

**#1 Rolle's Rolle's** Let  $f$  be twice differentiable on  $(a, b)$  and suppose that both  $f$  and  $f'$  are continuous on  $[a, b]$ . Suppose that  $a < c < b$  and that  $f(a) = f(c) = f(b)$ . Prove that there exists some point in  $a < x_0 < b$  such that  $f''(x_0) = 0$ .

*Hint:* What does  $f(a) = f(b)$  say about  $f'$ ?

**#2 Contractions** If we have a function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that  $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq |x - y|$  for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ , then we say that  $f$  is a *contraction*.

(a) Let  $f$  be a contraction. Show that  $f$  is uniformly continuous.

(b) Suppose that  $f$  is differentiable everywhere and that  $|f'(x)| \leq 1$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $f$  is a contraction.

*Suggestion:* MVT.

**#3 Bounded and Uniform** Let  $\{f_n\}$  be a sequence of functions defined on  $I$  and suppose that  $\{f_n\}$  converges uniformly to  $f$  on  $I$ . In addition, assume that for each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , we have that  $f_n$  is bounded on  $I$ . Show that  $f$  must be bounded on  $I$ .

**#4 Composition** **[EXTRA CREDIT]** Let  $\{f_n\}$  be a sequence of *continuous* functions on some interval  $I$  and suppose that  $\{f_n\}$  converges uniformly to  $f$  on  $I$ . Show that given some sequence  $\{x_n\} \subseteq I$  such that  $x_n \rightarrow x \in I$  we have that the sequence  $\{f_n(x_n)\}$  converges to  $f(x)$ .

**RESUBMIT** Type up Homework #6 Problem #4 and its solution in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.