

**Math 311-Final Exam**  
**December 2016**

**Problem 1** (15 points): Let  $f(x) = x^2 + x - 5$ . Prove by definition that  $f(x)$  is uniformly continuous over any closed interval  $[-R, R]$  with  $R > 0$ . Also prove that  $f(x)$  is not uniformly continuous over  $(-\infty, \infty)$ .

**Problem 2** (15 points): Let  $f(x)$  be a function over  $(0, 1]$ . Assume that  $f(x)$  is uniformly continuous over  $(0, 1]$ . Prove that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$  exists.

**Problem 3** (10 points): Suppose that  $f(x)$  is continuous over  $(-1, 1)$ . Assume that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$ .  
1. Prove that there is a  $\delta > 0$  such that  $f(x) > 1/2$  for  $x \in (-\delta, \delta)$ .

**Problem 4** (15 points): Let  $f(x)$  be a differentiable function over  $[0, 1]$ . Suppose that  $f(0) = f(1) = 0$ . Prove that  $f'(x) - 2f(x)$  must have a zero inside  $(0, 1)$ . Namely, there is a  $c \in (0, 1)$  such that  $f'(c) - 2f(c) = 0$ .

**Problem 5** (15 points): (a). Let  $f(x)$  be a decreasing function over  $(a, b)$ . Show that  $f'(x) \leq 0$ .  
(b). Let  $f(x)$  be defined by  $-x + 2x^2 \cos(\frac{1}{x})$  for  $x \neq 0$  and define  $f(0) = 0$ . Show that  $f'(0) < 0$ .  
However, for any  $\delta > 0$ ,  $f(x)$  is not a decreasing function over  $(-\delta, \delta)$ .

**Problem 6** (15 points): (A). For any  $a < b$ , prove that the closed interval  $[a, b]$  is compact.  
(B). Show that the open interval  $(a, b)$  is not compact.

**Problem 7** (10 points): Suppose that  $f(x)$  is differentiable over  $(a, b)$  except possibly at  $c \in (a, b)$ . Suppose that  $f(x)$  is continuous over  $(a, b)$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f'(x)$  exists. Prove that  $f'(c)$  also exists.

**Problem 8** (10 points): (A). Suppose  $f(x)$  is differentiable in  $(a - \delta, b + \delta)$  for a certain  $\delta > 0$ . Assume that  $f'(a) > 0$  and  $f'(b) < 0$ . Show that there is a point  $c \in (a, b)$  such that  $f'(c) = 0$ . (B). Construct a function  $f$  over  $(-2, 2)$  which can not be the derivative of any function defined over  $(-2, 2)$ .