

Exercise 8.1 : Let $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ be an interval and $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of functions from I to \mathbb{R} . Suppose that f_n converges pointwise to a function f .

- (1) Suppose that every function f_n is convex, show that f is convex.
- (2) Suppose that every function f_n is non-decreasing, show that f is non-decreasing.
- (3) Suppose that every function f_n is strictly increasing, is f necessarily strictly increasing?
- (4) Suppose that every function f_n is periodic with period T , show that f is periodic with period T .

Exercise 8.2 : Consider the sequence of functions $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ defined as below,

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad f_n(x) = \sin\left(x + \frac{1}{n}\right).$$

Show that $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ converges uniformly on \mathbb{R} .

Exercise 8.3 : For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define the function u_n on \mathbb{R}_+ as below,

$$\forall x \geq 0, \quad u_n(x) = \frac{x}{n^2 + x^2}.$$

- (1) Show that the series $\sum_{n \geq 1} u_n$ converges pointwise on \mathbb{R}_+ .
- (2) Show that the series $\sum_{n \geq 1} u_n$ converges uniformly on $[0, A]$ for any $A > 0$.
- (3) Show that for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{n}{n^2 + k^2} \geq \frac{1}{5}.$$

- (4) Deduce that the series $\sum_{n \geq 1} u_n$ does not converge uniformly on \mathbb{R}_+ .

習題 8.1 : 令 $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 為區間，以及 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 為由 I 映射至 \mathbb{R} 的函數序列。我們假設 f_n 逐點收斂到函數 f 。

- (1) 假設每個函數 f_n 都是凸函數，證明 f 是凸函數。
- (2) 假設每個函數 f_n 都是非遞減的，證明 f 是非遞減的。
- (3) 假設每個函數 f_n 都是嚴格遞增的， f 一定會是嚴格遞增的嗎？
- (4) 假設每個函數 f_n 都是有週期性的，且週期為 T ，證明 f 也是有週期性的，且週期為 T 。

習題 8.2 : 考慮函數序列 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 定義如下：

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad f_n(x) = \sin\left(x + \frac{1}{n}\right).$$

證明 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 會在 \mathbb{R} 上uniformly 收斂。

習題 8.3 : 對於 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ，定義在 \mathbb{R}_+ 上的函數 u_n 如下：

$$\forall x \geq 0, \quad u_n(x) = \frac{x}{n^2 + x^2}.$$

- (1) 證明級數 $\sum_{n \geq 1} u_n$ 會在 \mathbb{R}_+ 上逐點收斂。
- (2) 證明對於任意 $A > 0$ ，級數 $\sum_{n \geq 1} u_n$ 會在 $[0, A]$ 上uniformly 收斂。
- (3) 證明對於每個 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ，我們有

$$\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{n}{n^2 + k^2} \geq \frac{1}{5}.$$

- (4) 推得級數 $\sum_{n \geq 1} u_n$ 不會在 \mathbb{R}_+ 上uniformly 收斂。

Exercise 8.4 :

- (1) Let us consider a sequence of functions $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ defined on \mathbb{R}_+ as follows,

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \geq 0, \quad f_n(x) = \begin{cases} \left(1 - \frac{x}{n}\right)^n & \text{if } x \in [0, n], \\ 0 & \text{if } x > n. \end{cases}$$

Show that $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ converges uniformly to $f : x \mapsto e^{-x}$ on \mathbb{R}_+ .

- (2) Consider another sequence of functions $(g_n)_{n \geq 1}$ defined on \mathbb{C} as follows,

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall z \in \mathbb{C}, \quad g_n(z) = \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right)^n.$$

Show that $(g_n)_{n \geq 1}$ converges uniformly to g on every compact subset of \mathbb{C} .

Exercise 8.5 : For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define $u_n : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as below,

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+, \quad u_n(x) = \frac{x}{n^2 + x^2}.$$

- (1) Show that the series of functions $\sum u_n$ converges pointwise on \mathbb{R}_+ , but does not converge uniformly on \mathbb{R}_+ .
 (2) Show that the series of functions $\sum (-1)^n u_n$ converges uniformly on \mathbb{R}_+ but does not converge normally on \mathbb{R}_+ .

Exercise 8.6 : Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function and $(P_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of polynomials that converges uniformly to f on \mathbb{R} .

- (1) Show that there exists $N \geq 1$ such that

$$\forall n \geq N, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad |P_n(x) - f(x)| \leq 1.$$

- (2) When $n \geq N$, what can we say about the polynomial $P_n - P_N$?
 (3) Deduce that f is a polynomial function.

