
Real Analysis Exams

Exam №3

Instructor: Dr. Eric Westlund

David Oniani

Luther College

oniada01@luther.edu

January 13, 2021

1. (a) Placeholder.
(b) Placeholder.
(c) Placeholder.
(d) Placeholder.
2. (a) Placeholder.
(b) Placeholder.
3. (a) Placeholder.
(b) Placeholder.
4. (a) Placeholder.
(b) Placeholder.
(c) Placeholder.
(d) Placeholder.
(e) Placeholder.

5. (a) Notice that the following holds:

$$\left| \frac{\cos(3^n x)}{2^n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$$

Now, recall that $\frac{1}{2^n}$ converges (showed many times over the course of the class). Then, it follows by **Corollary 6.4.5 (Weierstrass M-Test)** that $g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(3^n x)}{2^n}$ converges uniformly on \mathbb{R} . And since the uniform convergence implies continuity, it follows that $g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(3^n x)}{2^n}$ is continuous on \mathbb{R} .

- (b) Notice that we have:

$$g'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n \sin(3^n x)$$

Unfortunately, in this case we cannot apply **Corollary 6.4.5 (Weierstrass M-Test)** as $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n$ is not bounded. However, recall that this is the Weierstrass function of the form $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n \cos(b^n x)$ which is a nowhere-differentiable function. Hence, $g'(x)$ is not differentiable on \mathbb{R} .

6. For $x \notin \mathbb{Q}$, we can show $f_n(x)$ is continuous, since for $x < r_n$, we can choose a small enough δ such that $f_n(y) = 0$ for $y \in V_\delta(x)$. Similar logic can be applied for when $x > r_n$. Now, notice that

$$f_n(x) \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$$

Then it follows by **Corollary 6.4.5 (Weierstrass M-Test)** that $f(x)$ converges uniformly.

Now, since f_n are all continuous, and f converges uniformly, we have that f is continuous.

Furthermore, since every $f_n(x)$ is increasing, f is monotonely increasing. Thus, for $x < y$, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall n \quad f_n(x) &\leq f_n(y) \\ \sum_{n=1}^k f_n(x) &\leq \sum_{n=1}^k f_n(y) \\ \lim_k \sum_{n=1}^k f_n(x) &\leq \lim_k \sum_{n=1}^k f_n(y) \\ f(x) &\leq f(y) \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we got that f is increasing on \mathbb{R} .

□

7. (a) Placeholder.
- (b) Placeholder.
- (c) Placeholder.