Problem 1

Since $f$ is continuous on the closed interval $[a, b]$, by the Extreme Value Theorem, the function $f$ takes on a maximum value $M$ and a minimum value $N$ on $[a, b]$. Then

$$(b - a)N \leq \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \leq (b - a)M$$

so

$$N \leq \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \leq M$$

By the Intermediate Value Theorem, there must exist a value of $c$ with $a \leq c \leq b$ such that

$$f(c) = \frac{1}{b - a} \int_a^b f(x) \, dx. \quad (1)$$

Note: I can make a reference to a labeled thing like equation $(1)$ with \eqref, or I can do it like with \autoref to get Equation 1. Here’s a QED tombstone to mark the end of my solution.

Problem 2

I can reference another problem like this: See Problem 3 b or Problem 1.

Problem 3

3 a

The Ackermann function is

$$A(m, n) := \begin{cases} 
  n + 1 & \text{if } m = 0 \\
  A(m - 1, 1) & \text{if } m > 0 \text{ and } n = 0 \\
  A(m - 1, A(m, n - 1)) & \text{if } m > 0 \text{ and } n > 0 
\end{cases}$$

3 b

This is how you do an aligned equation environment:

$$d(f, h) = \int_a^b |f(x) - h(x)| \, dx$$

$$= \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x) + g(x) - h(x)| \, dx$$

$$\leq \int_a^b (|f(x) - g(x)| + |g(x) - h(x)|) \, dx$$

$$= \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| \, dx + \int_a^b |g(x) - h(x)| \, dx$$

$$= d([f], [g]) + d([g], [h])$$

□
or you can do this to suppress numberings for specific lines

\[ d(f, h) = \int_a^b |f(x) - h(x)| \, dx \]
\[ = \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x) + g(x) - h(x)| \, dx \]
\[ \leq \int_a^b (|f(x) - g(x)| + |g(x) - h(x)|) \, dx \]
\[ = \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| \, dx + \int_a^b |g(x) - h(x)| \, dx \]
\[ = d([f], [g]) + d([g], [h]) \]

so you can have a reference to just \([2]\).

\[ \square \]

**Problem 4**

**4 a**

Follow [this link](#) to find out more about source code formatting.

```java
for (int n : new int[]{17, 34, 51, 68, 85}) {
    System.out.println(n);
}
```