習題 8.4 :

- (1) 讓我們考慮定義在 \mathbb{R}_+ 上的函數序列 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 如下：

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \geq 0, \quad f_n(x) = \begin{cases} \left(1 - \frac{x}{n}\right)^n & \text{若 } x \in [0, n], \\ 0 & \text{若 } x > n. \end{cases}$$

證明 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 會在 \mathbb{R}_+ 上uniform 收斂到 $f : x \mapsto e^{-x}$ 。

- (2) 考慮另外一個定義在 \mathbb{C} 上的函數序列 $(g_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 如下：

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall z \in \mathbb{C}, \quad g_n(z) = \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right)^n.$$

證明 $(g_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 會在每個 \mathbb{C} 的緊緻子集合上uniform 收斂到 g 。

習題 8.5 : 對於 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 定義 $u_n : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 如下：

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+, \quad u_n(x) = \frac{x}{n^2 + x^2}.$$

- (1) 證明函數級數 $\sum u_n$ 會在 \mathbb{R}_+ 上逐點收斂，但不會uniform 收斂。
 (2) 證明函數級數 $\sum (-1)^n u_n$ 會在 \mathbb{R}_+ 上逐點收斂，但不會uniform 收斂。

習題 8.6 : 令 $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 為函數，以及 $(P_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 為會在 \mathbb{R} 上uniform 收斂到 f 的多項式序列。

- (1) 證明存在 $N \geq 1$ 滿足

$$\forall n \geq N, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad |P_n(x) - f(x)| \leq 1.$$

- (2) 當 $n \geq N$ ，我們可以對多項式 $P_n - P_N$ 說些什麼？

- (3) 推得 f 是個多項式函數。

Exercise 8.7 : Let $I = [a, b]$ be a segment and $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of (not necessarily continuous) functions from I to \mathbb{R} . Suppose that

- (i) for each $n \geq 1$, the function f_n is increasing on I ;
- (ii) the sequence $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ converges pointwise to a continuous function $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

- (1) Show that f is increasing on I .
- (2) Let us fix $\varepsilon > 0$. Show that we can find a partition $P = (x_k)_{0 \leq k \leq m} \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$ such that

$$\forall k = 0, \dots, m-1, \quad |f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k)| \leq \varepsilon.$$

- (3) Show that there exists $N \geq 1$ such that

$$\forall n \geq N, \forall k = 0, \dots, m, \quad |f(x_k) - f_n(x_k)| \leq \varepsilon.$$

- (4) Deduce that for all $n \geq N$ and $x \in [a, b]$, we have $|f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq 2\varepsilon$, and conclude that $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ converges to f uniformly.

Exercise 8.8 :

- (1) Let $I = [a, b] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ be a segment, $(W, \|\cdot\|)$ be a normed vector space, and $K > 0$. Consider a sequence of functions $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ from I to W that are K -Lipschitz continuous. Show that if $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ converges pointwise to f , then the convergence is uniform.
- (2) Let $I = (a, b) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ be an interval and $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of convex functions from I to \mathbb{R} that converges pointwise to f . We want to show that this convergence is uniform on every segment of I .

- (a) Let $c, d \in I$ such that $[c, d] \subseteq (a, b)$. Consider $p \in (a, c)$ and $q \in (d, b)$. Show that the following two sequences

$$\left(\frac{f_n(p) - f_n(c)}{p - c} \right)_{n \geq 1}, \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{f_n(d) - f_n(q)}{d - q} \right)_{n \geq 1}$$

are convergent, so bounded.

- (b) Let $K > 0$ be a constant that is an upper bound of the absolute value of the terms of the above two sequences. Show that $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is a sequence of K -Lipschitz continuous functions on $[c, d]$.
- (c) Conclude that $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ converges uniformly to f on $[c, d]$.
- (d) Is it true that $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ converges to f uniformly on (a, b) in general?

習題 8.7 : 令 $I = [a, b]$ 為線段且 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 為由 I 映射至 \mathbb{R} (未必連續) 的函數序列。假設

- (i) 對於每個 $n \geq 1$, 函數 f_n 在 I 上是遞增的；
 - (ii) 序列 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 會逐點收斂到連續函數 $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 。
- (1) 證明 f 在 I 上是遞增的。
 - (2) 讓我們固定 $\varepsilon > 0$ 。證明我們可以找到分割 $P = (x_k)_{0 \leq k \leq m} \in \mathcal{P}([a, b])$ 使得
- $$\forall k = 0, \dots, m-1, \quad |f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k)| \leq \varepsilon.$$
- (3) 證明存在 $N \geq 1$ 使得
- $$\forall n \geq N, \forall k = 0, \dots, m, \quad |f(x_k) - f_n(x_k)| \leq \varepsilon.$$
- (4) 推得對於所有 $n \geq N$ 以及 $x \in [a, b]$, 我們有 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq 2\varepsilon$, 並總結 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 會均勻收斂到 f 。

習題 8.8 :

- (1) 令 $I = [a, b] \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 為線段, $(W, \|\cdot\|)$ 為賦範向量空間, 以及 $K > 0$ 。考慮由 I 映射至 W , 且為 K -Lipschitz 連續的函數序列 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 。證明如果 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 逐點收斂至 f , 那麼這個收斂是均勻的。
- (2) 令 $I = (a, b) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 為區間, 以及 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 為由 I 映射至 \mathbb{R} 的凸函數序列, 且會逐點收斂至 f 。我們想要證明這個收斂在每個 I 的線段上是均勻的。
 - (a) 令 $c, d \in I$ 滿足 $[c, d] \subseteq (a, b)$ 。考慮 $p \in (a, c)$ 以及 $q \in (d, b)$ 。證明下列兩個序列

$$\left(\frac{f_n(p) - f_n(c)}{p - c} \right)_{n \geq 1}, \quad \text{以及} \quad \left(\frac{f_n(d) - f_n(q)}{d - q} \right)_{n \geq 1}$$
 會收斂, 所以有界。
 - (b) 令 $K > 0$ 為常數, 假設他是上面兩個序列各項絕對值的一個上界。證明 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 在 $[c, d]$ 上是個 K -Lipschitz 連續的函數序列。
 - (c) 總結 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 會在 $[c, d]$ 上均勻收斂到 f 。
 - (d) 一般來說, $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 是會在 (a, b) 上均勻收斂到 f 的嗎?

