PROBLEMA 1<sup>2</sup>] a) 
$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{ss.} x \in [u, 1/n] \\ -\frac{x}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n-1} & \text{x} \in [1/n, 1] \end{cases}$$

lution for -> 0 uniformemente en (ERO Y)

$$\begin{array}{c} (x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1$$

$$SIX=1 \quad \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{n} (1)=0$$

@ CHAM for (X) = X - X" ES CONTENUA EN [U1] Y & M ES
CONTENUA EN SUIT, SUR TAINTO É NO NUE DE SER
ET CÉNETE UNE FORME DE la SUBRE [U1].

```
BRUBLEMA 23
   C) SEA for (x) = 11 Ax x>0
PINTEMI LAS Fracsines fn.
   for (v)=0 y for to (x)= 1; ART-MAS TIX = HAX
                                      SI X>U Y In 1-3 (INDENVA
OLEMSTE SYNTHAL
    SI X to \frac{n \times 1}{1+n \times 2} = 1

(A) f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{SI } x = 0 \\ 1 & \text{SI } x \neq 1 \end{cases}
    ES EL LÍMITE PUNTUAL RE LA SUCESSION.
  Colo for(x) ES (-NTENNA +x>roy & NEIN
  y fes piscontinua en ceno, from
  BUENE SEN EZ CEMITE UNIXONNE EN EU, aJ.
(2) POR UTRU LAND EN [a, a), a>u tenenge out:
      \int_{n}^{1} (x) := \frac{n(1+nx)^{2}}{(1+nx)^{2}} := \frac{n}{(1+nx)^{2}} > 0 \qquad \text{for } (n \in CSENTE)
 ASI f_n(u) \leq f_n(x) \leq 1 \quad \forall x \in [a, \infty)
       Pin an = 1
  LUEGO DESO JNO: NANO =) UST- an SE.
   14560 0 \( 1 - \frac{f_n(x)}{1} \leq \frac{1}{1+an} \leq \( \xi \) \( \xi \).
   lue 60 fr - 9 1 UNIFURMENTE EN SUIDO)
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HUJA 3-
                       BRUBLEMA 3-1 SEA Pr(X)= Xn X E [0,2]
                                                              f_n(u) = 0, 0 \le f_n(x) \le 1  y - f_n'(x) = \frac{nx^{n-1}(1+x^n) - x^n n x^{n-1}}{(1+x^n)^2}
                                 BENTEMY for (x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    =\frac{n\times^{n-1}}{(1+x^n)^2}>0
                                                          \frac{f_n(2):\frac{2^n}{1+2^n}}{f_n}
                         (1) LIMSTE PUNTUAL
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             53 X=0
                                                                                             \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x \in (0,1), \\ \frac{1}{2} & \text{si } x \in (1,2), \\ 1 & \text{si } x \in (1,2), \end{cases}
                                                                                                                         \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^n}+1} \end{array}\right)
                                      COMO CANA fo(x) = xn (5) (N+INVA EN SUR)
                           DE for SURDE EU12].

LE CEMETE DENTE ET MISCENTINE UNISONNE.

LE LOSSINE EU12].
                       PROBLEMA 4= | LIMITE PUNTUAL fin n^2 x e^{-nx^2} = 0 #xeloil)
f_n(u) : u, f_n'(x) : n^2 e^{-nx^2} + n^2 x (-2nx e^{-nx^2}) = 1
      a) \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{0}^{1} f_{n}(x) : \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{-ne^{-nx^{2}}}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{n+\infty} \frac{e^{-nx^{2}}}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{n+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n+\infty} \int_{0}^{1} f_{n}(x) : \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{-ne^{-nx^{2}}}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{n+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n+\infty} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{n+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n+\infty} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{n+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n+\infty} \frac{1
                     COMO JO O DX = O NO MAY CAVERGEN CIA UNIGUAME.
