

Answer the following Questions

1) a- Prove that $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is bounded iff \exists some closed bounded interval $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $S \subseteq I$.

b- let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous on \mathbb{R} show that $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) = 0\}$ is closed in \mathbb{R} .

2) a- let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined as follows $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & x \text{ is rational} \\ 0 & x \text{ is irrational} \end{cases}$
show that f has a limit at zero only.

b- let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous at $c \in \mathbb{R}$ where $f(c) < 0$ show that \exists a n.b.d U of c s.t for $x \in U$ $f(x) < 0$.

3) a- let $I = [a, b]$, $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous on I let $a < c < b$ such that f has an absolute maximum at c . show that f is not injective.

b- let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ s.t $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$

show that f is differentiable on \mathbb{R} , where is f' continuous and where is differentiable.

4 Let f, g be continuous on \mathbb{R} s.t $f(r) = g(r)$ for $r \in \mathbb{Q}$ show that $f(x) = g(x)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

b) let $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous on (a, b) and differentiable at $x_0 \in (a, b)$ let $g(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$ $x \in (a, b) \setminus \{x_0\}$

$$g(x_0) = f'(x_0)$$

show that g is continuous on (a, b) .