

Homework 9  
Analysis and Linear Algebra I (Autumn 2018)  
Indian Institute of Science

Instructor: Arvind Ayyer

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1. Exercises 1, 5, 9, 12, 19, 20 of Section 1.26 in the textbook.
2. Find a cubic polynomial  $P$  such that  $P(0) = P(-2) = 0$ ,  $P(1) = 15$  and  $\int_{-2}^0 P(x) \, dx = 4$ .  
Is it unique?
3. If  $a < b < c < d$ , and  $f$  is integrable on  $[a, d]$ , prove that  $f$  is integrable on  $[b, c]$ .
4. Let  $f$  be defined on the interval  $[-a, a]$  for some  $a > 0$ .  $f$  is called an *even* (resp. *odd*) function if  $f(-x) = f(x)$  (resp.  $f(-x) = -f(x)$ ) for all  $x \in [-a, a]$ . If  $f$  is an even or odd function integrable on  $[0, a]$ , prove that it is also integrable on  $[-a, a]$  and satisfies
  - (a)  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) \, dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) \, dx$  if  $f$  is even, and
  - (b)  $\int_{-a}^a f(x) \, dx = 0$  if  $f$  is odd.
5. Prove that if  $f$  is integrable on  $[a, b]$  and  $\epsilon > 0$ , then there exists a step function  $s$  such that  $\int_a^b f(x) \, dx - \int_a^b s(x) \, dx < \epsilon$ . (**Harder variant:** can you replace the step function  $s$  by a continuous function  $g$  satisfying the same property?)
6. Exercises 1, 4, 9, 14 of Section 2.4 in the textbook.
7. Give a quick argument to show that the area enclosed by the ellipse  $(x/a)^2 + (y/b)^2 = 1$  for  $a, b > 0$  is measurable and calculate it using the properties of the integral.
8. Exercises 1, 3, 8 of Section 2.17 in the textbook.