b) \lim_{n\to\infty} (\lim_{x\to 1} f_n(x)) : \lim_{n\to\infty} n^2 e^{-n} : \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2}{e^n} = 0
\lim_{x\to 1} 0 = 0 \qquad \lim_{x\to 1} (-n + inn) \qquad (n + inn) f_n(1/2) : \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{e^{-n/4}} [1 - \frac{n}{2}] = 0
0 = 0 \qquad \lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(1/2) : \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{e^{-n/4}} [1 - \frac{n}{2}] = 0
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HUJA 3:
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PROBLEMA SEI SEA F(X): \ XE (0,1] SEA Prixis | N SI XE [0,1/n] | 1/2 CLARAMENTE & ES EL LINSTE OVATURE DE (fn), PERO NO HAY (ON VERGENCED UNISONME SI & ASIR -> 112 NO ESTA ACUTANA (ed. the IN Bane A (on If(un) 1>n) y SUPUSITION COL IN - I UNISONNEMENTE SUNNEA. con CAMA for ACUTAMA: MANO E=1 3 mc: Kano 1f(x) - fx(x) | \le 1 + x \in A | | fk (an) | - | f(un) | | = | fk(un) - f(un) | < 1 ES MECIN | fy (un) | > n-1 ANEIN LVEGO &4 M CTTÁ ACLTANA YAZINI LVEGO No 15 BUSINSCE LA SITUACIÓN QUE PRESERTA EZ PROBLEMA 6: Sont = 2(-1) 4 [2++1] ASI Sent = 2(-1) 4 [2++1)! FSTA ES MA SEBIE OF BUTENCIAS QUE CONVERGE UNIXONNETTENTE. EN tono INTERVALO [-M.M] (RADIO RE CONVERGENCIA OD ASI  $\int_{1}^{\alpha} \frac{Sen!}{t} dt = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)} \left[ \frac{$ OBSERVE Mel Que  $\left| \frac{2}{k + k_0} \left( \frac{(241)(241)!}{2^{2k+1}} \right) \right| \le \frac{1}{k + k_0} \frac{1}{2^{2k+1}} = \frac{2}{k + k_0} \frac{1}{2^{$ b) \( \int\_{\int\_{\infty}}^{1/2} \) \( \frac{\text{Sent}}{L} \) dt = \( \frac{2}{\text{V}} \) \( \frac{1}{\text{V}^{24+1}} \) \( \frac{1}{24+1} \) \( \frac{1}{(24+1)(24+1)} \) \( \frac{1}{(24+1)(24+1)(24+1)} \) \( \frac{1}{(24+1)(24+1)(24+1)} \) \( \frac{1}{(24+1)(24+1)(24+1)(24+1)} \) \( \frac{1}{(24+1)(24+1)(24+1)(24+1)(24+1)} \) \( \frac{1}{(24+1)(  $= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=4}^{20} \frac{1}{16k} = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{k=4}^{20} \frac{1}{16k} = \frac{4}{15} \frac{1}{16k} = \frac{$ 

BROBLEMA 1: a) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n$$
 SURSE NE SUTTONING

b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 nx}{n^2}$  (OND)  $\left| \frac{\sin^2 nx}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{N}^2$ 

Y (OND)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < \omega$ , Sun in Brutosa M-Wesenstansis

Set SI Gue: Que: In SERIE (Converge: Vnseumemente:

En turu IR

C)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)^n} = x^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right)^n = x^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{x$ 

CINUER GENCIA

tasM.

PRUBLEMA 8= | Sennx | = \frac{1}{n3} \frac{1}{x \in 112} \left( \frac{1}{x \in 12} \left( \frac{ CON CONVERGENCIA UNIFORME A f EN tono 17.  $\frac{2}{2} \left( \frac{Sennx}{N^3} \right)' = \frac{2}{2} \frac{n \cos nx}{N^3} = \frac{2}{2} \frac{\cos nx}{N^2}$ Y COMO | CINX | = 1/N2 HX-GIR Y = 1/2 Ca, AIE SEGVIN LA BOUTERA DE M-WEITERS FORASS NO NICE.

QUE E (CINX (INVENCE VNIFORMENTATE EN TONO IR BUN +ANTO ( VER TEURÍA) EXISTE F(x) = E CUNX COMO CAMA CLINX LOS CONTENDA EN TENDO 112 Y

LA SERSE DE CONTENDA CONTENDE UNIFORMEMENTE A LI

f' is contenna on tono un cventrunia)

BRUBLEMA 95 a)  $\frac{2^{n+1}}{2^n} \times \frac{2^{n+1}}{2^n} \times \frac{2^{n+$ THE LEWITE WAS NICE ONE CONVENSE SI X E (-1,1) otro (Ano SI XE[-4,M], Mc1 St. TIENT GUE 12 "x" | < 2 " M"! y = \( \frac{7}{2} \) SI M < 2 , ASÍ SON LA BAVEBA M-WETERSTAMSS, CA SERTE Z'X"! (NUENGE MS XONNE-MENTE EN

PRODLEMA 11= 
$$\frac{2^{n}}{3^{n}} = \frac{(-1)^{n} \times {}^{2n}}{4^{n} (n!)^{2}}$$

ABLIQUE MUS EL CRITERIO NEL COCSENTE MARA CALCULAR NE CONVENGINCIA

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1\times 1^{2n+2}}{4^{n+1}((n+1)!})^2}{\frac{1\times 1^{2n}}{4^{n}}(n!)^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} |x|^2 \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} = 0$$

ASI EL RAMIO ME CONVENGENCIA ES INFINITE Y CA SENIE CONVENGE UNIFORMEMENTE EN E-MAJ, Y MOO

