- **1.** Let (a_n) and (b_n) be sequences of numbers such that $a_n \le b_n$ for all n.
 - a) Give a careful proof that

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty}a_n\leq \limsup_{n\to\infty}b_n.$$

b) Show that it need not be true that

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty} a_n \leq \liminf_{n\to\infty} b_n.$$

- 2. Carothers 8.53
- **3.** Determine if the following functions are continuous.

a)
$$F: (C[0,1], L^{\infty}) \to \mathbb{R}$$
,

$$F(f) = f(0)$$

b)
$$W: (C[0,1], L^2) \to \mathbb{R}$$
,

$$W(f) = \int_0^1 f$$

c)
$$G: (C[0,1], L^1) \to (C[0,1], L^2), \qquad G(f) = f$$

$$G(f) = f$$

d)
$$H: (C[0,1], L^2) \to (C[0,1], L^1), \qquad H(f) = f$$

You are welcome to use the Cauchy-Schwartz inequality for integrals.

- 4. Carothers 10.20
- **5.** Carothers 10.33
- **6.** Let X be a compact metric space, and let \mathcal{X} be the set of non-empty closed subsets of X. If $a \in X$ and $B \subseteq X$, we define $d(a, B) = \inf_{b \in B} d(a, b)$. We define a metric, called the Hausdorff distance, on \mathcal{X} by

$$H(A,B) = \sup_{a \in A} d(a,B) + \sup_{b \in B} d(b,A).$$

- a) Suppose $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ is the closed ball of radius 100, A is the closed square with side length 1 centered at the origin, and B is the closed ball of radius 1/4 centered at the point (1/2, 1/2). Draw a picture of the arrangement and compute H(A, B). (No rigor here please!)
- b) Show that H is a metric on \mathcal{X} .

- 7. Show that the space \mathcal{X} in the previous problem is totally bounded.
- **8.** Let $C^{2\pi}$ denote the continuous 2π -periodic functions on \mathbb{R} . Let $f \in C^{2\pi}$, and define

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(kx) dx, \qquad b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin(kx) dx$$

for n = 0, 1, 2, ...

a) Suppose $h \in C^{2\pi}$ and

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} h(x) \cos(nx) \ dx = 0, \qquad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} h(x) \sin(nx) \ dx = 0$$

for $n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$ Show that h = 0. Hint: See Application 11.6.

b) Suppose that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| + |b_n|$ converges. Show that the series

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx)$$

converges uniformly to a function $g \in C^{2\pi}$.

c) Recall the function g just defined. Let

$$\hat{a}_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) \cos(nx) dx, \qquad \hat{b}_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) \sin(nx) dx.$$

Show that $a_n = \hat{a}_n$ and $b_n = \hat{b}_n$ for all n.

d) Conclude that f = g.

Remark: In this problem you've shown that each element of $C^{2\pi}$ determines a different collection of numbers (a_n) and (b_n) . Moreover, if these sequences converge to zero so fast that the series in part 2 converges, then the Fourier series of f converges uniformly to f. This begs the question: given an arbitrary element of $C^{2\pi}$, is it true that the series in part 2 converges? This is food for thought, not food for the exam.

- **9.** Suppose $\sum |a_n|$ converges. By Carothers Exercise 10.26 we can define a function $f \in C(\mathbb{R})$ by $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin(nx)$.
 - a) If there exist constants M > 0 and $\alpha > 2$ such that $|a_n| \le \frac{M}{n^{\alpha}}$, prove that f is differentiable.
 - b) Visithttp://mathworld.wolfram.com/FourierSeriesTriangleWave.html. Then remark on what that has to do with the current problem.

Remark: This problem illustrates a special case of the general principle that the faster the Fourier coefficients of a function converge to zero, the smoother that function is.

Rules and format:

- You are welcome to discuss this exam with me (David Maxwell) to ask for hints and so forth.
- You may not discuss the exam with anyone else until after the due date/time.
- You are permitted to reference Carothers but no other text, nor may you consult the internet.
- Each problem is weighted equally.
- If you find a suspected typo, please contact me as soon as possible and I will communicate it to the class if needed.
- The due date/time is absolutely firm.
- We will hold a hint session at the usual time. There may also be a second.