7) Finn
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3}$$
 ved Taylor-polynom

Bruker $T_3 f(x)$ i $x = 0$, $f(x) = \sin x - x$

$$f'(x) = \sin 0 - 0 = 0$$

 $f''(x) = \cos x - 1$
 $f''(x) = -\sin x$
 $f''(x) = -\cos x$
 $f''(x) = 0$

$$\int_{3}^{3} f(x) = 0 + 0x + 0x_{5} + \frac{3}{x_{3}} = \frac{9}{1}x_{3}$$

$$\int_{3}^{3} f(x) = \frac{1}{x_{3}} (x - 0)_{x_{1}} = \frac{2}{1}x_{3}$$

$$f(x) = T_3 f(x) + R_3 f(x) = \frac{1}{6} x^3 + \frac{\sin(c)}{4!} x^4$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{6x^3} + \frac{\sin (c)}{4!} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{6} + \frac{\sin c}{4!} = \frac{1}{6}$$

1.3 1) Vis at folyon {fn} konvergerer punktis mot f

a)
$$f_n(x) = \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^n$$
 $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$

La k=x². Da vet i at

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\left| -\frac{x^2}{n} \right|^n - \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\left| -\frac{k}{n} \right|^n \right)^n = e^{-k} = e^{-x^2}$$

Sa {fn} konv. punktis mot f.

b)
$$\int_{N}(x) = \frac{n^{2}x + 7 \sin x}{n^{2}e^{x} + n \times^{3}} \qquad \int_{N}(x) = xe^{+x}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^{2}x + 7 \sin x}{n(n e^{x} + x^{3})} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^{2}x}{n(n e^{x} + x^{3})} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{7 \sin x}{n(n e^{x} + x^{3})}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^{2}x}{n(n e^{x} + x^{3})} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n \times x}{n(n e^{x} + x^{3})} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x}{n e^{x} + 1 \times x^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{x}{e^{x}} = xe^{-x} = f$$

{fn} konv. punktus mot f.

a)
$$f(x) = x$$
 $g(x) = x^2 - x$ $A = [0, \frac{1}{2}]$

$$d_A(f,g) = \sup\{|f(x)-g(x)|\}_{x \in A}$$

$$|f(x)-g(x)| = |x-x^2+x| = |2x-x^2|$$
See at dette stiger A , so makewords nor $x = \frac{1}{2}$

$$d_A(f,g) = |f(\frac{1}{2})-g(\frac{1}{2})| = |2-\frac{1}{2}-(\frac{1}{2})^2| = \frac{3}{4}$$

b)
$$f(x) = \sin x$$
, $g(x) = \cos x$ $A = [0, Ti]$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f(x) - g(x)) = |\sin x - \cos x|$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f(x) - g(x)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\sin x - \cos x) = \cos x + \sin x$$

$$f(x) - g(x) = \cot x + \sin x = 0$$

$$\cos x + \sin x = 0$$

$$\cos x = -\sin x$$

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$d_{x}(f,g) = \sup \left(f(x) - g(x)\right) = \left|f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) - g\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right|$$

$$= \left|\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right)\right| = \left|\sqrt{\frac{2}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}}\right| = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}}$$

Andreas B. Berg OUING 4 side 3 11.3 7) Visat {fn} der fn(x)=nxe-nx2 konv. punktis mot en funk. [Augler om uniform pa [0, w), [a, w), [o, b] lin nxe-nx2 = lin nx n>0 nxe = n-100 enx2. Ser at delte er 00, så bruker L'Hapitals: $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x}{x^2 e^{nx^2}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{x e^{nx^2}}$ $-\lim_{h\to\infty}\frac{h\times}{e^{h\times 2}}=\lim_{h\to\infty}\frac{1}{\times e^{h\times 2}}=\frac{1}{\infty}=0$ {fn} lanvergerer suntities not f(x)=0 Espais er det lova regne slik jeg gjorde, à des ser for n? Skulle jeg ent dervest på x?] Efn} konv. uniformt mot f på A hvis how da (f,fn)=0 $d_A(f_n,f) = \sup \{|f_n(x)-f(x)| \mid x \in A\}$ = sup $\{|f_n(x)| : x \in A\}$ Se pa A = [0, b], b > 0, Finner makspunkt for fulk): $f_{n'}(x) = ne^{-nx^2} - 2n^2xe^{-nx^2} = \frac{n-2n^2x^2}{e^{nx^2}}$ $=\frac{h(1-2nx^2)}{2nx^2}$ $f_n(x) = 0$ nar $1 - 2nx^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2n}}$ Da er fn(\(\bar{1}\) = n \(\bar{1}\) e \(\frac{1}{2}\) = \\\dagger \(\frac{1}{2}\) =

See at $n\to\infty$ fn $(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2n}})=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{e}}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\sqrt{\frac{n}{e}}=\sqrt{\infty}=\infty$ Dus $n\to\infty$ fn (x) > E for f.els. E=1, sa $\{f_n\}$ konvergere ikke uniformt pa [0,b], og dermed helle ikke pa $[0,\infty)$

11.3 \emptyset VING 4 side 4 Andreas B.Berg

7) $f_n(x) = n \times e^{-nx^2}$ La $A = [o, \infty)$. Ser at $f_n(x) = \frac{n \times}{e^{nx^2}} \times \mathcal{E}$ for stor nok neller x. Siden nevneren = e^{nx^2} stiger for tere enneller e^{nx} stiger for tere enneller e^{nx} nok neller stor nok e^{nx} nok e^{nx} stiger for tere enneller e^{nx} nok e^{nx} stiger for tere e^{nx} stig