Exercise 8.9 (Cantor–Lebesgue function) : We recall the subsets $(C_n)_{n \geq 0}$ defined in Exercise 2.21,

$$C_0 = [0, 1], \quad C_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}C_n \cup (\frac{1}{3}C_n + \frac{2}{3}), \quad \forall n \geq 0,$$

and their intersection $\mathcal{C} := \bigcap_{n \geq 0} C_n$ called the Cantor set. For $n \geq 1$, we also define $I_n := [0, 1] \setminus C_n$, which is an open subset of \mathbb{R} . Let us define a sequence of functions $(f_n)_{n \geq 0}$ by induction,

$$\forall x \in [0, 1], \quad f_0(x) = x, \quad \text{and} \quad f_{n+1}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}f_n(3x) & \text{if } x \in [0, \frac{1}{3}], \\ \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } x \in [\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}], \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}f_n(3x - 2) & \text{if } x \in [\frac{2}{3}, 1]. \end{cases}$$

- (1) Represent graphically the functions f_0 , f_1 , and f_2 .
- (2) Show that $\|f_{n+2} - f_{n+1}\|_\infty = \frac{1}{2} \|f_{n+1} - f_n\|_\infty$ for every $n \geq 0$.
- (3) Deduce that the sequence of functions $(f_n)_{n \geq 0}$ converges pointwise to a limit function f , which is continuous.
- (4) For any fixed integers $m \leq n$, show that f_n is a constant function on every open subinterval of I_m .
- (5) Deduce that $f'(x) = 0$ for every $x \in [0, 1] \setminus \mathcal{C}$.

The limit function f is called the *Cantor–Lebesgue function*. It is a non-zero function that has zero derivative on $[0, 1]$ except for the measure zero set \mathcal{C} . Therefore, the function f does not satisfy the first fundamental theorem of calculus.

Exercise 8.10 : Consider the sequence of functions $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ defined as below,

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], \quad f_n(x) = (\cos x)^n \cdot \sin x.$$

- (1) Show that $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ converges uniformly to the zero function. Hint: see below¹.
- (2) For $n \geq 1$, define $g_n = (n+1)f_n$.
 - (a) Show that for any $\delta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, the sequence of functions $(g_n)_{n \geq 1}$ converges uniformly to the zero function on $[\delta, \frac{\pi}{2}]$.
 - (b) Find the limit of the following sequence

$$\left(\int_0^{\pi/2} g_n(t) dt \right)_{n \geq 1},$$

and deduce that $(g_n)_{n \geq 1}$ does not converge uniformly on $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$.

習題 8.9 【Cantor–Lebesgue 函數】：我們回顧在習題 2.21 中定義的子集合 $(C_n)_{n \geq 0}$ ：

$$C_0 = [0, 1], \quad C_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}C_n \cup (\frac{1}{3}C_n + \frac{2}{3}), \quad \forall n \geq 0,$$

以及他們的交集 $\mathcal{C} := \bigcap_{n \geq 0} C_n$ 稱作 Cantor 集合。對於 $n \geq 1$ ，我們也定義 $I_n := [0, 1] \setminus C_n$ ，這會是個在 \mathbb{R} 中的開子集合。讓我們以遞迴的方式來定義函數序列 $(f_n)_{n \geq 0}$ ：

$$\forall x \in [0, 1], \quad f_0(x) = x, \quad \text{以及} \quad f_{n+1}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}f_n(3x) & \text{若 } x \in [0, \frac{1}{3}], \\ \frac{1}{2} & \text{若 } x \in [\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}], \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}f_n(3x - 2) & \text{若 } x \in [\frac{2}{3}, 1]. \end{cases}$$

- (1) 對函數 f_0 、 f_1 還有 f_2 作圖。
- (2) 證明對於每個 $n \geq 0$ ，我們有 $\|f_{n+2} - f_{n+1}\|_\infty = \frac{1}{2} \|f_{n+1} - f_n\|_\infty$ 。
- (3) 推得函數序列 $(f_n)_{n \geq 0}$ 會逐點收斂到連續的極限函數 f 。
- (4) 對於任意固定的整數 $m \leq n$ ，證明 f_n 在任何 I_m 的開子區間上都是常數函數。
- (5) 推得對於每個 $x \in [0, 1] \setminus \mathcal{C}$ ，我們有 $f'(x) = 0$ 。

極限函數 f 稱作 *Cantor–Lebesgue 函數*。這是個非零函數，在 $[0, 1]$ 上除了測度為零的集合 \mathcal{C} 之外，微分都是零。因此，函數 f 不會滿足微積分第一基本定理。

習題 8.10 : 考慮函數序列 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 定義如下：

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], \quad f_n(x) = (\cos x)^n \cdot \sin x.$$

- (1) 證明 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 會均勻收斂到零函數。提示：如下¹。
- (2) 對於 $n \geq 1$ ，定義 $g_n = (n+1)f_n$.
 - (a) 證明對於任意 $\delta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ，函數序列 $(g_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 會在 $[\delta, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上均勻收斂到零函數。
 - (b) 求下列序列的極限：

$$\left(\int_0^{\pi/2} g_n(t) dt \right)_{n \geq 1},$$

並推得 $(g_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 不會在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上均勻收斂。

¹Look at the behavior around 0 and away from 0 separately.

