

## PROBLEM SET 12

### INTRO TO REAL ANALYSIS

**Problem 1.** Let

$$g(x) = \frac{nx + x^2}{2n},$$

and set  $\bar{g}(x) = \lim g_n(x)$ . Show that  $\bar{g}$  is differentiable in two ways:

- Compute  $\bar{g}(x)$  by algebraically taking the limit as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  and then find  $\bar{g}'(x)$ .
- Compute  $g'_n(x)$  for each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and show that the sequence of derivatives  $(g'_n)$  converges uniformly on every interval  $[-M, M]$ . Cite the appropriate theorem to conclude that  $\bar{g}'(x) = \lim g'_n(x)$ .

**Problem 2.** Decide whether each proposition is true or false, providing a short justification or counterexample as appropriate.

- If  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n$  converges uniformly, then  $(g_n)$  converges uniformly to zero.
- If  $0 \leq f_n(x) \leq g_n(x)$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n$  converges uniformly, then  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n$  converges uniformly.
- If  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n$  converges uniformly on  $A$ , then there exist constants  $M_n$  such that  $|f_n(x)| \leq M_n$  for all  $x \in A$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} M_n$  converges.

**Problem 3.** (a) Prove that

$$h(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2} = x + \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x^3}{9} + \cdots$$

is continuous on  $[-1, 1]$ .

(b) Note that the series

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \cdots$$

converges for every  $x$  in the interval  $[-1, 1)$  but does not converge when  $x = 1$ . For a fixed  $x_0 \in (-1, 1)$ , explain how we can still use the Weierstrass M-Test to prove that  $f$  is continuous at  $x_0$ .

**Problem 4.** Let

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+3} + \cdots.$$

Show that  $f$  is defined for all  $x > 0$ . Is  $f$  continuous on  $(0, \infty)$ ? Is  $f$  differentiable?

**Problem 5.** Let  $\{r_1, r_2, \dots\}$  be an enumeration of the set of rational numbers. For each  $r_n \in \mathbb{Q}$ , define

$$u_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1/2^n & \text{for } x > r_n \\ 0 & \text{for } x \leq r_n. \end{cases}$$

Let  $h(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ . Prove that  $h$  is a monotone function defined on all of  $\mathbb{R}$  that is continuous at every irrational point.

\*All questions taken from *Understanding Analysis: 2nd Edition* by Stephen Abbott.