

Computable Analysis
SS 2013, Exercise Sheet #4

EXERCISE 11:

Fix representations α of X and β of Y and γ of Z .

- a) Prove that type conversion

$$R_{\alpha \times \beta, \gamma}[X \times Y, Z] \times X \ni (g, x) \mapsto (Y \ni y \mapsto g(x, y) \in Z) \in R_{\beta, \gamma}[Y, Z]$$

is well-defined and $([\alpha \times \beta \rightarrow \gamma] \times \alpha, [\beta \rightarrow \gamma])$ -computable.

- b) Also the converse conversion

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\alpha, [\beta \rightarrow \gamma]}[X, R_{\beta, \gamma}[Y, Z]] \ni (X \ni x \mapsto g(x, \cdot) \in R_{\beta, \gamma}[Y, Z]) \\ \mapsto (X \times Y \ni (x, y) \mapsto g(x, y) \in Z) \in R_{\alpha \times \beta, \gamma}[X \times Y, Z] \end{aligned}$$

is well-defined and $([\alpha \rightarrow [\beta \rightarrow \gamma]], [\alpha \times \beta \rightarrow \gamma])$ -computable.

EXERCISE 12:

- a) Prove that the (discontinuous) Heaviside Function $h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0; 1]$ is $(\rho_{<}, \rho_{<})$ -computable, where

$$h(x) = 0 \text{ for } x \leq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad h(x) = 1 \text{ for } x > 0 .$$

- b) Prove that every $(\rho, \rho_{<})$ -computable $f : [0; 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is lower semi-continuous.
 c) Prove that every $(\rho_{<}, \rho)$ -computable $f : [0; 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is constant.
 d) Prove $\rho_{<} \not\leq \rho_{>}$ using a discontinuity/adversary argument.