

EXERCISES

- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}$ is a geometric series.
 - Does it converge pointwise in the interval $-1 < x < 1$?
 - Does it converge uniformly in the interval $-1 < x < 1$?
 - Does it converge in the L^2 sense in the interval $-1 < x < 1$?
(Hint: You can compute its partial sums explicitly.)
- Consider any series of functions on any finite interval. Show that if it converges uniformly, then it also converges in the L^2 sense and in the pointwise sense.
- Let γ_n be a sequence of constants tending to ∞ . Let $f_n(x)$ be the sequence of functions defined as follows: $f_n(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$, $f_n(x) = \gamma_n$ in the interval $[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{2})$, let $f_n(x) = -\gamma_n$ in the interval $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{n}]$ and let $f_n(x) = 0$ elsewhere. Show that:
 - $f_n(x) \rightarrow 0$ pointwise.
 - The convergence is not uniform.
 - $f_n(x) \rightarrow 0$ in the L^2 sense if $\gamma_n = n^{1/3}$.
 - $f_n(x)$ does not converge in the L^2 sense if $\gamma_n = n$.
- Let

$$g_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{in the interval } \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{n^2}, \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) & \text{for odd } n \\ 1 & \text{in the interval } \left[\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{n^2}, \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) & \text{for even } n \\ 0 & & \text{for all other } x. \end{cases}$$

Show that $g_n(x) \rightarrow 0$ in the L^2 sense but that $g_n(x)$ does not tend to zero in the pointwise sense.

- Let $\phi(x) = 0$ for $0 < x < 1$ and $\phi(x) = 1$ for $1 < x < 3$.
 - Find the first four nonzero terms of its Fourier cosine series explicitly.
 - For each x ($0 \leq x \leq 3$), what is the sum of this series?
 - Does it converge to $\phi(x)$ in the L^2 sense? Why?
 - Put $x = 0$ to find the sum

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{11} + \dots$$

- Find the sine series of the function $\cos x$ on the interval $(0, \pi)$. For each x satisfying $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$, what is the sum of the series?
- Let

$$\phi(x) = \begin{cases} -1 - x & \text{for } -1 < x < 0 \\ +1 - x & \text{for } 0 < x < 1. \end{cases}$$