

1. Show that  $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|x\|_p = \|x\|_\infty$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Show that  $c_{00}(\mathbb{N}) \subsetneq c_0(\mathbb{N}) \subsetneq c(\mathbb{N}) \subsetneq \ell^\infty(\mathbb{N})$ .
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Show that  $\ell^1(\mathbb{N})$  is a proper subset of  $\ell^2(\mathbb{N})$  and that if  $x \in \ell^1(\mathbb{N})$ , then  $\|x\|_2 \leq \|x\|_1$ . Can you give a more general statement for arbitrary  $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ ? Be sure to justify.
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. Let  $f_k(t) = \frac{\sin(kt)}{\sqrt{k}}$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ . Show that  $f_k \rightarrow 0$  in  $C[0, 2\pi]$  with respect to  $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ . Does  $f_k \rightarrow 0$  in  $C^1[0, 2\pi]$  with respect to  $\|\cdot\|_{\infty,1}$ ? Why or why not?
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. Let  $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ . A formal series  $\sum_k x_k$  in  $X$  is **absolutely convergent** if  $\sum_k \|x_k\|$  is convergent. Prove that  $X$  is complete if and only if every absolutely convergent series is also convergent.