

# 4. Calculus

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## 1 Classical results

1. Let  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a monotone increasing function, and let  $g : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a monotone decreasing function. Show that  $\int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx \leq \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_0^1 g(x)dx$ , i.e., that the expected value of the product of two negatively correlated random variables is at most the product of their expected values.

## 2 Problems

1. Given functions  $f, g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , and  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , let  $I(fg)$  denote the function which maps  $x$  to  $\int_1^x f(t)g(t)dt$ . Prove that whenever  $a(x)$ ,  $b(x)$ ,  $c(x)$ , and  $d(x)$  are real polynomials, the polynomial

$$I(ac)I(bd) - I(ad)I(bc)$$

is divisible by  $(x - 1)^4$ .

2. Let  $S$  be a spherical shell of radius 1, i.e., the set of points satisfying  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ . Find the average straight line distance between two points of  $S$ .
3. Let  $p(x)$  be a real polynomial of degree at most 2, which satisfies  $|p(x)| \leq 1$  for all  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ . Show that  $|p'(x)| \leq 4$  for all  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ .
4. Let  $K$  be a positive real number, and let  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable function whose derivative satisfies  $|f'(x)| \leq K$  for all  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ . Prove that

$$\left| \int_0^1 f(x)dx - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f(i/n)}{n} \right| \leq \frac{K}{n}.$$

5. Let  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$  be a monotone decreasing continuous function. Show that

$$\int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_0^1 xf(x)^2dx \leq \int_0^1 xf(x)dx \int_0^1 f(x)^2dx.$$

6. Let  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a continuous function which satisfies  $\int_0^1 x^n f(x)dx = 0$  for all non-negative integers  $n$ . Prove that  $f$  is the zero function.
7. Let  $f : [1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable function which satisfies  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + f(x)^2}$  and  $f(1) = 1$ . Show that as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $f(x)$  tends to a limit which is less than  $1 + \frac{\pi}{4}$ .
8. Show that there is at most one continuous function  $f : [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  satisfying  $f(x, y) = 1 + \int_0^x \int_0^y f(s, t)dt ds$ .

## 3 Homework

Please write up solutions to two of the problems, to turn in at next week's meeting. One of them may be a problem that we discussed in class.