

## ASSIGNMENT NUMBER 1, 21.630 Spring 12

Due Wednesday, January 23

1. Let  $p > 0$ . For each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  define  $f_n : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by

$$f_n(t) = \frac{t^p}{1 + nt^2}.$$

Note that  $f_n$  converges pointwise to zero on  $[0, \infty)$  (you don't have to show this). For what values of  $p$  does  $f_n$  converge uniformly to zero? Prove your answer to be correct. For what values of  $p$  does  $f_n$  not converge uniformly to zero? Prove your answer to be correct.

2. Let  $p \in (0, 1)$  and define  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $f(x) = 0$  if  $x \leq 0$ ,  $f(x) = x^p$  if  $0 < x < 1$ , and  $f(x) = 1$  if  $x \geq 1$ . Find explicitly an infinite family of solutions to the initial value problem

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = f(X)$$

$$X(0) = 0.$$

3. Define  $f(t, x) = x \ln(x)$  if  $x > 0$  and  $f(t, 0) = 0$ . Show that  $f$  does not satisfy a Lipschitz condition in  $x$  on  $D = \{(t, x) : t \text{ is real and } 0 \leq x \leq e^{-1}\}$ . Then show that for every  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ ,  $f$  does satisfy a Holder condition in  $x$  with exponent  $\alpha$  on  $D$ . You may use the following fact without proof: For any  $p \in (0, 1)$  there exists  $C_p > 0$  such that  $|\ln(z)| \leq C_p z^{-p}$  for all  $z \in (0, 1)$ .

4. Define  $f : [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $f(t, x) = 2t$  if  $x \leq 0$ ,  $f(t, x) = 2t - 4x/t$  if  $0 < x < t^2$  and  $f(t, x) = -2t$  if  $t^2 \leq x$ . Show that  $f$  does not satisfy a Lipschitz condition in  $x$  on  $[0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $f$  does satisfy a Holder condition in  $x$  with exponent one half on  $[0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}$ . Here is one approach to showing the Holder condition: Do the case  $0 \leq x \leq y \leq t^2$  first. Then (taking  $x \leq y$ ) there are five other cases. Two are trivial and the remaining three may be done by comparison with the first.

5. Define

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^k \sin(e^{kx})}{k^k}$$

for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Prove that  $f$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}$ .