

## MATH 451, ADVANCED CALCULUS I, Section 2

Fall Term, 2005

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### ASSIGNMENTS

**Text:** Kenneth A. Ross, *Elementary Analysis: The Theory of Calculus*.

#### Chapter 1.

**1.** Wednesday, September 7, Read the Appendix on set notation, and §1, §2.

Individual homework problems: 1.1, 1.11, 2.3

Team homework problem 1.12

**2.** Friday, September 9, Read §3,§4

Individual homework problem: 3.1, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7

Team homework problem: 3.8

**3.** Monday, September 12, Read §3,§4

Individual homework problems: 4.1, 4.3, 4.6, 4.9

Team homework problem: 4.5, 4.14

**4.** Wednesday, September 14, Read §4,§5

Individual homework problems: 4.8, 4.9, 4.13, 5.1

Team homework problems: 4.15, 5.6

**Hand in Team homework problems from Assignments 1,2 on Wednesday, September 14.**

**Hand in individual homeworks from Assignments 1, 2, 3 on Friday, September 16.**

**The Team problems from Assignments 3,4 are due on Wednesday, September 21.**

#### Chapter 2.

**5.** Friday, September 16 and Monday, September 19, Read §7,§8

Individual homework problems: Study, but do not hand in, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5, 8.4, Also do, to hand in, 8.2 (b),(e), 8.5, 8.10

Team problems 8.7(a),(b), 8.8(c), and the following:

*Exercise 1. Let  $S$  be a set of real numbers that has the property, "If  $a \in S$ , then  $[a, \infty) \subset S$ ." Prove that  $S$  has one of the following four forms:*

1.  $S = \emptyset$ .

2.  $S = \mathbb{R}^n$ .

3.  $S = [b, \infty)$  for some  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ .

4.  $S = (b, \infty)$  for some  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(Hint: You may want to use the completeness axiom in the proof of the exercise.)

**The individual problems from Assignments 4,5 are due on Friday, September 23.**

**6.** Wednesday, September 21 and Friday, September 23. Read §9

Individual homework problems: Study but you need not hand in 9.6, 9.7, 9.8, 9.9. Hand in 9.1, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6

Team homework problems: 9.7, 9.12 and the following.

*Exercise 2. Show that  $s_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$  is a bounded increasing sequence and give an explicit upper bound for the sequence (is 10 an upper bound?). You may not use any properties or knowledge of the number  $e$  in your proof.*

(Hint: Write out the expansion of expression defining  $s_n$  using the binomial theorem.)

**The Team problems from Assignments 5,6 are due on Wednesday, September 28.**

**7.** Monday, September 26, Read §10

Individual homework problems: Study, but do not hand in, 10.1, Hand in 10.2, 10.4, 10.12

Team homework problems: 10.6, 10.7; Optional (hard) extra credit problem: 10.11

*Exercise 3.* Give the definition, analogous to Definition 10.8, of the statement,  $\{s_n\}$  is not a Cauchy sequence if . . . .

**The individual problems from Assignments 6,7 are due on Friday, September 30 (Exam Day).**

**8.** Wednesday, September 28, Read §11

Individual homework problems: 11.3, 11.5

Team homework problems: none

**The Team problems from Assignments 7,8 are due on Wednesday, October 5.**

## Friday, September 30, MIDTERM EXAM I

**9.** Monday, October 3, Read §12

Individual homework problems: Study, but do not hand in, the examples in 12.3; hand in 12.4, 12.8, 12.12

Team homework problem: 12.13

**The individual problems from Assignments 8,9 are due on Friday, October 7.**

**10.** Wednesday, 5 and Friday, October 7, Read §13

Individual homework problems: 13.1, 13.5, 13.9

Team homework problems 13.3, 13.13

**The Team problems from Assignments 9,10 are due on Wednesday, October 12.**

**The individual problems from Assignment 10 are due on Friday, October 14.**

**11.** Monday, October 10 and Wednesday, October 12. Read §14.

Individual homework problems: Study, but do not hand in, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4. Hand in 14.5, 14.8, 14.9.

Team homework problems: 14.10, 14.12 and the following:

*Exercise 4.* Let  $\{a_n\}$  be a decreasing sequence of nonnegative numbers.

