

## HOMEWORK 6

### 1. SECTION 24

- 24.9 Consider  $f_n(x) = nx^n(1-x)$  for  $x \in [0, 1]$ .  
(a) Find  $f(x) = \lim f_n(x)$ . (b) Does  $f_n \rightarrow f$  uniformly on  $[0, 1]$ ? Justify.
- 24.10 (a) Prove that if  $f_n \rightarrow f$  uniformly, on a set  $S$ , and if  $g_n \rightarrow g$  uniformly on  $S$ , then  $f_n + g_n \rightarrow f + g$  uniformly on  $S$ .  
(b) Do you believe the analogue of (a) holds for products? If so, see the next exercise.
- 24.13 Prove that if  $(f_n)$  is a sequence of uniformly continuous functions on an interval  $(a, b)$ , and if  $f_n \rightarrow f$  uniformly on  $(a, b)$ , then  $f$  is also uniformly continuous on  $(a, b)$ . *Hint:* Try an  $\varepsilon/3$  argument as in the proof of Theorem 24.3.
- 24.14 Let  $f_n(x) = \frac{nx}{1+n^2x^2}$  and  $f(x) = 0$  for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .  
(a) Show  $f_n \rightarrow f$  pointwise on  $\mathbb{R}$ .  
(b) Does  $f_n \rightarrow f$  uniformly on  $[0, 1]$ ? Justify.  
(c) Does  $f_n \rightarrow f$  uniformly on  $[1, \infty)$ ? Justify.

### 2. SECTION 25

- 25.2 Let  $f_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{n}$ . Show  $(f_n)$  is uniformly convergent on  $[-1, 1]$  and specify the limit function.
- 25.4 Let  $(f_n)$  be a sequence of functions on a set  $S \subset \mathbb{R}$ , and suppose  $f_n \rightarrow f$  uniformly on  $S$ . Prove  $(f_n)$  is uniformly Cauchy on  $S$ . *Hint:* Use the proof of Lemma 10.9 on page 63 as a model, but be careful.
- 25.5 Let  $(f_n)$  be a sequence of bounded functions on a set  $S$ , and suppose  $f_n \rightarrow f$  uniformly on  $S$ . Prove  $f$  is a bounded function on  $S$ .
- 25.6 (a) Show that if  $\sum |a_k| < \infty$ , then  $\sum a_k x^k$  converges uniformly on  $[-1, 1]$  to a continuous function.  
(b) Does  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2}$  represent a continuous function on  $[-1, 1]$ ?
- 25.10 (a) Show  $\sum \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}$  converges for  $x \in [0, 1)$ .  
(b) Show that the series converges uniformly on  $[0, a]$  for each  $a$ ,  $0 < a < 1$ .  
(c) Does the series converge uniformly on  $[0, 1)$ ? Explain.