¹分別檢查函數在 0 附近還有在 0 以外的行為。

Exercise 8.11 : Let $\sum_{n \geq 1} a_n$ and $\sum_{n \geq 1} b_n$ be two absolutely convergent series in \mathbb{R} , and $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

- (1) Show that the following function f is well defined on \mathbb{R} ,

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = c + \sum_{n \geq 1} (a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx)).$$

- (2) Show that the function f is continuous on \mathbb{R} .

- (3) If, in addition, the series $\sum n a_n$ and $\sum n b_n$ converges absolutely, show that

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad f'(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} n(b_n \cos(nx) - a_n \sin(nx)).$$

- (4) Find the value of $\int_0^{2\pi} f$.

Exercise 8.12 : Let $g : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function, and $(f_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be a sequence of functions on $[0, 1]$ defined as follows,

$$f_0 \equiv 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \forall x \in [0, 1], \quad f_{n+1}(x) = g(x) + \int_0^x f_n(t) dt.$$

- (1) Use an induction to show that for every $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $x \in [0, 1]$, we have

$$|f_{n+1}(x) - f_n(x)| \leq \frac{x^n}{n!} \|g\|_\infty.$$

- (2) Show that $(f_n)_{n \geq 0}$ converges uniformly to a continuous function f satisfying

$$\forall x \in [0, 1], \quad f(x) = g(x) + \int_0^x f(t) dt.$$

Exercise 8.13 : Show that the following function is of class \mathcal{C}^∞ on $\mathbb{R}_+^* := (0, +\infty)$,

$$\forall x > 0, \quad f(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n}{x+n}.$$

Exercise 8.14 : Define the functions $u_n : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as below,

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \geq 0, \quad u_n(x) = \frac{e^{-x\sqrt{n}}}{n^{3/2}}.$$

- (1) Show that the series of functions $S = \sum_{n \geq 1} u_n$ is well defined on \mathbb{R}_+ .
(2) Check that S is continuous and is of class \mathcal{C}^∞ on \mathbb{R}_+ .
(3) Show that S does not have a right derivative at 0. Hint: see below².

習題 8.11 : 令 $\sum_{n \geq 1} a_n$ 以及 $\sum_{n \geq 1} b_n$ 為兩個在 \mathbb{R} 中絕對收斂的級數，以及 $c \in \mathbb{R}$ 。

- (1) 證明下列函數 f 在 \mathbb{R} 上是定義良好的：

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = c + \sum_{n \geq 1} (a_n \cos(nx) + b_n \sin(nx)).$$

- (2) 證明函數 f 在 \mathbb{R} 上連續。

- (3) 如果，我們還假設級數 $\sum n a_n$ 和 $\sum n b_n$ 都會均勻收斂，證明

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad f'(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} n(b_n \cos(nx) - a_n \sin(nx)).$$

- (4) 求 $\int_0^{2\pi} f$ 的值。

習題 8.12 : 令 $g : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 為連續函數，且 $(f_n)_{n \geq 0}$ 為在 $[0, 1]$ 上的函數序列，定義如下：

$$f_0 \equiv 0, \quad \text{以及} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \forall x \in [0, 1], \quad f_{n+1}(x) = g(x) + \int_0^x f_n(t) dt.$$

- (1) 使用歸納法來證明對於每個 $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ 以及 $x \in [0, 1]$ ，我們有

$$|f_{n+1}(x) - f_n(x)| \leq \frac{x^n}{n!} \|g\|_\infty.$$

- (2) 證明 $(f_n)_{n \geq 0}$ 會均勻收斂至一個連續函數。我們將極限函數記作 f ，證明他會滿足

$$\forall x \in [0, 1], \quad f(x) = g(x) + \int_0^x f(t) dt.$$

習題 8.13 : 證明下列函數在 $\mathbb{R}_+^* := (0, +\infty)$ 上會是 \mathcal{C}^∞ 類的：

$$\forall x > 0, \quad f(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n}{x+n}.$$

習題 8.14 : 定義函數 $u_n : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 如下：

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \geq 0, \quad u_n(x) = \frac{e^{-x\sqrt{n}}}{n^{3/2}}.$$

- (1) 證明函數級數 $S = \sum_{n \geq 1} u_n$ 在 \mathbb{R}_+ 上是定義良好的。
(2) 檢查 S 在 \mathbb{R}_+ 上是連續的，且是 \mathcal{C}^∞ 類的。
(3) 證明 S 在 0 點的右微分不存在。提示：如下²。

²Show that the limit $\frac{S(x)-S(0)}{x}$ does not exist when $x \rightarrow 0+$.

²證明 $\frac{S(x)-S(0)}{x}$ 當 $x \rightarrow 0+$ 時的極限不存在。

Exercise 8.15 :

- (1) Check that the following function is well defined,

$$\forall x > 0, \quad f(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{1 + n^2 x}.$$

- (2) Consider the function

$$u : \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}_+^* \times \mathbb{R}_+ & \rightarrow & \mathbb{R}, \\ (x, t) & \mapsto & \frac{1}{1 + xt^2}. \end{array}$$

(a) Check that for every fixed $x > 0$, the function $t \mapsto u(x, t)$ is integrable on \mathbb{R}_+ .

