

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.