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4.11

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Author

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oula-khouzam

Post subject: 4.11

Posted: Wed, 22 Apr 2020 02:32

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Member

Joined: Tue, 31 Mar 2020

17:23

Posts: 22

From BW and using 2.24

let x_n be a sequence where $a \leq x_n \leq b$ then $\exists x_{nk}$ such that x_{nk} converges to x , where $x \in [a,b]$

so by def:

$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. for all $k \geq N_1$:
 $|x_{nk} - x| < \epsilon$ let ϵ be $\delta/2$ @

Now since the question is saying that f is a continues function on $[a,b]$, so for $x \in [a,b]$ we can write:

For all $\epsilon > 0$ there is a $\delta > 0$ such that for all $|x_n - x| < \delta$, let δ be $\delta/2$ @
 $x_n \in [a,b] \Rightarrow |f(x_n) - f(x)| < \epsilon$

let us add the @+@ then we can have :

$|x_n - x| + |x - x_{nk}| < \delta/2 + \delta/2 \Rightarrow |x_n - x_{nk}| < \delta$

from the def. of continuity $\Rightarrow |f(x_n) - f(x_{nk})| < \epsilon$

so f is uniform continuity on $[a,b]$

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oula-khouzam

Post subject: Re: 4-11

Posted: Wed, 22 Apr 2020 08:44

[offline](#)

Member

Joined: Tue, 31 Mar 2020

17:23

Posts: 22

From BW and using 2.24

let x_n be a sequence where $a \leq x_n \leq b$ then $\exists x_{nk}$ such that x_{nk} converges to x , where $x \in [a,b]$

so by def:

$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. for all $k \geq N$:

$$|x_{nk} - x| < \epsilon \text{ let } \epsilon \text{ be } \delta/2 \dots @$$

Now since the question is saying that f is a continuous function on $[a,b]$, so for $x \in [a,b]$ we can write:

For all $\epsilon > 0$ there is a $\delta > 0$ such that for all $|x_n - x| < \delta$, let δ be $\delta/2 \dots @$
 $x_n \in [a,b] \Rightarrow |f(x_n) - f(x)| < \epsilon$

let $n \geq N \Rightarrow$ if we add the @+@ then we can have :

$$|x_n - x| + |x - x_{nk}| < \delta/2 + \delta/2 \Rightarrow |x_n - x_{nk}| < \delta$$

from the def. of continuity $\Rightarrow |f(x_n) - f(x_{nk})| < \epsilon$
 so f is uniform continuity on $[a,b]$



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helmut

Post subject: Re: 4.11

Posted: Thu, 07 May 2020 14:06

online

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Not a valid proof yet. Looks to me like you only check with one particular x .

The greater danger for most of us lies not in setting our aim too high and falling short; but in setting our aim too low, and achieving our mark. - Michelangelo Buonarroti



Joined: Sat, 26 Apr 2003

15:14

Posts: 2278

Location: El Paso TX (USA)

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helmut

Post subject: Re: 4.11

Posted: Thu, 07 May 2020 22:25

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Here is an outline of a proof:

Suppose to the contrary that f is **not** uniformly continuous on $[a,b]$. Then there is an $\epsilon > 0$ such that for every $\delta > 0$ one can find $x, y \in [a,b]$ such that $|x - y| < \delta$, yet $|f(x) - f(y)| \geq \epsilon$.

This means setting $\delta = 1/n$, we can find two sequences $(x_n), (y_n)$ in $[a,b]$, such that $|x_n - y_n| < 1/n$, yet $|f(x_n) - f(y_n)| \geq \epsilon$.

By BW, (x_n) has a converging subsequence (x'_n) , with some limit $x_0 \in [a,b]$ (cp. 2.24).

The corresponding subsequence (y'_n) of (y_n) , again by BW, has a further subsequence (y''_n) that is convergent. Check that its limit must be x_0 .

Note that the corresponding subsequence (x''_n) of (x_n) also converges to x_0 .

Finally check that this implies that f is **not** continuous at x_0 .

The greater danger for most of us lies not in setting our aim too high and falling short; but in setting our aim too low, and achieving our mark. - Michelangelo Buonarroti



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