

The material covered emphasizes chapter 11 from Apostol.

1. In each case below, say whether  $f_n$  converges pointwise on  $I$ , and whether  $f_n$  converges uniformly on  $I$ .

(a)  $I = \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^{2n}}$ .

(b)  $I = [2, \infty)$ ,  $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^{2n}}$ .

(c)  $I = \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f_n(x) = n$  if  $0 < x < \frac{1}{n}$ ,  $f_n(x) = 0$  otherwise.

2. In each case, say whether the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$  converges pointwise on  $I$ , and whether the series converges uniformly on  $I$ .

(a)  $I = \mathbb{R}$ ,  $u_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(n!)^2}$

(b)  $I = [-2, 2]$ ,  $u_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(n!)^2}$

(c)  $I = (0, 2)$ ,  $u_n(x) = e^{-nx}$

3. For each complex power series below, find the radius of convergence

(a)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2 e^n} z^n$       (b)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^5 (.2)^n \log n z^n$       (c)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{((2n)!)^{1/n}}$

4. For each real power series below, determine the interval of convergence

$$I = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \text{the series converges at } x\}.$$

Also, find an elementary function  $f$  whose value  $f(x)$  equals the sum of the series:

(a)  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n(n-1)(x+2)^n}{4^n}$       (b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^{n+1}}{n4^n}$

5. Let  $a \leq b$  be given real numbers and suppose  $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  is a sequence of functions  $f_n : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  such that

- (i) for each  $n \geq 1$ ,  $x \mapsto f_n(x)$  is increasing in  $x$ ,
- (ii) for each  $x \in [a, b]$ ,  $n \mapsto f_n(x)$  is decreasing in  $n$ , and
- (iii)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(b) = 0$ .

Prove  $f_n \rightarrow 0$  uniformly on  $[a, b]$ .