

## Assignment #1

Due on Friday, September 13, 2019

Read Chapter 2, on *Variational Problems*, in the class lecture notes at <http://pages.pomona.edu/~ajr04747/>

Do the following problems

1. Let  $U$  denote an open subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and  $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable function. Prove that if  $f$  attains a local maximum, or minimum, at some point  $u_o \in U$ , then  $\nabla f(u_o) = 0$ , where  $\nabla f$  denotes the gradient of  $f$ .
2. A set  $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  is said to be convex iff for any two points  $x, y$  in  $K$ , the line segment from  $x$  to  $y$  is contained in  $K$ . Let  $U$  denote an open and convex subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and  $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a  $C^1$  function. Let  $u, v \in U$  and put  $g(t) = f(tv + (1 - t)u)$  for all  $t \in [0, 1]$ . Explain why  $g : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is well defined. Show that  $g$  is differentiable in  $(0, 1)$  and compute  $g'(t)$  for all  $t \in (0, 1)$ . What is  $g'(0)$ ?
3. Let  $\mathcal{F}[a, b]$  denote the set of all real valued functions defined on the closed interval  $[a, b]$ . Verify that  $\mathcal{F}[a, b]$  is a vector space (or linear space) under the operations of pointwise addition and scalar multiplication.
4. Let  $C[a, b]$  denote the set of functions  $y : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  that are continuous on  $[a, b]$ .
  - (a) Show that  $C[a, b]$  is a subspace of  $\mathcal{F}[a, b]$ .
  - (b) Let  $C_o[a, b] = \{y \in C[a, b] \mid y(a) = y(b) = 0\}$ . Show that  $C_o[a, b]$  is a subspace of  $C[a, b]$ .
  - (c) Let  $C^1[a, b]$  denote the set of functions  $y : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  which are continuous on  $[a, b]$ , differentiable on  $(a, b)$ , and such that the derivatives  $y'$  are continuous on  $(a, b)$ . Show that  $C^1[a, b]$  is a subspace of  $C[a, b]$ .
5. Verify that the following define norms in  $C[a, b]$ .
  - (a)  $\|y\|_1 = \int_a^b |y(t)| dt$  for all  $y \in C[a, b]$ .
  - (b)  $\|y\|_2 = \left( \int_a^b |y(t)|^2 dt \right)^{1/2}$  for all  $y \in C[a, b]$ .