is a constant function if
 - a) $f(x)$ is rational for each $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
 - b) $f(x)$ is an integer for each $x \in \mathbb{Q}$.
- 3) Let $p(x): \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a polynomial function of odd degree. Show that p is onto.
- 4) Let $f, g: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous such that

$$\inf\{f(x) : x \in [0,1]\} = \inf\{g(x) : x \in [0,1]\}.$$
 Show that there exists $x_0 \in [0,1]$ such that $f(x_0) = g(x_0)$.
- 5) A cross country runner runs continuously an eight kilometers course in 40 minutes without taking rest. Show that, somewhere along the course, the runner must have covered a distance of one kilometer in exactly 5 minutes.
- 6) Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function.
 - a) Suppose f attains each of values exactly two times. Given:

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) = \alpha \text{ for some } x_1, x_2, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ and } f(x_0) > \alpha \text{ for some } x_0 \in [x_1, x_2].$$
 Show that f attains its maximum in $[x_1, x_2]$ exactly at one point.
 - b) Using (a) show that f cannot attain each of its values exactly two times.

Mean Value Theorem, L'Hôpital's Rule, Differentiability (משפט לגראנז', כלל לופיטל וגזירות)

Questions

- 1) Does there exist a differentiable function $f:[0,2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $f(0) = -1$, $f(2) = 4$ and $f'(x) \leq 2$, for all $x \in [0,2]$?
- 2) Let $f:\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be differentiable such that for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $|f'(x)| \leq \alpha < 1$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Let $a_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ and define a sequence (a_n) recursively by $a_{n+1} = f(a_n)$. Show that (a_n) converges.
- 3) Let $f:[a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be differentiable and let $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ be such that $f'(a) < \alpha < f'(b)$. Define $g(x) = f(x) - \alpha x$ for all $x \in [a,b]$.
 - a) Show that there exists $c \in [a,b]$ such that $g'(c) = 0$.
Hint: prove by contradiction, noting that $g'(a) < 0$ and $g'(b) < 0$.
 - b) From the above, conclude that if a function f is differentiable on an interval $[a,b]$, then f' has the Intermediate Value Property on $[a,b]$.
- 4) Suppose $f:[0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous and $\int_0^1 f(t)dt = 1$.
 - a) Show that there exists $c \in (0,1)$ such that $f(c) = 1$.
 - b) Show that there exist $c_1 \neq c_2$ in $(0,1)$ such that $f(c_1) + f(c_2) = 2$.
- 5) Let $f:[0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be such that $|f'(x)| < 10$ for all $x \in (0,1)$ and let (x_n) be a sequence in $(0,1)$ satisfying the Cauchy criterion. Show that the sequence $(f(x_n))$ converges.
- 6) Let $f:[0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $a_n = f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right)$, $n=1,2,\dots$
Show that:
 - a) if f is continuous, then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges;
 - b) if f is differentiable and $|f'(x)| < \frac{1}{2} \forall x \in [0,1]$, then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (\cos n) \sqrt{n}$ converges.

- 7) Let $p(x) = a + bx + cx^2$. Find all values of $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ for which the function $p(|x|)$ is differentiable at 0.

Power Series, Taylor Series (טורי חזקות וטורי טיילור)

Questions

- 1) Let $f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be infinitely differentiable and let $x_0 \in (a, b)$. Suppose that there exists $M > 0$ such that $|f^{(n)}(x)| \leq M^n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $x \in (a, b)$. Show that Taylor's series of f around x_0 converges to $f(x)$ for all $x \in (a, b)$.

- 2) Let (a_n) be a sequence of nonnegative reals and suppose that $(a_n^{\frac{1}{n}})$ is a bounded sequence. For each n , define $A_n = \sup\{a_k^{\frac{1}{k}} : k \geq n\}$. (A_n) converges since it is decreasing and bounded below (by 0). So $A_n \rightarrow L$ for some $L \geq 0$.
 - a) Show that if $L < 1$, the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges and if $L > 1$ the series diverges.
 - b) Show that the radius of convergence of the power series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ is $\frac{1}{L}$.