11.4'
2) La $\{f_n\}$ gitt ved $\{f_n(x) = \{n \mid hvis \mid x \in (o, \frac{1}{n})\}$

a) Vis at $\{f_n\}$ konvergerer punktins mot en flim $f_n(x) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow (0, \frac{1}{n}) \Rightarrow \emptyset$ sa

lim $f_n(x) = 0$

{fn} konvergerer sunktis mot f(x)=0

b) Vis at $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx \neq \int_0^1 f(x) dx$ $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 0 dx = 0$ $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx + \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{y_n}^1 f_n(x) dx$

 $= \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^{1/n} \ln |x| dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^{1/n} \ln |x| dx + \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{V_n}^{1/n} \int_0^{1/n} dx$ $= \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^{1/n} \ln |x| dx + \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{V_n}^{1/n} \int_0^{1/n} dx$ $= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\int_0^{1/n} \int_0^{1/n} dx + \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^{1/n} dx + \lim$

 $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\left[n \times \right]_{0}^{n} + 0 \right) = \lim_$

OVING 4 side 5

Andreas B. Berg

11.4

3) La
$$f_n(x) = nx e^{-nx^2}$$
 Vis at $\{f_n\}$ konv. punlitins mot f , men $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx \neq \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

Viste: 11.3.7 at $\{f_n\}$ larv. purities mot f(x)=0 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 0 dx = 0$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 n \times e^{-nx^2} dx$

Se at $\frac{d}{dx} e^{-nx^2} = -2nxe^{-nx^2}$, so $\frac{d}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-nx^2} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-nx^2}$

 $=\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-nx^{2}} \right]^{1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-n} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$ $= \lim_{n\to\infty} -\frac{1}{2} e^{-n} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \neq \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx$

5) La
$$f_n(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n$$

a) Vis at $\{f_n\}$ lanvergerer pontains not $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$ i (-1,1)Ser at $\{f_n\}$ are en geometrisk relike med lantient. = x $\Rightarrow \{f_n\}$ lanvergerer har |x| < 1.

Ser på intervallet xE(-1,1). Paer IxIcl og

 $\{f_n\}$ lonvergerer sunlitins mot $\frac{q_0}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1-x} = f(x)$.

Outnown 4 side 6 Andrews B. Berg

1.4

5) Vis at low. ikke er uniform pa (-1,1), men uniform pa

(-a, a) der ocacl

Uniform konvergens hvis lim da (fn, f) = 0

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| = |1 + x + x^2 + ... + x^n - \frac{1}{1-x}|$$

$$= \frac{|(1-x)(1+x+x^2+...+x^n)-1|}{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{|(1-x)(1+x+x^2+...+x^n)-1|}{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{(1-x)(1+x+x^{2}+...+x^{n})-1}{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{1-x+x-x^{2}+x^{2}-...+x^{n}+x^{k}-x^{n+1}-1}{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{1-x+x-x^{2}+x^{2}-...+x^{k}-x^{n+1}-1}{1-x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ f_{n}(x) - f(x) - f(x) \right\} = \sup \left\{ \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{|x|} : x \in (-1, 1) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)x^{n}(1-x)^{-1}}{(1-x)^{2}} = x^{n+1}(1-x)^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)(1-x)x^{n} - x^{n+1}}{(1-x)^{2}} = \frac{(n+1)(x^{n}-x^{n+1}) - x^{n+1}}{(1-x)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)(1-x)x^{n}}{(1-x)^{2}} = x^{n}(n+1-nx)$$

$$=\frac{(1-x)_{5}}{(1-x)_{5}}=\frac{(1-x)_{5}}{x_{n}(n+1-nx)}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_n(x) - f(x) = 0 = n \times = n + 1 = n \times = 1 + \frac{1}{n}$$

Ser at da (fn.f) har elistr. punkt nai x=1+ n. Da er det naturlig a ant at $d_A(f_n,f)$ A=(-a,a) kommer i x=a!

lin de (fn,f) = 0, sã {fn} konvergerer uniformé unot

LSpm: Hva skiller (-1,1) og (-a,a) når 06ac1? Hvordan vise ikke-uniform konvergens i (-1,1)?]

OUING 4 side 7 Andrews B. Derg 11.4

5) c) Vis at $\ln(1-x) = -\frac{\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n}\right)}{x^n}$, $x \in (-1, 1)$ La $\ln(x) = \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{1}{n} = x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n}$ Do er $\ln(x) = x^{n-1} = x^n = x^n = 1 + x + \dots + x^n$ Dermed vet in free tidligere at $\ln(x)$ being uniformit unot $\ln(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$ pa (-1,1), ag a bentinuely.

Do vet in free setning at $\ln(x)$ become uniformit (og dermed punkt is) mot on $\ln(x)$ is $\ln(x) = 1 + x + \dots + x^n$ $\ln(x) = \frac{1}{n-x} \times \frac{1}{n-x} = x^n = 1 + x + \dots + x^n$ $\ln(x) = \frac{1}{n-x} \times \frac{1}{n-x} = x^n = 1 + x + \dots + x^n$ $\ln(x) = \frac{1}{n-x} \times \frac{1}{n-x} = x^n = 1 + x + \dots + x^n$ $\ln(x) = \frac{1}{n-x} \times \frac{1}{n-x} = x^n = 1 + x + \dots + x^n$ $\ln(x) = \frac{1}{n-x} \times \frac{1}{n-x} = x^n = 1 + x + \dots + x^n$ $\ln(x) = \frac{1}{n-x} \times \frac{1}{n-x} = x^n = x$

$$=) -ln(1-x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(x)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 - x \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots + \frac{x^h}{n} \right), \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$