## Math 4443/5443 Exam 2

Instructions: Do problems 1, 2 and any five of the six remaining problems (for a total of 100 possible points).

- **1.** (20 points) Give a proof of the following theorem: "Suppose f is a Riemann integrable function on [a,b], and suppose F is a continuous function on [a,b] such that F'(x) = f(x) for all x in (a,b). Then  $\int_a^b f = F(b) F(a)$ ." (This is part 1 of the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.)
- **2.** (20 points) Give a proof of the following theorem: "Suppose  $(f_n)$  is a sequence of continuous functions on a set  $A \subset \mathbf{R}$ , and suppose  $(f_n)$  converges uniformly on A to a function  $f: A \to \mathbf{R}$ . Then f is continuous on A."
- **3.**  $(12 \ points)$  Suppose  $f:[0,1]\cup[2,3]\to \mathbf{R}$ , and suppose f is uniformly continuous on [0,1] and uniformly continuous on [2,3]. Prove that f is uniformly continuous on  $[0,1]\cup[2,3]$ .
- **4.** (12 points) Define  $f_n:[0,1]\to \mathbf{R}$  by

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} n^2 x - n^3 x^2 & \text{for } 0 \le x \le \frac{1}{n} \\ 0 & \text{for } \frac{1}{n} \le x \le 1. \end{cases}$$

- **a.** Show that  $\lim(f_n(x)) = 0$  for all  $x \in [0,1]$ .
- **b.** Show that  $\lim_{x \to 0} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx \neq 0$ .
- **5.** (12 points) Prove that the sequence  $(f_n)$  defined in problem **4** does not converge uniformly on [0,1] (you may assume the statements **a**, **b** in problem **4** are true).
- **6.**  $(12 \ points)$  Either prove, or give a counterexample to, the following statement: "Suppose f is a continuous function on  $\mathbf{R}$ . Then there exists another function g on  $\mathbf{R}$  such that g'(x) = f(x) for all  $x \in \mathbf{R}$ .
- **7.** (12 points) Let  $F:[0,\infty)\to \mathbf{R}$  be defined by  $F(x)=\int_0^x \sqrt{1+(\sin^2 t)}\ dt$ . Show that F is strictly increasing on  $[0,\infty)$ .
- **8.** (12 points) Let  $f_n(x) = 2^{-nx^2}$  for  $x \in [-1, 1]$ .
  - **a.** Show that  $f_n$  converges pointwise on [-1,1] to a function f(x), and find f(x).
- **b.** Does  $f_n$  converge uniformly on [-1,1]? Prove your answer.