(b) For every $x > 0$, compute the following integral

$$\int_0^{+\infty} u(x, t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{x}}.$$

(c) Check that for every $x > 0$, we have

$$\left| f(x) - \int_0^{+\infty} u(x, t) dt \right| \leq u(x, 0) = 1.$$

(d) Deduce that when $x \rightarrow 0+$, we have

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{x}} + \mathcal{O}(1).$$

Exercise 8.16 : Let $\sum a_n z^n$ be a power series with radius of convergence $R \in [0, +\infty)$.

- (1) Write R' for the radius of convergence of the power series $\sum a_n z^{2n}$. Determine the relation between R' and R .
- (2) Write R'' for the radius of convergence of the power series $\sum a_{2n} z^n$. Determine the relation between R' and R .

Exercise 8.17 : Find the radius of convergence of the power series $\sum a_n z^n$ for different choices of $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$,

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| (1) $a_n = \cosh(n)$, | (4) $a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^n$, | (7) $a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$, |
| (2) $a_n = \sinh(n)$, | (5) $a_n = e^{\sqrt{n}}$, | (8) $a_n = n^{(-1)^n}$, |
| (3) $a_n = \frac{\cosh(n)}{n}$, | (6) $a_n = n^\alpha, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, | (9) $a_n = \binom{2n}{n}$. |

Exercise 8.18 :

- (1) Let $\sum a_n z^n$ be a power series with radius of convergence $R > 0$. Show that the radius of convergence of $\sum \frac{a_n}{n!} z^n$ is $+\infty$.
- (2) Suppose that the power series $\sum \frac{a_n}{n!} z^n$ has radius of convergence $R < +\infty$. What can we say

習題 8.15 :

- (1) 檢查下列函數是定義良好的：

$$\forall x > 0, \quad f(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{1 + n^2 x}.$$

(2) 考慮函數

$$u : \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{R}_+^* \times \mathbb{R}_+ & \rightarrow & \mathbb{R}, \\ (x, t) & \mapsto & \frac{1}{1 + xt^2}. \end{array}$$

(a) 檢查對於每個固定的 $x > 0$, 函數 $t \mapsto u(x, t)$ 在 \mathbb{R}_+ 上是可積的。

(b) 對於每個 $x > 0$, 計算下列積分：

$$\int_0^{+\infty} u(x, t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{x}}.$$

(c) 檢查對於每個 $x > 0$, 我們有

$$\left| f(x) - \int_0^{+\infty} u(x, t) dt \right| \leq u(x, 0) = 1.$$

(d) 推得當 $x \rightarrow 0+$ 時, 我們有

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{x}} + \mathcal{O}(1).$$

習題 8.16 : 令 $\sum a_n z^n$ 為收斂半徑為 $R \in [0, +\infty)$ 的冪級數。

(1) 把冪級數 $\sum a_n z^{2n}$ 的收斂半徑記作 R' 。求 R' 和 R 之間的關係式。

(2) 把冪級數 $\sum a_{2n} z^n$ 的收斂半徑記作 R'' 。求 R'' 和 R 之間的關係式。

習題 8.17 : 在下面不同 $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 的選擇中, 求冪級數 $\sum a_n z^n$ 的收斂半徑：

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| (1) $a_n = \cosh(n)$, | (4) $a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)^n$, | (7) $a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$, |
| (2) $a_n = \sinh(n)$, | (5) $a_n = e^{\sqrt{n}}$, | (8) $a_n = n^{(-1)^n}$, |
| (3) $a_n = \frac{\cosh(n)}{n}$, | (6) $a_n = n^\alpha, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, | (9) $a_n = \binom{2n}{n}$. |

習題 8.18 :

(1) 令 $\sum a_n z^n$ 為冪級數, 其收斂半徑為 $R > 0$ 。證明 $\sum \frac{a_n}{n!} z^n$ 的收斂半徑為 $+\infty$ 。

(2) 假設 $\sum \frac{a_n}{n!} z^n$ 的收斂半徑為 $R < +\infty$ 。我們可以對 $\sum a_n z^n$ 的收斂半徑說些什麼？

about the radius of convergence of $\sum a_n z^n$?

Exercise 8.19 : Let $\sum a_n z^n$ and $\sum b_n z^n$ be two power series with radius of convergence R_1 and R_2 . Consider the power series $\sum a_n b_n z^n$ and denote its radius of convergence by R .

- (1) Show that $R \geq R_1 R_2$.
- (2) Find an example for which we have $R > R_1 R_2$.

Exercise 8.20 : Let $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of nonzero complex numbers such that

$$\frac{|a_{n+2}|}{|a_n|} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 2.$$

Show that the radius of convergence of the power series $\sum a_n z^n$ is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

Exercise 8.21 : Let $\sum a_n z^n$ be a power series with radius of convergence R . Let $S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k$ be the partial sums of $\sum a_n$. Denote the radius of convergence of $\sum S_n z^n$ by r .

- (1) Show that $r \leq R$.
- (2) Show that $\min\{1, R\} \leq r$. Hint: see below³.

