

## Assignment 4.

This homework is due *Thursday*, October 1.

Collaboration is welcome. If you do collaborate, make sure to write/type your own paper and *credit your collaborators*. Your solutions should contain full proofs. Bare answers will not earn you much. Extra problems (if there are any) are due December 11.

### 1. EXERCISES

- (1) Let  $a_n \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Prove that if  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$  is summable then so is  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ . Show that the converse is false.
- (2) (1.4.47) Let  $E$  be a closed set of real numbers and  $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous. Show that there is a continuous function  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that  $g|_E = f$ . (*Hint*: Take  $g$  to be linear on each of the intervals of which  $\mathbb{R} \setminus E$  is composed.)
- (3) ( $\sim$ 1.4.49) Let  $f, g : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous.
- (a) Let  $\max\{f, g\} : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be the function defined by  $\max\{f, g\}(x) = \max\{f(x), g(x)\}$ ,  $x \in E$ . Show that  $\max\{f, g\}$  is continuous.
- (b) Show that  $|f|$  is continuous.  
(*Hint*: Show that  $\max\{a, b\} = \frac{a+b+|a-b|}{2}$  and  $|a| = \max\{a, -a\}$ . Conclude that it is enough to prove one of the above statements.)
- (4) (1.4.51) (Approximation of continuous functions by piecewise linear ones)  
A continuous function  $\varphi$  on  $[a, b]$  is called *piecewise linear* provided there is a partition  $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$  of  $[a, b]$  for which  $\varphi$  is linear on each interval  $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$ .  
Let  $f$  be continuous on  $[a, b]$  and  $\varepsilon$  a positive number. Show that there is a piecewise linear function  $\varphi$  on  $[a, b]$  with  $|f(x) - \varphi(x)| < \varepsilon$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$ . (*Hint*: Use uniform continuity.)
- (5) (Brouwer theorem for a segment) Let  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous and  $f([0, 1]) \subseteq [0, 1]$  (i.e., all values of  $f$  are contained in  $[0, 1]$ ). Then there is a point  $x \in [0, 1]$  such that  $f(x) = x$ .
- (6) (a) On an infinite frying pan, there is a bounded pancake<sup>1</sup>. Prove that one can make a straight cut in any given direction (that is, parallel to a given line) that splits the pancake in halves of equal area. (*Hint*: Use intermediate value theorem.)  
(b) On an infinite frying pan, there are two bounded pancakes. Prove that one can make a straight cut that splits *each* pancake into halves of equal area.
- (7) (1.4.52) Show that a nonempty subset  $E$  of  $\mathbb{R}$  is closed and bounded if and only if every continuous real-valued function on  $E$  takes a maximum value.
- (8) (1.4.58) Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous. Prove that the inverse image w.r.t.  $f$  of every closed set is closed, and of every Borel set is Borel. (*Hint*: Show that  $f^{-1}$  respects set-theoretic operations. For the last part of the problem, consider the set  $\mathcal{A}$  of subsets  $E$  such that  $f^{-1}(E)$  is Borel.)

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<sup>1</sup>A subset that has area. If you are too worried about details, you may think it's a polygon.