

## 1. SOLUTIONS TO HW #8

### Problem #2

Using Proposition 12, if the function  $f$  is differentiable at  $x_0$  then fix  $\epsilon > 0$ . Then we have the existence of a  $\delta$  neighborhood of  $x_0$  such that the estimate  $|f(x) - f(x_0)| \leq M + \epsilon|x - x_0|$  if  $x$  is in the  $\delta$  neighborhood. In particular we may take  $\epsilon < 1$  in the estimate. Thus  $|f(x) - f(x_0)| \leq (M + 1)\delta$  if  $x$  is in the  $\delta$  neighborhood. Thus we are done (Why?).

### Problem # 5(a)

We prove that at any maximum  $x_0$  of the differentiable function  $f$ ,  $f'(x_0) = 0$ . We know that the left sided limit and the right sided limit of  $\frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0}$  exist and are equal. Assume that we are given  $\delta$  such that if  $|x - x_0| < \delta$  then  $f(x) - f(x_0) \leq 0$ . In this neighborhood of  $x_0$ ,  $\frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} \geq 0$  if  $x < x_0$  and  $\frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} \leq 0$  if  $x > x_0$ . But then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0, x > x_0} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} \leq \sup_{x > x_0, |x-x_0| < \delta} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} \leq 0$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0, x < x_0, |x-x_0| < \delta} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} \leq \inf_{x < x_0, |x-x_0| < \delta} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} \geq 0$ . So we must have  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0} = 0$ . The proof is similar in the case that  $x_0$  is a minimum.

**Problem # 8(a)** All three cases are variants of the same argument, so we present only one. Suppose that  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$  and differentiable on  $(a, b)$  with  $f'(x) > 0$  whenever  $x \in (a, b)$ . If  $z < w$  are in  $[a, b]$ , then the MVT applies by previous HW problems (what is the issue here?) . We have  $\frac{f(w)-f(z)}{w-z} = f'(c) > 0$  with  $c \in [z, w]$ . As  $w - z > 0$  a little algebra implies  $f(w) > f(z)$ .