Exercise 8.22 : Find the radius of convergence and explicit the sum of each of the following power series,

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) $\sum_{n \geq 0} n^2 z^n$, | (4) $\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{z^n}{n!} \cos(n\theta)$, $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, |
| (2) $\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{z^n}{2n+1}$, | (5) $\sum_{n \geq 0} n^{(-1)^n} z^n$, |
| (3) $\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{z^n}{n(n+2)}$, | (6) $\sum_{n \geq 1} \left(1 + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right) z^n$. |

Exercise 8.23 :

- (1) Justify why we may rewrite the following function as a power series,

$$\forall z \in D(0, 1), \quad \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n \geq 0} z^n.$$

- (2) (a) Use (1) and apply a theorem carefully to justify that we have the following power series,

$$\forall x \in (-1, 1), \quad \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+1} = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n.$$

³The power series $\sum S_n z^n$ can be seen as the Cauchy product between $\sum a_n z^n$ and a specific power series that you need to choose.

習題 8.19 : 令 $\sum a_n z^n$ 和 $\sum b_n z^n$ 為冪級數，他們的收斂半徑分別記作 R_1 和 R_2 。考慮冪級數 $\sum a_n b_n z^n$ 並把他的收斂半徑記作 R 。

- (1) 證明 $R \geq R_1 R_2$ 。
- (2) 請給出一個例子，使得我們有 $R > R_1 R_2$ 。

習題 8.20 : 令 $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 為非零複數所構成的序列，滿足：

$$\frac{|a_{n+2}|}{|a_n|} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 2.$$

證明冪級數 $\sum a_n z^n$ 的收斂半徑為 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 。

習題 8.21 : 令 $\sum a_n z^n$ 為冪級數，把他的收斂半徑記作 R 。令 $S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k$ 為 $\sum a_n$ 的部份和。我們把 $\sum S_n z^n$ 的收斂半徑記作 r 。

- (1) 證明 $r \leq R$ 。
- (2) 證明 $\min\{1, R\} \leq r$ 。提示：如下³。

習題 8.22 : 求下列每個冪級數的收斂半徑，以及明確寫下他的和：

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) $\sum_{n \geq 0} n^2 z^n$, | (4) $\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{z^n}{n!} \cos(n\theta)$, $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, |
| (2) $\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{z^n}{2n+1}$, | (5) $\sum_{n \geq 0} n^{(-1)^n} z^n$, |
| (3) $\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{z^n}{n(n+2)}$, | (6) $\sum_{n \geq 1} \left(1 + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right) z^n$. |

習題 8.23 :

- (1) 解釋為什麼我們可以把下面這個函數寫成冪級數：

$$\forall z \in D(0, 1), \quad \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n \geq 0} z^n.$$

- (2) (a) 使用 (1) 以及一個定理，來嚴謹解釋為什麼我們會有下面這個冪級數：

$$\forall x \in (-1, 1), \quad \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+1} = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x^n.$$

³我們可以把冪級數 $\sum S_n z^n$ 看成是 $\sum a_n z^n$ 和你特別選定的一個冪級數所構成的柯西積。

(b) Use (2a) and apply a theorem carefully to justify that we have

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} = \ln 2.$$

(3) (a) Use (1) to deduce that

$$\forall x \in (-1, 1), \quad \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n x^{2n}.$$

(b) Then, show that

$$\forall x \in (-1, 1), \quad \arctan(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}.$$

(4) Use (3b) to show that

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \arctan(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(5) Mimic the previous questions to show that

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n+1} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \right).$$

Exercise 8.24 : Let $f(x) = \sum a_n x^n$ be a real-valued power series with radius of convergence $R > 0$. We say that f is an even function if $f(x) = f(-x)$ for all $x \in (-R, R)$. Show that f is an even function if and only if $a_{2k+1} = 0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

Exercise 8.25 : Let f be a real-valued power series with radius of convergence $R > 0$. Suppose that there exists $r \in (0, R)$ such that $f(x) = 0$ for $x \in (-r, r)$. Show that $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in (-R, R)$.

Exercise 8.26 : Let $f(z) = \sum a_n z^n$ be a power series with radius of convergence $R = +\infty$. Suppose that f is bounded on \mathbb{C} . Show that f is a constant function on \mathbb{C} . Hint: see below⁴.

Exercise 8.27 : Expand the following functions into power series around $x = 0$. Do not forget to write down the radius of convergence of each of the power series.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) $\ln(a+x)$, $a > 0$, | (3) $\frac{1}{a-x}$, $a \neq 0$, | (3) $\frac{1}{a-x}$, $a \neq 0$, |
| (2) $\ln(1+2x^2)$, | (4) $\sin(x)$. | (4) $\sin(x)$. |

(b) 使用 (2a) 以及一個定理，來嚴謹解釋：

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} = \ln 2.$$

(3) (a) 使用 (1) 來推得：

$$\forall x \in (-1, 1), \quad \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n x^{2n}.$$

(b) 接著，證明：

$$\forall x \in (-1, 1), \quad \arctan(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}.$$

(4) 使用 (3b) 來證明：

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \arctan(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(5) 模仿前面的小題來證明：

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n+1} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \right).$$

習題 8.24 : 令 $f(x) = \sum a_n x^n$ 為取值實數的冪級數，收斂半徑為 $R > 0$ 。如果對於所有 $x \in (-R, R)$ ，我們有 $f(x) = f(-x)$ ，則我們說 f 是個偶函數。證明若且唯若對於所有 $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ ，我們有 $a_{2k+1} = 0$ ，則 f 是個偶函數。

