

Carefully TYPE, double-or-triple-spaced, grammatical essays solving the three problems. This is due by **3PM, Monday, 25Apr2011.**

Please follow the CHECKLIST on our Teaching page.

G1: Short answer.

a Suppose $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are each uniformly-cts. Then: “Composition $f \circ g$ is uniformly-cts.” Circle $T \quad F$

On $J := (4, 5)$ fncs $f, g: J \rightarrow J$ are unif-cts, and g is bndd. Then “Pointwise-product $f \cdot g$ is unif-cts.” $T \quad F$

On $J := (4, 5)$ fnc $h: J \rightarrow J$ is unif-cts and bndd. Then “ h is Lipschitz.” $T \quad F$

b Suppose $h: (-2, 2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is cts and bndd. Then: “ h is the uniform-limit of polynomials.” Circle $T \quad F$

A fnc $\varphi: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is “good” if diff’able, unif-cts and $\varphi(0) = \varphi(1)$. Suppose f_n, g are good, and \vec{f} converges-uniformly to g . Then “ArcLen(f_n) $\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty}$ ArcLen(g).” $T \quad F$

c Suppose $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a non-increasing function. Then: “The discontinuity set of h is only countable.” $T \quad F$

d Let d be the usual metric on $X := [e, \pi] \setminus \mathbb{Q}$. Then $f(x) :=$

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maps $X \rightarrow X$, is a (uniform) contraction such that $[\forall y, z \in X: d(f(y), f(z)) \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot d(y, z)]$, yet f has no fixed-point. This does not contradict our Contraction-mapping thm because

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G2: With $J := [0, 5]$, your goal is to prove:

Thm 1: Suppose $h: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous [but not-nec differentiable]. For each $x \in J^\circ$, moreover, $h(x) \neq 0$. If $[h(t)]^2 = [2 \cdot \int_0^t h]$ for each $t \in J$, then $h = Id_J$.

Citing specific thms from class, rigorously prove that h is non-negative. Now prove h differentiable. Then....

G3: On $J := [3, 5]$, fnc $f: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is cts. Consider this statement: $\dagger: B := \lim_{x \nearrow 5} f(x)$ exists in \mathbb{R} . Prove:

Thm 2a: If f is uniformly-continuous, then (\dagger) .

Thm 2b: If (\dagger) , then f is uniformly-continuous.

G4: On interval $J := [6, 7]$, prove:

Thm 4: Suppose cts fncs $f, \varphi_n, g: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ have $\varphi_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{unif}} f$. Then

$$\int_J g \cdot \varphi_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \int_J g \cdot f.$$

Now use the Weierstrass Approx. Thm to carefully prove:

Thm 5: Fnc $H: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous. Moreover, for each $N = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, we have that $\left[\int_J H(x) \cdot x^N dx \right] = 0$. Then H is the zero-function.

Explain *carefully/rigorously* how you are applying W.A.T.

The continuity of H is needed at several places in the proof. Explain exactly where, giving rigorous arguments. There is likely a lemma you’ll want to state and prove before proving Thm 5.

End of Project-G

G1: _____ 95pts

G2: _____ 85pts

G3: _____ 95pts

Poorly stapled, **G4:** _____ 140pts
or missing name,
ord or honor signature: _____ -15pts

Not double-spaced: _____ -15pts

Poorly proofread: _____ -One Million pts

Total: _____ 415pts

Please PRINT your *name* and *ordinal*. Ta:

Ord:

HONOR CODE: “I have neither requested nor received help on this exam other than from my professor.”

Signature: _____

Folks, this full-year course has been quite a pleasure for me, and I hope for you too. We’ve covered a lot of material, and we have glimpses of a large Mathematical World beyond what we have covered.

Exercise your Mathematical Engines over the summer, and drop-by in the Autumn to let me know what various projects you are working on.

— “Prof. Jonathan”