(a) Prove that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  converges if and only if  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n a_{2^n}$  converges.

(b) Apply this test to prove or disprove:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  converges.

(c) Apply this test to decide for which numbers  $p > 0$  it is true that  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n (\log n)^p}$  converges.

**12.** Friday, October 14, Browse §15,16, especially Theorems 16.3, 16.5 and Example 4. (Skip §15)

Individual homework problem: 16.8

**The Team problems from Assignments 11,12 are due on Wednesday, October 12.**

**The individual problems from Assignments 11,12 are due on Friday, October 21.**

**Chapter 3.****13.** Wednesday, October 19, Read §17

Individual problems 17.1, 17.3, 17.9, 17.10

Team problems 17.13, 17.14 and

*Exercise 5. Give an example of a bounded continuous function  $f$  on  $(0, 1)$  and a Cauchy sequence  $\{x_n\}$  in  $(0, 1)$  such that  $f(x_n)$  is not a Cauchy sequence.***14.** Friday, October 21, Read §18

Individual problems 18.3, 18.5, 18.7, 18.12

Team problems 18.2 and

*Exercise 6. Let  $f$  be a real-valued function defined on a closed interval  $[a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$ . The **graph of  $f$**  is the subset of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  defined by  $G(f) := \{(x, f(x)) : a \leq x \leq b\}$ . Show that  $f$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$  if and only if  $G(f)$  is a compact subset of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .***The team problems from Assignment 13 are due on Wednesday, October 26.****The individual problems from Assignments 13 and 14 are due on Friday, October 28.****15.** Wednesday, October 26, Read §19

Individual problems 19.1, 19.2, 19.3, 19.5

Team problem 19.9

**The team problems from Assignment 14 and 15 are due on Wednesday, November 2.****16.** Friday, October 28, Read §20 (lightly)

Individual problems 20.1, 20.4, 20.11, 20.16

**17.** Monday, October 31, Read §21

Individual problems 21.8, 21.10, 21.11

Team problems 21.2, 21.4, 21.9

**The individual problems from Assignments 15 through 17 are due on Friday, November 4.****Friday, November 4, MIDTERM EXAM II****Will cover material through Chapter 3.**

**18.** Monday, November 7, Read §§23, 24  
 Individual problems 23.1, 23.2, 24.1,24.2, 24.3, 24.4  
 Team problems 24.17 and Exercise 7.

**Exercise 7.** Write the precise mathematical description of the negation of the statement, “the sequence of real-valued functions  $f_n$  converges uniformly to  $f$  on  $S$ .”

**19.** Wednesday, November 9, Read §§23, 24 Individual problems 23.3, 24.10, 24.11, 24.14  
 Team problem 25.11

**Hand in individual problems 23.2 and 24.2 from Assignment 18 on Friday, November 11.**

**20.** Friday, November 11, Read §§25,26 Individual problems 25.6, 25.7, 25.9, 25.10, 25.12, 25.13  
 Team problems: Exercise 8.

**Exercise 8.** Let  $\{f_n\}$  be a sequence of continuous functions on  $[a, b]$  that converges pointwise to a continuous function  $f$ . Suppose also that if  $\{x_n\}$  is a sequence of points in  $[a, b]$  that converges to  $x$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x_n) = f(x)$ . Prove that the sequence  $f_n$  converges uniformly to  $f$  on  $[a, b]$ . (Compare with Exercise 24.17)

**21.** Monday, November 14, Read §§25,26 Individual problems 26.2, 26.3, 26.7, 26.8  
 Team problems: Exercise 9. Exercise 10 is optional for 5 points of extra credit.

**Exercise 9. (a)** Give an example of a pointwise convergent sequence of integrable functions on  $[0, 1]$  such that the limit function is not integrable. Hint: remember the function  $f(x) = 0$  if  $x$  is irrational,  $f(x) = 1$  if  $x$  is rational.

**(b)** Give an example of a pointwise convergent sequence of integrable functions on  $[0, 1]$  such that the limit function  $f$  is integrable, but  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_n \neq \int_0^1 f$ .

