

Problem Set 10

Problem 1 (15pt). Show that

$$\phi(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n!}, \quad (0.1)$$

is a solution of the differential equation $\phi' = 2x\phi$ on \mathbb{R} without first finding an explicit formula for ϕ .

Problem 2 (15pt). Show that if $g_n \rightarrow g$ uniformly on $[a, b]$ and each g_n is continuous, then the sequence of functions

$$Fn(x) = \int_a^x g_n(s) ds$$

also converges uniformly on $[a, b]$.

Problem 3 (15pt). Show that the series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!},$$

converges uniformly on $[-L, L]$ for every $L \in \mathbb{R}$, but does not converge uniformly on all of the real line. (Does it converge pointwise on the real line?) Obtain a series representation for

$$\int_{-L}^L \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}.$$

Problem 4 (15pt). Show that the equation

$$x^2 y^2 + 2e^{xy} - 4 - 2e^2 = 0$$

can be solved for y in terms of x in a neighborhood of the point $x = 1$ with $y(1) = 2$. Calculate y' when $x = 1$.

Problem 5 (15pt). Let f_n be a sequence of Lipschitz functions on $[a, b]$ with common Lipschitz constant L . (This means that

$$|f_n(x) - f_n(y)| \leq L|x - y|$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $x, y \in [a, b]$.)

- (1) If $f = \lim_n f_n$ pointwise, then f is continuous and, in fact, satisfies a Lipschitz condition with constant L .
- (2) If $f = \lim_n f_n$ pointwise the convergence is uniform.

- (3) Show by example that the results in (1) and (2) fail if we weaken our hypotheses by requiring only that each function is a Lipschitz function. (Here, the constant L may depend on n .)

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