COMO ES UNA SERIE NE BUTENCIAS SE BUENE MEREVAR (VNA, NUI, +NES. VEZES) TERMINE A TERMINEY SE TSENEN SERSES UNISWMENTE (INVERGENTES timo 112 (ven tronsin) ASI

$$x \neq (x) = \frac{12}{x^{2n+1}} \frac{(x \in \mathbb{N} + x \in \mathbb{N} + x \in \mathbb{N})}{(x \neq (x) = \frac{1}{x^{2n+1}} \frac{1}{x$$

$$\int_{N^{-1}}^{1} (x) = \sum_{N^{-1}}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{N} 2n \times 2N^{-1}}{4^{N-1} 2^{N} (N!)^{2}} = \sum_{N^{-1}}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{N} 2n (2n-1) \times 2N^{-1}}{4^{N-1} 2^{N} (N!)^{2}}$$

$$= \sum_{N^{-1}}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{N} 2n (2n-1) \times 2N^{-1}}{4^{N-1} 2^{N} (N!)^{2}}$$

$$= \sum_{N^{-1}}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{N} 2n (2n-1) \times 2N^{-1}}{4^{N-1} 2^{N} (N!)^{2}}$$

$$\times \int_{1}^{1}(x) = x \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n} \sin(2n-1) \times 2n-2}{h^{n} (n!)^{2}} = \frac{2n-2}{h^{n} (n!)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2n}{h^{n} (n!)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2n}{h^{n} (n!)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2n}{h^{n} (n!)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2n}{h^{n} (n!)^{2}}$$

ESTAS FART) STATES FEM MIM A TEN MIM

$$= \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} x^{2n-1} \left[ \frac{2n-1-2(n!)(n-1)!}{4^{n-1} 2(n!)(n-1)!} \right] = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} x^{2n-1} \times 0 = 0.$$

$$1 = \{0,1\} \quad 11e^{-x} |_{1}^{2} = \int_{0}^{1} (e^{-x})^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{1} e^{-2x} dx = \frac{1}{2e^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-2x}}{-2} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2e^{2}}$$

$$I: [0, \infty)$$
  $||e^{-x}||_{2}^{2}: \int_{0}^{\infty} (e^{-x})^{2} = \frac{e^{-2x}}{2}|_{0}^{\infty}$ 

$$=\frac{1}{2}$$
 y Ass  $11e^{-x}11_2=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 

PROBLEMA 13: a) 
$$f_n(x) = \frac{2n \times 2}{n^2 \times 4 + 1} = \frac{3}{n - n}$$
 os  $1 \times 40$ 

LUEGO EL LÍNITE PUNTUAL ES PEO

AJE 11 full & ESTARRA EN LOS MAXEMEN 11 FULL

$$\frac{4nx[n^2x^4+1]^2}{(n^2x^4+1)^2} = \frac{4n^3x[+4nx]}{(n^2x^4+1)^2} = \frac{4nx[1-n^2x^4]}{n^2x^4+1}$$

$$\int_{V}^{1} (x) = 0 \quad (x^{2} x^{4} + 1)^{2} \times x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu^{2}}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{\mu^{2}}}$$

$$y = ASI = 11 + 11 = \frac{1}{n^2 + 1} = \frac{2}{n^2 + 1} = \frac{2}{n^2$$

## HUJA 3.

PROBLEMA 14:3

b) fn(x) = x e-nx 85 x > 0

XXXV LIMITE SUNTUAL. lim for (x) = 0

 $\begin{cases} f_n(v) = v & \forall i = xe^{-nx} = v \\ f'_n(x) = e^{-nx} = xe^{-nx} = v \end{cases}$ 

= e-nx /1-nx ]=0 (=) x= 1/n.

y fn(h) = h e-nh = h e-1 -> 0

POR tANTO In -SU UNISUNMEMENTE EN 112 COMO LA CINVERGENCIA UNIFORME IMPLICA LA

CONVERGENCIA EN MEDIA CUADORTICA SE FIFAE

QUE In "12 0 EN I= [U, M] YM>0

PROBLEMA 154 VINCI EN EZ PAUDIEMA 137 QUE

2nx2 \_\_\_\_ O 8VN+VALMENTE

- MERO AN HAY CONVERGENCIA UNIGORME

- for trunia SI Pn(x) HIZ LO HARE A SU.

LI WITE 8UNTUAL, SI ESTE EXISTE. AJÍ

 $|| \ln ||_{2}^{2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left( \frac{2nx^{2}}{n^{2}x^{4}+1} \right)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{4n^{2}x^{4}}{(n^{2}x^{4}+1)^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{4n^{2}x^{4}}{(n^{2}x^{4}+1)^{2}} dx$ 

 $\leq 2 \left[ \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2n \times 2}{n^{2} \times 2 + 2} dx + \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{4n^{2} \times 4}{(n^{2} \times 4)^{2}} dx \right] \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq 1$ 0 = fn(x) = 1

 $\leq 2 \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \times 1 + \int_{n} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \right) \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} \right] + \frac{1}{n^{2}} \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{x^{6}} dx \right] \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} 0$ 

VER GRAFICA PE

for en el pauxiema 13

LUEGO HAY C-NVENGENCIA EN MENIA CUARANT TICA