**Exercise 10.** In Chapter 3, the  $n$ -th root test (14.9) for convergence of infinite series was given. This problem asks, “is there a  $\sqrt{n}$ -th root test. Namely, for an infinite series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ , let

$\alpha = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|^{1/\sqrt{n}}$ . Then is it true that

- (i)** if  $\alpha < 1$ , the series converges absolutely?
- (ii)** if  $\alpha > 1$ , the series diverges?
- (iii)** if  $\alpha = 1$ , the series may either converge or diverge?

Hint: Remember that the  $n$ -th root test is proved by comparing  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  with the geometric series

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\alpha \pm \epsilon)^n$  whose convergence properties we know. You might try comparing with the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha^{\sqrt{n}}$ . When does it converge?

**The team problems from Assignment 18, 19, and 20 are due on Wednesday, November 16.**

**Hand in individual problems 24.9, 25.6, 25.12, 26.2, and 26.5 from Assignments 19, 20, 21 on Friday, November 18.**

**22.** Wednesday, November 16, Read §28 (Definition and properties of the derivative.)

Individual problems: Do, but do not hand in, 28.1, 28.2, Hand in 28.3, 28.4, 28.6, 28.9

Team problems: 28.5 and Exercise 11.

**Exercise 11.** Suppose  $f$  is differentiable at  $x = a$ .

(a) Prove that  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{2h} = f'(a)$ . Explain the geometric meaning of the limit in terms of secant lines to the graph of  $f$ , including an illustrative sketch.

(b) Explain why it is not necessarily true that  $\lim_{h \neq k \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a+k)}{h-k}$ . You can do this by sketching a graph of a function for which the limit would fail to exist, or by giving a specific example. What's different geometrically about the secant lines in this case and in case (a)?

(c) Show that if the derivative of  $f$  exists and is continuous in an open interval containing  $a$ , then the limit in part (b) does exist and is equal to  $f'(a)$ . Explain the geometric meaning. (This requires the use of the mean value theorem from §29.)

**23.** Friday, November 18, Read §29 (Mean Value Theorem and related topics.)

Individual problems: Do, but do not hand in, 29.1, 29.2. Hand in 29.3, 29.5, 29.10, 29.11, 29.13.

Team problems: 29.16 and Exercise 12.

**Exercise 12.** Prove that if  $\phi(x)$  is a differentiable function on  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $|\phi'(x)| \leq c < 1$ , then

(i) The equation  $x = \phi(x)$  can have at most one solution.

(ii) For any value of  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ , the sequence defined recursively by  $x_{n+1} = \phi(x_n)$  converges to a number that is a solution of the equation  $x = \phi(x)$ , hence, by part (i) the unique solution of the equation.

Draw a graph of  $x$  and  $\phi(x)$  on the same set of axes, select an  $x_0$ , and give a graphical illustration of the points  $x_n$  that are generated by this **fixed point iteration**.

**24.** Monday, November 21 and Wednesday, November 23, Read §31 (skip §30). Approximation of functions by Taylor's Series.

Individual problems: Do, but do not hand in, 31.1

Team problems: 31.4, 31.5, 31.6

**The team problems from Assignments 21 and 22 are due on Wednesday, November 23.**

**The individual problems from Assignments 22 and 23 are due the Monday after Thanksgiving vacation.**

**The team problems from Assignments 23 and 24 are due on Wednesday, November 30.**

**25.** Monday, November 28

Finish the worksheets on the exponential and logarithm functions (there may be questions from these worksheets on the final exam).

Individual problems: Finish the worksheet on sin and cosine functions and hand it on Wednesday, November 30.

**26.** Wednesday, November 30 and Friday, December 2. Read SS32,33 on the definition of the integral and its properties.

Individual problems: 32.1, 32.8, 33.3, 33.5, 33.9

Team problems: 32.3, 32.6, 33.4, 33.7, 33.10

**27.** Monday, December 5, Read §34 on the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.

Individual problems: 34.2, 34.3, 34.5, 34.6, 34.8

Team problems: 34.10

**28.** Wednesday, December 7, Read §36 about Improper integrals (skip §35).

Individual problems: 36.3,36.4, 36.6, 36.7

**The individual problems from Assignments 26 and 27 are due on Friday, December 9.**

**The team problems from Assignment 26 are due on Wednesday, December 7.**

**FINAL EXAM: Tuesday, December 20, from 4-6 pm, 3088 East Hall**