習題 8.25 : 令 $f(x) = \sum a_n x^n$ 為取值實數的冪級數，收斂半徑為 $R > 0$ 。假設存在 $r \in (0, R)$ 使得對於 $x \in (-r, r)$ ，我們有 $f(x) = 0$ 。證明對於所有 $x \in (-R, R)$ ，我們有 $f(x) = 0$ 。

習題 8.26 : 令 $f(z) = \sum a_n z^n$ 為冪級數，收斂半徑為 $R = +\infty$ 。假設 f 在 \mathbb{C} 上是有界的。證明 f 在 \mathbb{C} 上是個常數函數。提示：如下⁴。

習題 8.27 : 把下列函數在 $x = 0$ 附近展開成冪級數。不要忘記寫下每個冪級數的收斂半徑。

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) $\ln(a+x)$, $a > 0$, | (3) $\frac{1}{a-x}$, $a \neq 0$, |
| (2) $\ln(1+2x^2)$, | (4) $\sin(x)$. |

⁴Use the Cauchy's formula in Theorem 8.3.26.

⁴使用定理 8.3.26 中的柯西公式。

Exercise 8.28 : Let $(c_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be a real sequence defined by $c_0 = 1$ and the following recurrence formula,

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \quad c_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^n c_k c_{n-k}.$$

- (1) Suppose that the power series $\sum c_n z^n$ has radius of convergence $R > 0$ and denote the series by $f(z)$. Show that

$$\forall z \in D(0, R), \quad z f(z)^2 = f(z) - 1, \quad \text{and} \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{2z}(1 - \sqrt{1 - 4z}).$$

- (2) Show that the function $z \mapsto \frac{1}{2z}(1 - \sqrt{1 - 4z})$ can be extended to 0 by continuity, and can be written as a power series around 0. Find the corresponding power series and its radius of convergence.

- (3) Deduce that

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \quad c_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}.$$

Exercise 8.29 : We want to study the following function around 0,

$$f : x \mapsto \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} \sin(tx) dt.$$

- (1) (a) For $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, show that

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{2k+1} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{k!}{2}.$$

- (b) Find an expansion in power series of f around 0 by integrating term by term. Do not forget to justify why you can proceed this way.

- (2) Find a differential equation satisfied by f . Apply the method in Example 8.3.35 to determine an expansion in power series of f around 0.

Exercise 8.30 : Let (K, d) be a compact metric space and $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{C}(K, \mathbb{R})$ is a subset. Show that if \mathcal{F} is equicontinuous, then $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ is also equicontinuous.

習題 8.28 : 令 $(c_n)_{n \geq 0}$ 為實數序列，由 $c_0 = 1$ 以及下面這個遞迴式所定義：

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \quad c_{n+1} = \sum_{k=0}^n c_k c_{n-k}.$$

- (1) 假設冪級數 $\sum c_n z^n$ 的收斂半徑滿足 $R > 0$ ，我們把這個級數記作 $f(z)$ 。證明

$$\forall z \in D(0, R), \quad z f(z)^2 = f(z) - 1, \quad \text{以及} \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{2z}(1 - \sqrt{1 - 4z}).$$

- (2) 證明函數 $z \mapsto \frac{1}{2z}(1 - \sqrt{1 - 4z})$ 可以藉由連續性拓延到 0 點，而且在 0 附近可以被寫成冪級數。求所對應的冪級數以及他的收斂半徑。

- (3) 推得

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \quad c_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}.$$

習題 8.29 : 我們想要討論下列函數在 0 附近的行為：

$$f : x \mapsto \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} \sin(tx) dt.$$

- (1) (a) 對於 $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ ，證明

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{2k+1} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{k!}{2}.$$

- (b) 透過對每項積分，求 f 在 0 附近的冪級數展開。不要忘記解釋為什麼可以這樣做。

- (2) 找到一個 f 可以滿足的微分方程式。使用範例 8.3.35 中的方法來求 f 在 0 附近的冪級數展開。

習題 8.30 : 令 (K, d) 為緊緻賦距空間以及 $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{C}(K, \mathbb{R})$ 為子集合。證明如果 \mathcal{F} 是等度連續的，那麼 $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ 也是等度連續的。

Exercise 8.31 : Let (K, d) be a compact metric space and $\mathcal{C}(K, \mathbb{R})$ be equipped with the norm $\|\cdot\|_\infty$. Consider a subset $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{C}(K, \mathbb{R})$.

(1) Suppose that \mathcal{F} is precompact.

- (a) Show that for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $f \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $B(f, \varepsilon) \cap \mathcal{F}$ is infinite.
- (b) Deduce that if $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is a sequence in \mathcal{F} , then we may extract a Cauchy subsequence from $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$.

(2) Suppose that from any sequence $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ in \mathcal{F} , we may extract a Cauchy subsequence.

- (a) Check that $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ is complete.
- (b) Let $(g_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence in $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$. For every $n \geq 1$, check that we may choose $f_n \in \mathcal{F}$ with $\|f_n - g_n\|_\infty \leq 2^{-n}$. Show that $(g_n)_{n \geq 1}$ has a convergent subsequence in $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$.
- (c) Deduce that \mathcal{F} is precompact.

