

Analysis II

Homework Problems

2.1. Consider a monotonic function $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

- (a) Show that f has both one-sided limits at every point of M .
- (b) Show that the number of discontinuity points of f is countable.

In the sequel $\alpha : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is an increasing function, $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is bounded.

For every partition P of $[a, b]$ choose points t_1, \dots, t_n such that $x_{i-1} \leq t_i \leq x_i$, and define

$$S(P, f, \alpha) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(t_i) \Delta \alpha_i.$$

Define also $\mu(P) = \max_{i \leq n} \Delta x_i$. We say that

$$\lim_{\mu(P) \rightarrow 0} S(P, f, \alpha) = A$$

if for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there is $\delta > 0$ such that $\mu(P) < \delta$ implies $|S(P, f, \alpha) - A| < \varepsilon$ for all admissible choices of t_i . In case of $\alpha(x) = x$ we denote $S(P, f, \alpha) = S(P, f) = \sum f(t_i) \Delta x_i$.

2.2. (a) *Equivalent definition of Riemann integral*

Show that the limit $\lim_{\mu(P) \rightarrow 0} S(P, f) = A$ exists if and only if $f \in \mathcal{R}$; prove that in this case

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = A;$$

(b) show that if the limit $\lim_{\mu(P) \rightarrow 0} S(P, f, \alpha) = A$ exists then $f \in \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$, and $\int_a^b f d\alpha = A$;

(c) show that if f is continuous on $[a, b]$, then $\lim_{\mu(P) \rightarrow 0} S(P, f, \alpha) = \int_a^b f d\alpha$.

(*) show that if α is continuous on $[a, b]$, $f \in \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$ if and only if the limit $\lim_{\mu(P) \rightarrow 0} S(P, f, \alpha)$ exists.

2.3. *Mean Value Theorem*

Let f be continuous on $[a, b]$. Then there exists $c \in [a, b]$ such that $\int_a^b f d\alpha = f(c)(\alpha(b) - \alpha(a))$.

2.4. Construct a function $f \in \mathcal{R}$ on $[a, b]$ such that f has no antiderivative.

2.5. (*) Construct a function $f \notin \mathcal{R}$ on $[a, b]$ such that f has antiderivative.

Due Date: Wednesday, February 25, at the beginning of class.