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- Work 5 out of 6 problems.
 - Each problem is worth 20 points.
 - Write on one side of the paper only and hand your work in order.
 - Do not interpret a problem in such a way that it becomes trivial.
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- (1) (a) Let $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{1+n^2x^2}$ and $g_n(x) = nx(1-x)^n$ for $x \in [0, 1]$. Prove that $\{f_n\}$ and $\{g_n\}$ converge pointwise but not uniformly on $[0, 1]$.
- (b) Are the families $\{f_n\}$, respectively $\{g_n\}$ given in part (a) equicontinuous? Clearly motivate your answer.

- (2) Consider the following subset of the metric space $(\mathcal{C}_b([0, 1]), \rho_\infty)$:

$$A := \{f \in \mathcal{C}_b([0, 1]) : f([0, 1]) \subseteq [0, 1]\}.$$

- (a) Determine whether A is bounded, and if so what is its diameter.
- (b) Determine whether A is closed in $\mathcal{C}_b([0, 1])$.
- (c) Determine whether A is compact in $\mathcal{C}_b([0, 1])$.

- (3) Determine the values of $x \in \mathbb{R}$ for which

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1+n|x|^n}$$

converges.

- (4) Suppose that $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is differentiable and $f(0) = 0$. Assume that there is a $k > 0$ such that

$$|f'(x)| \leq k|f(x)|$$

for all $x \in [0, 1]$. Prove that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$.

- (5) Use the Riemann condition to show that $f \in \mathcal{R}_\alpha[0, 4]$ where $f(x) = e^{2x}$ and

$$\alpha(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 3x - 2, & 2 < x \leq 4. \end{cases}$$

Compute the value of the Riemann-Stieltjes integral $\int_0^4 f(x) d\alpha$.

- (6) Use the Heine-Borel Theorem to prove that if f is continuous on $[a, b]$ and $f(x) > 0$ for every $x \in [a, b]$ then there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $f(x) \geq \varepsilon$ for every $x \in [a, b]$.