

# Math 301, Spring 2023 — Homework 10

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Due April 21

**Instructions.** Please submit your solutions to the following problems on Gradescope. Your proof answers should be written in complete sentences and avoid using symbols like  $\Rightarrow$ ,  $\therefore$ , or  $\because$ . Edit rough drafts and reread the guidelines for writing mathematics before submitting. **No LaTeX required this week.** When you submit handwritten solutions, make sure your scan is clear, well-aligned, and as readable as possible. Make sure to select which problem is on each page in Gradescope.

**Problem 1.** Use the Mean Value Theorem to prove that  $|\cos x - \cos y| \leq |x - y|$  for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ . You may assume without proof that  $\cos x$  is differentiable on  $\mathbb{R}$  and its derivative is  $-\sin x$ .

**Problem 2.** Let  $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be differentiable and suppose that  $f'(x) \leq 0$  for all  $x \in I$ . Use the Mean Value Theorem to prove that  $f$  is decreasing.

**Problem 3.** Use the Mean Value Theorem to prove that if  $f$  is differentiable on  $[a, b]$  and  $f'$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$  then  $f$  is Lipschitz on  $[a, b]$ .

**Problem 4.** A function  $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is called *injective on  $I$*  if for every  $x, y \in I$  with  $x \neq y$ , we have  $f(x) \neq f(y)$ . Use the Mean Value Theorem to prove that if  $f'(x) \neq 0$  for all  $x \in I$  then it is injective on  $I$ .

**Problem 5.** Let  $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be differentiable with  $f'(x) \neq 1$  for all  $x \in I$ . Use the Mean Value Theorem to prove that the equation  $f(x) = x$  cannot have more than 1 solution in  $I$ .

**Problem 6.** Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined as

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t & t < 0 \\ t^2 + 1 & 0 \leq t \leq 2 \\ 0 & t > 2. \end{cases}$$

- Find a formula for  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$
- Give  $\epsilon$ - $\delta$  proofs to show that  $F$  is continuous at  $x = 0$  and  $x = 2$ .

**Problem 7.** Compute the following limits.

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt$
- $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_3^{3+h} e^{t^2} dt$