## Homework 12

Due Friday, December 9 at 10am. Please upload a legible copy to Gradescope.

You may work together, but the solutions must be written up in your own words. Show all work and justify all answers.

1. Let  $f_n, f: S \to \mathbb{R}$  be functions, for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Prove that  $f_n \to f$  uniformly if and only if

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sup\{|f_n(x) - f(x)| \mid x \in S\} = 0$$

- 2. For  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , define  $f_n : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f_n(x) = \left(x \frac{1}{n}\right)^2$ . Find  $f : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$  such that  $f_n \to f$  uniformly, and prove your assertion.
- 3. For  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , define  $f_n : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f_n(x) = nx^n(1-x)$ . Let  $f : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$  be f(x) = 0. Prove that  $f_n \to f$  pointwise, but not uniformly. Recall  $\lim_{n\to\infty} (1+\frac{1}{n})^n = e$ .
- 4. Define  $g_k : (0,1) \to \mathbb{R}$  by  $g_k(x) = x^k$ . Prove that  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k$  converges pointwise to  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$  (that is, the sequence of partial sums converges pointwise). Prove that  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k$  does not converge uniformly.
- 5. Ross 25.3
- 6. For each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , define  $f_n : (-1, 1) \to \mathbb{R}$  by  $f_n(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{n}}$ .
  - a) Prove that  $(f_n)$  converges uniformly to f(x) = |x|.
  - b) Prove that  $f_n$  is differentiable and find  $f'_n$ .
  - c) Find the function  $g: (-1, 1) \to \mathbb{R}$  such that  $(f'_n)$  converges pointwise to g. Prove that  $(f'_n)$  does not converge uniformly to g.
- 7. Prove that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n$  converges to  $\frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$  for  $x \in (-1,1)$ . Hint: (Use the fact that  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$  converges to  $\frac{1}{1-x}$ ).
- 8. Recall that for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$ 
  - a) Prove that  $(e^x)' = e^x$ .
  - b) Define  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}, f(x) = e^{-x^2}$ . Find a power series which converges at each  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  to  $\int_0^x f$ .
- 9. Prove that there does not exists a power series which converges pointwise to  $f: (-1, 1) \to \mathbb{R}$ , f(x) = |x|