Ravi Raju MA 521 Homework #8 4/11/2018

Chapter 5: 3.9, 3.10 Chapter 6: 1.9, 4.2, 4.5

Exercise 3.9 A collection \mathcal{A} of real-valued functions on a set E is said to be *uniformly bounded* on E if there exists M > 0 such that $|f(x)| \leq M$ for all $x \in E$, for all $f \in \mathcal{A}$. (So each function is bounded, and the same bound works for all functions in \mathcal{A} .) Let (f_n) be a sequence of bounded functions which converges uniformly to a limit function f. Prove that $\{f_n\}$ is uniformly bounded.

 (f_n) contains sequence of all bounded functions. By Prop 3.8, $f_n \to f$ uniformly iff $d_u(f,f_n) = \sup|f_n(x) - f(x)|$ as $n \to \infty$. So, choose $n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $\max(|f_1(x) - f(x)|, \ldots, |f_n(x) - f(x)|, \ldots) \forall x \in E$. Take this value s.t. $M = |f_n(x) - f(x)| + 1$. By Prop 3.8, this is the largest deviation possible and all other functions will lie in B(E) so they will also be bounded by M. So, $\{f_n\}$ is uniformly bounded.

Exercise 3.10 Let (f_n) and (g_n) be sequences of real-valued functions on a set E, which converge uniformly on E to limit functions f and g, respectively.

- 1. Prove that $(f_n + g_n)$ converges to f + g, uniformly on E.
- 2. If each f_n and each g_n is bounded, show that (f_ng_n) converges uniformly to fg on E.

Exercise 1.9 Prove the second and third points in Prop 1.8.

Exercise 4.2 Let $(s_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ and $(t_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be sequences in $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ and let $(u_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence in \mathbb{R} . Prove the following statements.

- 1. If $s_n \le t_n$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\lim_{n\to\infty} s_n = +\infty$, then $\lim_{n\to\infty} t_n = +\infty$ as well.
- 2. If (s_n) and (t_n) converge in $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ to s and t, respectively, and if $s_n \leq t_n$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then $s \leq t$.
- 1.

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Exercise 4.2 Let $(a_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ and $(b_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be sequences in of real numbers. Prove that

$$\lim_{n\to}\sup(a_n+b_n)\leq\lim_{n\to\infty}\sup(a_n)+\lim_{n\to\infty}\sup(b_n),$$

provided that the RHS isn't of the form $\infty - \infty$.