

4a) $f_n(x) = \frac{n}{n^2 + x^2}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2 + x^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n}{n^2}}{\frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{x^2}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{x^2}{n^2}} = \frac{0}{1+0} = 0 = f(x)$$

Gleichmäßig konvergent?

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall n \geq N: d_{\infty}(f_n, f) \leq \varepsilon$$

Sei $\varepsilon > 0$ bel.

$$d_{\infty}(f_n, f) = \sup \{d(f_n(x), f(x)) : x \in \mathbb{R}\} = \sup \left\{ \left| \frac{n}{n^2 + x^2} \right| : x \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

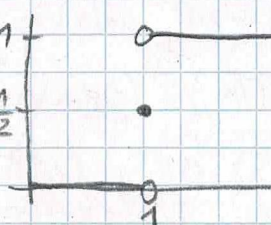
$$\left| \frac{n}{n^2 + x^2} \right| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \text{ und ist } \searrow \Rightarrow \sup \{ \dots \} = \frac{N}{N^2 + x^2}$$

$$\text{Da } \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N}{N^2 + x^2} = 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N}: \frac{N}{N^2 + x^2} < \varepsilon$$

b) $f_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{x^n}{x^n}}{\frac{1}{x^n} + \frac{x^n}{x^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^n} + 1} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{falls } x > 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & \text{falls } x = 1 \\ 0, & \text{falls } x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{falls } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & \text{falls } x = 1 \\ 1, & \text{falls } x > 1 \end{cases}$$



Gleichmäßig konvergent?

Nein.

Für $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} = (\sqrt[n]{n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ gilt

$$\left| \frac{(x_n)^n}{1+(x_n)^n} - 1 \right| = \frac{(\sqrt[n]{n})^n}{1+(\sqrt[n]{n})^n} = \frac{n}{1+n} = \frac{\frac{n}{n}}{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{n}{n}} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} = 1, \text{ d.h. für } \varepsilon > 1 \nexists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall n \geq N: d_{\infty}(f_n, f) < \varepsilon$$