Exercise 8.32 : Define the following function on $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$,

$$\forall x > 0, \quad g(x) = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t}}{t+x} dt.$$

(1) Explain why g is well defined on $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$.

(2) Show that $g(x) \sim \frac{1}{x}$ when $x \rightarrow +\infty$. Hint: see below⁵.

Exercise 8.33 : Use the dominated convergence theorem (Theorem 8.5.5) to show the following convergence,

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{n}} \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{n}\right)^n dt \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt.$$

Then, use Wallis' integrals (Exercise A1.2) to deduce the value of the integral

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt.$$

Hint: see below⁶.

習題 8.31 : 令 (K, d) 為緊緻賦距空間並在 $\mathcal{C}(K, \mathbb{R})$ 上賦予範數 $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ 。考慮子集合 $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{C}(K, \mathbb{R})$ 。

(1) 假設 \mathcal{F} 是預緊緻的。

- (a) 證明對於每個 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 $f \in \mathcal{F}$ 使得 $B(f, \varepsilon) \cap \mathcal{F}$ 是無限的。
- (b) 推得如果 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 是個在 \mathcal{F} 中的序列，那麼我們可以從 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 中萃取出一個柯西子序列。

(2) 假設從任意 \mathcal{F} 中的序列 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ ，我們可以萃取出一個柯西子序列。

- (a) 檢查 $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ 是完備的。
- (b) 令 $(g_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 為在 $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ 中的序列。對於每個 $n \geq 1$ ，檢查我們可以取 $f_n \in \mathcal{F}$ 滿足 $\|f_n - g_n\|_\infty \leq 2^{-n}$ 。證明 $(g_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 在 $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ 中有個收斂的子序列。
- (c) 推得 \mathcal{F} 是預緊緻的。

習題 8.32 : 定義在 $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$ 上的函數如下：

$$\forall x > 0, \quad g(x) = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t}}{t+x} dt.$$

(1) 解釋為什麼 g 在 $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$ 上是定義良好的。

(2) 證明 $g(x) \sim \frac{1}{x}$ 當 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 。提示：如下⁵。

習題 8.33 : 使用控制收斂定理（定理 8.5.5）來證明下列收斂：

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{n}} \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{n}\right)^n dt \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt.$$

再來，使用 Wallis 積分（習題 A1.2）來推得下面積分的值：

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt.$$

提示：如下⁶。

⁵Apply the dominated convergence theorem to the integral defining $xg(x)$.

⁶Consider the sequence of piecewise continuous functions $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ defined by $f_n : t \mapsto (1 - \frac{t^2}{n})^n \mathbb{1}_{[0, \sqrt{n}]}(t)$.

⁵對定義 $xg(x)$ 的積分使用控制收斂定理。

⁶考慮片段連續函數序列 $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 定義做 $f_n : t \mapsto (1 - \frac{t^2}{n})^n \mathbb{1}_{[0, \sqrt{n}]}(t)$ 。

Exercise 8.34 : We define

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad I_n = \int_0^1 \ln(1+t^n) dt.$$

(1) Show that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 0$.

(2) Use the change of variables $t = u^{1/n}$ and the dominated convergence theorem to show that

$$nI_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+u)}{u} du.$$

(3) Deduce that

$$I_n \sim \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+u)}{u} du.$$

Exercise 8.35 : Let

$$\forall x > 0, \quad g(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-t} - e^{-xt}}{t} dt.$$

(1) Show that g is well defined on $(0, +\infty)$.

(2) Show that g is of class \mathcal{C}^1 . Find g' and g .

Exercise 8.36 : Show that for $x > 1$, we have

$$\Gamma(x) \zeta(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{x-1}}{e^t - 1} dt.$$

Exercise 8.37 : Let

$$\forall x \geq 0, \quad g(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2 t^2}}{1+t^2} dt, \quad \text{and} \quad I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du.$$

(1) Show that g is well defined on \mathbb{R}_+ .

(2) Show that g is of class \mathcal{C}^1 and is a solution to the differential equation,

$$y' - 2xy = -2I.$$

(3) Deduce that $I = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$.

習題 8.34 : 我們定義

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad I_n = \int_0^1 \ln(1+t^n) dt.$$

(1) 證明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 0$ 。

(2) 使用變數變換 $t = u^{1/n}$ 以及控制收斂定理來證明

$$nI_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+u)}{u} du.$$

(3) 推得

$$I_n \sim \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+u)}{u} du.$$

習題 8.35 : 令

$$\forall x > 0, \quad g(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-t} - e^{-xt}}{t} dt.$$

(1) 證明 g 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上是定義良好的。

(2) 證明 g 是 \mathcal{C}^1 類的。求 g' 和 g 。

習題 8.36 : 證明對於 $x > 1$ ，我們有

$$\Gamma(x) \zeta(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{x-1}}{e^t - 1} dt.$$

習題 8.37 : 令

$$\forall x \geq 0, \quad g(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x^2 t^2}}{1+t^2} dt, \quad \text{以及} \quad I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du.$$

(1) 證明 g 在 \mathbb{R}_+ 上是定義良好的。

(2) 證明 g 是 \mathcal{C}^1 類的，而且是下面這個微分方程式的解：

$$y' - 2xy = -2I.$$

(3) 推得 $I = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ 。