

# HOMWORK 5

**Note:** Always justify your answers.

**Problem 1** (20pts). Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be such that

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq (x - y)^2, \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Prove that  $f$  is constant.

**Problem 2** (20pts). Let  $f : I \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable function defined on an interval  $I$ . Prove that if  $f'$  is bounded on  $I$ , then  $f$  is uniformly continuous on  $I$ .

*Hint:* : Prove that  $f$  is Lipschitz continuous on  $I$  (see the previous homework for a definition of Lipschitz continuity).

**Problem 3** (20pts). Suppose  $f$  is defined in a neighborhood of  $x$  and that  $f''(x)$  exists. Show that

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) + f(x-h) - 2f(x)}{h^2} = f''(x).$$

After that, show by an example that the limit may exist even if  $f''(x)$  does not.

**Problem 4** (20pts). Let  $f(x) = x^n$  and  $g(x) = x^{1/n}$  be defined on their domain ( $\mathbb{R}$  for  $f$ , and  $[0, \infty)$  for  $g$ ) where  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

- Use the definition of derivative to prove that  $f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .
- Use the definition of derivative to prove that  $g'(x) = \frac{1}{n}x^{\frac{1}{n}-1}$  for all  $x > 0$ , and prove that  $g$  is not differentiable at  $x = 0$  when  $n > 1$ .
- Combine the above two results to prove the function  $h(x) = x^r$ , where  $r > 0$  is a rational number, is differentiable on  $(0, \infty)$  and  $h'(x) = rx^{r-1}$  for all  $x > 0$ .

**Problem 5** (10pts). Let  $p$  be a differentiable function from  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ . Show that if  $p$  has  $n$  distinct real zeros, then its derivative  $p'$  has at least  $n - 1$  distinct real.

*Note:* We say that  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  is a zero of  $p$  if  $p(a) = 0$ .

**Problem 6** (10pts). Let  $f : [0, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous on  $[0, 2]$  and differentiable twice on  $(0, 2)$ . Show that if  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f(1) = 1$  and  $f(2) = 2$ , then there exists some  $c \in (0, 2)$  such that  $f''(c) = 0$ .

*Note:* "Differentiable twice" means that  $f$  is differentiable, and the first derivative  $f'$  is differentiable.