

Chapter 4 [Pugh, pg. 263]: 1(a), 2, 3, 4(a).

**Additional problems**

1. Define  $C_0(\mathbb{R}) \subset C_b(\mathbb{R})$  to be the subspace consisting of continuous functions  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$ , in the sense that

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists R : |f(x)| < \epsilon \text{ if } |x| > R.$$

- (a.) Show that  $C_0(\mathbb{R})$  is a closed subset of  $(C_b(\mathbb{R}), \|\cdot\|_u)$ .
- (b.) Show that if  $f \in C_0(\mathbb{R})$  then  $f$  is uniformly continuous.
- (c.) Find an example of  $f \in C_b(\mathbb{R})$  which is not uniformly continuous.
2. Suppose that  $R > 0$  and  $f : (-R, R) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  has derivatives of all order, and that for some constant  $C > 0$

$$\sup_{x \in (-R, R)} |f^{(k)}(x)| \leq \frac{C k!}{R^k}.$$

Show that the power series  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k$  converges, and equals  $f(x)$ , for  $|x| < R$ .