

MATH 2058: Honours Mathematical Analysis I: Home Test 2
5:00 pm, 02 Dec 2022

Important Notice:

- ♣ The answer paper **must be submitted before 03 Dec 2022 at 5:00 pm.**
- ♠ The answer paper **MUST BE** sent to the CU Blackboard. After submitting the answer sheet, you **ARE NOT** Allowed to resubmit it again.
- ✂ The answer paper **must include your name and student ID.**

Answer ALL Questions

1. **(25 points)**

Let $C[a, b]$ be the set of all real-valued continuous functions defined on a closed and bounded interval $[a, b]$. Let $\mathcal{F} \subseteq C[a, b]$ be a non-empty subset of $C[a, b]$ that satisfies the following condition: for all elements $u, v \in \mathcal{F}$, we have $u \wedge v \in \mathcal{F}$, where $u \wedge v(x) := \min(u(x), v(x))$ for all $x \in [a, b]$.

- (i) Let $g \in C[a, b]$. Suppose that $g(x) = \inf\{h(x) : h \in \mathcal{F}; g \leq h\}$ for all $x \in [a, b]$. Show that for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there is an element $f \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $|f(x) - g(x)| < \varepsilon$ for all $x \in [a, b]$.
- (ii) Does the Part (i) hold if the function g is assumed to be bounded only?
- (iii) Does the Part (i) hold if the domain $[a, b]$ is replaced by an unbounded closed interval $[a, \infty)$?

2. **(25 points)** For $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$ and $y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)$ in \mathbb{R}^m , let $\|x\| := \sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_m^2}$ and recall that the inner product of x and y is defined by $\langle x, y \rangle := \sum_{k=1}^m x_k y_k$. Let A be a matrix of order $m \times m$ and let $B := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^m : \|x\| \leq 1\}$. Define a function $q : B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$q(x) := \langle Ax, x \rangle$$

for $x \in B$.

- (i) Show that the set $\{\|Ax\| : x \in \mathbb{R}^m; \|x\| = 1\}$ is bounded.
- (ii) Show that the function q is a Lipschitz function on B , that is, there is $C > 0$ such that $|q(x) - q(y)| \leq C\|x - y\|$ for all $x, y \in B$.
- (iii) Show that

$$\sup\left\{\frac{|q(x) - q(y)|}{\|x - y\|} : x, y \in B; x \neq y\right\} = 2 \sup\{|\langle Ax, x \rangle| : x \in \mathbb{R}^m; \|x\| = 1\}.$$

***** END OF PAPER *****