

## HW 4-5

- ① If sequences of functions  $f_n: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and  $g_n: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  converge uniformly, prove that the sequence  $f_n + g_n$  also converges uniformly.
- ② Let  $I \subset \mathbb{R}$  be an interval,  $\Phi: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  differentiable,  $\sup_I |\Phi'| < \infty$ . If  $A$  is any set, and a sequence  $h_n: A \rightarrow I$  converges uniformly to a function  $h: A \rightarrow I$ , prove that the functions  $\Phi \circ h_n: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  converge uniformly to  $\Phi \circ h$ .
- ③ Show that if in the previous problem we drop the assumption  $\sup_I |\Phi'| < \infty$ , it will no longer follow that  $\Phi \circ h_n$  converge uniformly.

## HW 4-7

- ① Find the range of the function  $B(x) = 3x^4 - 4x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x, x \in \mathbb{R}$ , (that is, the set  $\{B(x) : x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ ).
- ② Suppose  $c_n \geq 0$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and the sequence  $(\lambda_n)$  is bounded. If  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$  is convergent, show that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n c_n$  is also convergent.

HW 4-7 cont'd ]

- ③ Consider two sequences  $\alpha_j, \beta_j \in \mathbb{R}, j=1, 2, \dots$  such that  $\{j : \alpha_j \neq \beta_j\}$  is a finite set. If  $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \alpha_j$  is convergent, prove that  $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \beta_j$  is also convergent.