

# Mathematics 3A03 — Real Analysis I

TERM TEST #2 — 1 April 2019

**Duration:** 90 minutes

- Print your name and student number clearly in the space below, with one character in each box.

- Write your signature here: \_\_\_\_\_.

## Notes:

- No calculators, notes, scrap paper, or aids of any kind are permitted.
- This test consists of **10 pages** (*i.e.*, **5 double-sided pages**). There are **5 questions** in total. Bring any discrepancy to the attention of your instructor or invigilator.
- All questions are to be answered on this test paper. The final three pages are blank to provide extra space if needed.
- The first question does not require any justification for your answers. For this question, you will be assessed on your answers only. *Do not justify your answers to question 1.*
- Always write clearly. An answer that cannot be deciphered cannot be marked.
- The marking scheme is indicated in the margin. The maximum total mark is 50.

## GOOD LUCK and ENJOY!

MARKS

[8] **QUESTION 1.** (*Circle the correct answer.*) Determine whether each of the following statements is **True** or **False**. Do not justify your answers.

(a) Every strictly increasing function has the intermediate value property.

**True**      **False**

(b) Every differentiable function is integrable.

**True**      **False**

(c) Every integrable function is continuous.

**True**      **False**

(d) Every differentiable function maps compact sets to compact sets.

**True**      **False**

(e) For any integrable function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , the function  $F(x) = \int_0^x f$  is differentiable.

**True**      **False**

(f) If  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is twice differentiable everywhere then  $f(x) = \int_0^x g$  for some function  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

**True**      **False**

(g) The instructor for this course is Justin Trudeau.

**True**      **False**

(h) If  $f$  is any function that has an essential discontinuity then  $f$  is not the derivative of a function.

**True**      **False**

[6] **QUESTION 2.** Suppose that  $\{f_n\}$  is a sequence of functions defined on  $[a, b]$ , and that  $f$  is another function defined on  $[a, b]$ .

(a) State the formal definition of “the sequence  $\{f_n\}$  **converges pointwise** on  $[a, b]$  to  $f$ ”.

(b) State the formal definition of “the sequence  $\{f_n\}$  **converges uniformly** on  $[a, b]$  to  $f$ ”.

(c) Fill in the blanks below, using each of the words “pointwise” and “uniformly” once, in such a way that the statement is always true.

If  $\{f_n\}$  converges \_\_\_\_\_ to  $f$  then  $\{f_n\}$  converges \_\_\_\_\_ to  $f$ .

[16] **QUESTION 3.** Suppose  $D$  is a non-empty set of real numbers.

(a) State the formal  $\varepsilon$ - $\delta$  definition of “the function  $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is **continuous** at the point  $c \in D$ ”.

(b) State the formal  $\varepsilon$ - $\delta$  definition of “the function  $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is **uniformly continuous** on the domain  $D$ ”.

(c) State the formal  $\varepsilon$ - $\delta$  definition of “the function  $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is **NOT uniformly continuous** on the domain  $D$ ”.

(d) Consider the domain  $D = (0, \infty)$  and let  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  for all  $x \in D$ .

Prove that  $f$  is uniformly continuous on  $[a, \infty)$  for any  $a > 0$  but  $f$  is not uniformly continuous on  $D$ .

(*Note:* The following page is blank to provide additional space for your proof.)

*This page has been left blank to provide space for your solution of question 2(d).*

[10] **QUESTION 4.**

(a) State the formal definition of “the function  $f$  is *differentiable* at the point  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ”.

(b) State the *Mean Value Theorem* (MVT).

(c) Prove that  $e^x \geq x + 1$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  by applying the Mean Value Theorem to  $f(x) = e^x$ .

Hint: Consider separately the cases  $x = 0$ ,  $x > 0$  and  $x < 0$ .

[10] **QUESTION 5.**

Suppose  $a < c_1 < \cdots < c_n < b$  and  $f(x) = 0$  on  $[a, b]$  except for  $x \in \{c_1, \dots, c_n\}$ .

Prove that  $f$  is integrable on  $[a, b]$  and find  $\int_a^b f$ .

Hint: First consider the case  $n = 1$ .

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**THE END**