

### Math 2050, HW 5

Q1. Suppose  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a continuous function and  $S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : f(x) = 0\}$ . Show that  $S$  is closed in the sense that if  $x_n \in S$  and  $x_n \rightarrow x$ , then  $x \in S$ .

Q2. Suppose  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a continuous functions such that

$$f(m2^{-n}) = m2^{-n}$$

for all  $m \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Show that  $f(x) = x$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Q3. Let  $I = [0, \pi/2]$  and  $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function given by  $f(x) = \sup\{x^2, \cos x\}$  for  $x \in I$ . Show that there is  $x_0 \in I$  such that  $f(x_0) = \min\{f(x) : x \in I\}$ . Moreover,  $x_0^2 = \cos x_0$ .

Q4. Show that  $f(x) = x^{-1}$  on  $(a, +\infty)$  is uniformly continuous if  $a > 0$ . Is the result still true if  $a = 0$ ? Give your reasoning.

Q5. Suppose  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a function such that for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \Lambda|x - y|^{1/2}$$

for some  $\Lambda > 0$ . Show that  $f$  is uniformly continuous. Is the converse also true? Give your reasoning.