

## CS700

### Fall 2016, Assignment #4

#### PROBLEM 5 (2+1+1+1+2P):

Which of the following are compact metric spaces? Dis-/prove!

- a)  $\text{Lip}_L([0; 1], [0; 1]) := \{f : [0; 1] \rightarrow [0; 1], |f(x) - f(x')| \leq L \cdot |x - x'|\}$   
with  $d_\infty(f, g) := \sup_{x \in [0; 1]} |f(x) - g(x)|$
- b)  $\text{Lip}_L([0; 1]) = \{f : [0; 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, |f(x) - f(x')| \leq L \cdot |x - x'|\}$  with  $d_\infty$
- c)  $\text{Lip}([0; 1], [0; 1]) := \bigcup_{L > 0} \text{Lip}_L([0; 1], [0; 1])$  with  $d_\infty$
- d)  $\{f \in \text{Lip}_1([0; 1], [0; 1]) \text{ continuously differentiable}\}$  with  $d_\infty$
- e)  $\{f \in \text{Lip}_1([0; 1], [0; 1]) \text{ continuously differentiable}\}$  with  $d_{\infty, \infty}(f, g) := d_\infty(f, g) + d_\infty(f', g')$

Recall that  $f : [-1; 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is computable in time  $t : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  if some Turing machine can convert any sequence  $(a_m) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$  satisfying  $|x - a_m/2^m| \leq 2^{-m}$  for some  $x \in [-1; 1]$  to a sequence  $(b_n) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$  satisfying  $|f(x) - b_n/2^n| \leq 2^{-n}$  such that  $b_n$  appears within  $t(n)$  steps.

#### PROBLEM 6 (1+1+1+2+1+2P):

- a) Prove that  $\text{exp}_k : [0; k] \ni x \mapsto e^x$  is computable in time polynomial in  $n + k$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ .
- b) Prove that  $\text{exp}_k : [0; 2^k] \ni x \mapsto e^x$  is not computable in time polynomial in  $n + k$ .
- c) Prove that  $f_k : [0; 2^k] \ni x \mapsto x^2$  is computable in time polynomial in  $n + k$ .
- d) Prove that  $[1; \infty) \ni x \mapsto 1/x \in (0; 1]$  is computable in time polynomial in  $n$ .
- e) Let  $f : [0; 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and  $g : [-1; 0] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be computable in polynomial time with  $f(0) = g(0)$ . Prove that the joined function  $[-1; 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is again computable in polynomial time.
- f) Suppose  $f : [0; 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is computable in polynomial time and twice continuously differentiable. Prove that its derivative  $f' : [0; 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is again computable in polynomial time.