

$$(a) f_n : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sin(nx).$$

Sabemos que $\sin(x) = 0 \iff x = 0 \vee x = \pi \vee x = 2\pi$

Ahora como $n \geq 1, \forall x \in [0, 2\pi] \exists n \in \mathbb{N} / nx = 0 \vee \pi \vee 2\pi$

El candidato a límite es $f(x) = 0$

Convergencia puntual

QVQ $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} / \left| \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \right| < \epsilon \quad \forall n \geq n_0$

Sea $\epsilon > 0$ QVQ $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} / \left| \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \right| < \epsilon \quad \forall n \geq n_0$

$$\rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{n} \sin(nx) \right| = \underbrace{\left| \frac{1}{n} \right|}_{>0} |\sin nx| = \frac{1}{n} |\sin nx| \leq \frac{1}{n} \cdot 1 < \epsilon \rightarrow \text{Si } n_0 = \frac{1}{\epsilon} + 1$$

(otra forma de verlo es que \sin $n \rightarrow 1$ o -1 o 0 o acotado $= 0$)

$$\rightarrow \forall n \geq n_0 \quad \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n_0} < \epsilon$$

Como n_0 NO depende de x es uniforme

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \Rightarrow 0$$

(b) $f_n : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_n(x) = \sin\left(\frac{x}{n}\right).$

Se fijo un x lo que el argumento toma la forma $\frac{x}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0$, entonces si $\frac{x}{n} \rightarrow 0$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} / \left| \sin\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \right| < \epsilon$$

$$\text{Dado } \epsilon > 0 \forall x \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} / \left| \sin \frac{x}{n} \right| < \epsilon \quad \forall n \geq n_0$$

$$\left| \sin\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \right| \leq \left| \frac{x}{n} \right| = \frac{|x|}{n} \text{ si fijo } x \frac{|x|}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{|x|}{n} < \epsilon \rightarrow \frac{|x|}{\epsilon} < n \text{ consider } n_0 = \frac{|x|}{\epsilon} + 1$$

$\rightarrow \forall n \geq n_0$ converge puntualmente a 0

Queremos estudiar convergencia uniforme

$$\text{Supongamos que } f_n \Rightarrow f, \text{ entonces } \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} / \left| \sin \frac{x}{n} \right| < \epsilon \quad \forall n \geq n_0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Sea } \epsilon = 1/2 \quad \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} / \left| \sin \frac{x}{n} \right| < \epsilon \quad \forall n \geq n_0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Si consider } x = n_0 \rightarrow \left| \sin \frac{x}{n} \right| \leq \frac{|x|}{n} = \frac{n_0}{n} = 1 \quad \forall n \geq n_0$$

¡ABS!

$$(c) f_n : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, f_n(x, y) = \frac{n}{n+1}(x, y).$$

Analizamos convergencia puntual

$$\hookrightarrow \text{fijo } (x, y) \text{ entonces tengo } \left(\frac{a_n}{n+1}, \frac{b_n}{n+1} \right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} (a, b)$$

Mi candidato a límite es $f(x, y) = (x, y)$

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$ qvq $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} / \|f_n(x) - f(x, y)\|_2 < \varepsilon \forall n \geq n_0$

$$\|f_n(x, y) - f\|_2 = \left\| \frac{n}{n+1}(x, y) - (x, y) \right\|_2 = \left\| (x, y) \left(\frac{n}{n+1} - 1 \right) \right\|_2 = \left\| (x, y) \cdot \frac{n - n - 1}{n+1} \right\|_2 = \left\| (x, y) \cdot \frac{-1}{n+1} \right\|_2$$

$$\frac{\|(x, y)\|_2}{n+1} < \varepsilon \rightarrow \frac{\|(x, y)\|_2}{\varepsilon} - 1 < n \rightarrow \text{considero } n_0 = \frac{\|(x, y)\|_2}{\varepsilon} \text{ converge}$$

$\forall n \geq n_0$

Ahora hay que analizar convergencia uniforme

Buscamos $\alpha > 0$ un n_k y una sec $(z_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} / d(f_{n_k}(z_k), f(z_k)) \geq \alpha$

$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$

Propongo $\alpha = 1$, $n_k = n$ y $z_k = (k^2, 0)$

Veamos q' $d(f_{n_k}(z_k), f(z_k)) \geq \alpha \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\left\| \frac{k}{k+1} (k^2, 0) - (k^2, 0) \right\|_2 = \left\| (k^2, 0) \cdot \left(\frac{k}{k+1} - 1 \right) \right\|_2 = \left\| (k^2, 0) \cdot \frac{k - k - 1}{k+1} \right\|_2 = \left\| (k^2, 0) \cdot \frac{-1}{k+1} \right\|_2$$

$$\left\| (1, 0) \cdot \frac{k^2 - 1}{k+1} \right\|_2 = \left\| (1, 0) \cdot \underbrace{(k+1)}_{\substack{\text{escalar en} \\ \text{afinica}}} \right\|_2 = |k+1| \|(1, 0)\|_2 = k+1 \geq 1 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

d) $f_n : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C([0, 1]), f_n(\varphi) = \frac{n}{n+1} \varphi$.

Aquí en $C([0, 1])$ consideramos la distancia d_∞ .

Analizamos convergencia puntual. Es un caso muy similar al anterior

propongo $f = \varphi$ como candidato a límite

Sea $\varepsilon > 0$ q'q $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} / \|f_n(x) - f(x)\|_\infty < \varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq n_0$

$$\max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} \left| \frac{n}{n+1} \varphi(x) - \varphi(x) \right| = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} \left| \varphi(x) \cdot \frac{-1}{n+1} \right| = \frac{1}{n+1} \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |\varphi(x)| < \varepsilon \rightarrow \text{si considero}$$

$$n_0 = \frac{\max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |\varphi(x)|}{\varepsilon} \text{ converge } \forall n \geq n_0$$

Verificamos la convergencia uniforme

Propongo $u_k = u_0 \quad y \geq k = (k^2 - 1)x \quad y \leq 1$

$$\rightarrow \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} \left| \frac{k}{k+1} \cdot (k^2 - 1)x - (k^2 - 1)x \right| = k^2 + 1 \geq 1 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$