

MAT 319 Introduction to Analysis

**Homework 8**

due Thursday, March 29

**Question 1.** Let  $f(x)$  be continuous on  $[0, 1]$ ,  $g(x)$  continuous on  $[1, 2]$ , and  $f(1) = g(1) = 5$ . Define a function  $h(x)$  on  $[0, 2]$  by

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ g(x) & \text{if } 1 < x \leq 2. \end{cases}$$

Prove that  $h(x)$  is continuous (a) at  $x = 1$  (b) at all other points in  $[0, 2]$ .

Note: this question is a special case of the following theorem: if  $f$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$ ,  $g$  is continuous on adjacent interval  $[b, c]$ , and  $f(b) = g(b)$ , then one can "splice"  $f$  and  $g$  to make a function  $h$  on  $[a, c]$ , and the resulting function  $h$  is continuous on its domain. The general theorem is proved in a very similar way (we restrict to special case only to simplify notation).

**Question 2.** Let  $f(x)$  be continuous on  $[0, 1]$ ,  $g(x)$  continuous on  $[1, 2]$ . Define a function  $h(x)$  on  $[0, 2]$  by

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ g(x) & \text{if } 1 < x \leq 2. \end{cases}$$

Suppose that  $h(x)$  is continuous on  $[0, 2]$ . Prove that  $f(1) = g(1)$ .

**Question 3.** Let  $f(x)$  be a continuous function. Define  $g(x)$  via

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{if } f(x) > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise .} \end{cases}$$

Prove, using the  $\epsilon$ - $\delta$  definition, that  $g(x)$  is continuous. Use the following strategy.

(a) Suppose that  $f(a) > 0$ . Show that there is a neighborhood of  $a$  where  $f(x) > 0$  for all  $x$ . Use this to show that  $g$  is continuous at  $a$ .

(b) Do the case  $f(a) < 0$  in a similar way.

(c) Suppose that  $f(a) = 0$ . Show that for any given  $\epsilon > 0$ , there is a neighborhood of  $a$  where  $|f(x)| < \epsilon$ . Use this to show that  $g$  is continuous at  $a$ .

Note for (c): if  $f(a) = 0$ , the function can be pretty complicated in the neighborhood: there may be points with  $f(x) = 0$  and  $f(x) \neq 0$  arbitrarily close to  $a$ .

**Question 4.** Does there exist a continuous function  $f(x)$  such that

$$f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \text{ for every } n?$$

Depending on the approach you take, the proof of your answer may be a bit tedious. You are not required to spell out all details, but please explain your answer as best you can.