

Chapter 4 [Pugh, pg. 263]: 1(a), 2, 3, 4(a).

Additional problems

- 1.** Define $C_0(\mathbb{R}) \subset C_b(\mathbb{R})$ to be the subspace consisting of continuous functions $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$, in the sense that

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists R : |f(x)| < \epsilon \text{ if } |x| > R.$$

- (a.) Show that $C_0(\mathbb{R})$ is a closed subset of $(C_b(\mathbb{R}), \|\cdot\|_u)$.
(b.) Show that if $f \in C_0(\mathbb{R})$ then f is uniformly continuous.
(c.) Find an example of $f \in C_b(\mathbb{R})$ which is not uniformly continuous.

- 2.** Suppose that $R > 0$ and $f : (-R, R) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ has derivatives of all order, and that for some constant $C > 0$

$$\sup_{x \in (-R, R)} |f^{(k)}(x)| \leq \frac{C k!}{R^k}.$$

Show that the power series $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k$ converges, and equals $f(x)$, for $|x| < R$.