

Suggested solution of HW4

P.215 Q17:

f is continuous function on $[a, b]$. Since $f(x) > 0$ on $[a, b]$, by max-min theorem, there exists $m = \inf\{f(x) : x \in [a, b]\}$ and $M = \sup\{f(x) : x \in [a, b]\}$ such that

$$m \leq f(x) \leq M \quad \forall x \in [a, b].$$

So, we have

$$m \int_a^b g \leq \int_a^b fg \leq M \int_a^b g.$$

Now, we check that $\int_a^b g > 0$. By max-min theorem, there exists $c \in [a, b]$ such that $g(c) = m' = \inf\{g(x) : x \in [a, b]\} > 0$, $g(x) \geq m'$ for all $x \in [a, b]$. By ordering property of Riemann integral, we have

$$\int_a^b g \geq \int_a^b m' = (b-a)m' > 0.$$

Thus, we have

$$m \leq \frac{\int_a^b fg}{\int_a^b g} \leq M.$$

Apply intermediate value theorem to f , there exists $c' \in [a, b]$ such that $\frac{\int_a^b fg}{\int_a^b g} = f(c')$.

Noted that $g(x) > 0$ is essential. If we choose $g(x) = 1-x$, $x \in [0, 2]$, $f(x) = 1+x$, $x \in [0, 2]$, it is clear that

$$\int_0^2 fg > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f(c) \int_0^2 g = 0, \forall c \in [0, 2].$$

P.225 Q21:

- (a) Let $t \in \mathbb{R}$ be given, $(tf \pm g)^2 \geq 0$ for all $x \in [a, b]$. By ordering properties of Riemann integral, we have

$$\int_a^b (tf \pm g)^2 \geq \int_a^b 0 = 0.$$

- (b) By part (a), we have

$$\int_a^b (t^2 f^2 \pm 2tfg + g^2) \geq 0, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Since $f, g \in R[a, b]$, it follows that $f^2, g^2, fg \in R[a, b]$. Thus,

$$t \int_a^b f^2 + \frac{1}{t} \int_a^b g^2 \geq 2 \left| \int_a^b fg \right|, \forall t > 0.$$

(c) If $\int_a^b f^2 = 0$, part (b) implies that

$$\frac{1}{t} \int_a^b g^2 \geq 2 \left| \int_a^b fg \right|, \forall t > 0.$$

Letting $t \rightarrow +\infty$, we get $\int_a^b fg = 0$.

(d) By considering the function $|f|, |g|$, we can assume f, g are non-negative function on $[a, b]$.

If $\int_a^b f^2 = 0$, $\int_a^b fg = 0$ by the result of part(c). So,

$$\left(\int_a^b fg \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_a^b f^2 \right) \left(\int_a^b g^2 \right) \text{ holds.}$$

If $\int_a^b f^2 > 0$, since we have

$$t^2 \int_a^b f^2 + 2t \int_a^b fg + \int_a^b g^2 \geq 0, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

By testing the discriminant of a quadratic equation, we obtain

$$D = \left(2 \int_a^b fg \right)^2 - 4 \left(\int_a^b f^2 \right) \left(\int_a^b g^2 \right) < 0.$$

Result follows.