

1. Suppose  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous and  $\forall x \in \mathbb{Q}, f(x) = 0$ .
    - (a) Prove that  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) = 0$ . \*\*
    - (b) What is important about  $\mathbb{Q}$  here? State (do not prove) a generalization of the result based upon this important fact. \*
  2. Let  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  with  $a < b$ . Find a continuous function  $f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  having an image that is unbounded above. Also find another continuous function  $g : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  having an image that is bounded above but does not attain a maximum value. Give the function rule and draw the graph for each. You do not need to prove the relevant facts about the functions. \*
  3. Suppose that the function  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous,  $f(0) > 0$  and  $f(1) = 0$ . Prove  $\exists x_0 \in (0, 1]$  such that  $f(x_0) = 0$  and  $f(x) > 0$  for  $0 \leq x < x_0$ . In other words there's a smallest  $x_0 \in (0, 1]$  where  $f(x_0) = 0$ . \*\*
  4. Prove that there is a solution to the equation \*
- $$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+x^2}} + x^2 - 2x = 0 \text{ with } x > 0$$
5. Suppose that  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous and that  $f(\mathbb{R})$  is bounded. Prove that there is a solution to the equation  $f(x) = x$  with  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . \*\*