

THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG  
Department of Mathematics  
**MATH2050C Mathematical Analysis I**  
**Tutorial 11 (April 29)**

**Definition.** Let  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  and let  $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . If there exists a constant  $K > 0$  such that

$$|f(x) - f(u)| \leq K|x - u| \quad \text{for all } x, u \in A, \quad (*)$$

then  $f$  is said to be a **Lipschitz function** (or to satisfy a **Lipschitz condition**) on  $A$ .

*Remarks.* When  $A$  is an interval  $I$ , the condition  $(*)$  means that the slopes of all line segments joining two points on the graph of  $y = f(x)$  over  $I$  are bounded by some number  $K$ .

**Theorem.** If  $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a Lipschitz function, then  $f$  is uniformly continuous on  $A$ .

**Example 1.** (a)  $f(x) := x^2$  is a Lipschitz function on  $[0, b]$ ,  $b > 0$ , but does not satisfy a Lipschitz condition on  $[0, \infty)$ .

(b)  $g(x) := \sqrt{x}$  is uniformly continuous on  $[0, 2]$  but not a Lipschitz function on  $[0, 2]$ .

(c)  $g(x) := \sqrt{x}$  is uniformly continuous on  $[0, \infty)$ .

## Classwork

- Let  $f$  and  $g$  be Lipschitz functions on  $[a, b]$ . Show that the product  $fg$  is also a Lipschitz function on  $[a, b]$ .

**Solution.** Since  $f$  and  $g$  are Lipschitz functions on  $[a, b]$ , there are  $K_1, K_2 > 0$  such that

$$\begin{cases} |f(x) - f(u)| \leq K_1|x - u| \\ |g(x) - g(u)| \leq K_2|x - u| \end{cases} \quad \text{for all } x, u \in [a, b].$$

In particular,  $f$  and  $g$  are continuous on  $[a, b]$ . It follows from the Boundedness Theorem that there are  $M_1, M_2 > 0$  such that  $|f(x)| \leq M_1$  and  $|g(x)| \leq M_2$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$ . Now, for any  $x, u \in [a, b]$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x)g(x) - f(u)g(u)| &= |f(x)(g(x) - g(u)) + (f(x) - f(u))g(u)| \\ &\leq |f(x)||g(x) - g(u)| + |f(x) - f(u)||g(u)| \\ &\leq M_1K_2|x - u| + M_2K_1|x - u| \\ &= (M_1K_2 + M_2K_1)|x - u|. \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $fg$  is a Lipschitz function on  $[a, b]$ . ◀

- Give an example of a Lipschitz function  $f$  on  $[0, \infty)$  such that its square  $f^2$  is *not* a Lipschitz function.

**Solution.** Simply take  $f(x) = x$  on  $[0, \infty)$ . ◀