

Posted: 11/01; due: Friday, 11/07/2014

The problem set is due at the beginning of the class on Friday.

Reading: Chapter 3: pages 75-78, Chapter 4: pages 83-89.

**Problem 1.** Determine whether the series converges or diverges:

- (1)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2n}$ ; *Hint*: “Cancel” terms  $> 1$ .
- (2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1+1/n}}$ ;
- (3)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1-a)(1-\frac{a}{2})(1-\frac{a}{3}) \dots (1-\frac{a}{n})$ ,  $a > 0$ ; *Hint*: Use Raabe’s test, which is Problem 6 from the previous homework.
- (4)  $1 + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(4n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(4n+3)^2} - \frac{1}{2n+2} + \dots$

**Problem 2.** Find the sum of the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}.$$

*Hint*: If you are able to find the sum, it means you have an idea about “telescoping” series.

**Problem 3.** Determine the coefficients  $a_n$  of the power series whose sum is  $(1-z)^{-2}$  for  $|z| < 1$  by squaring  $(1-z)^{-1}$ .

**Problem 4.** Define  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/q & \text{if } x = p/q \text{ (reduced fraction), } x \neq 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \text{ or } x \notin \mathbb{Q}. \end{cases}$$

Show that  $f$  is continuous at 0 and any irrational point, but not continuous at any nonzero rational point.

**Problem 5.** Describe all continuous functions  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow X$ , where  $X$  is a discrete metric space.

**Problem 6.** Let  $S$  be a metric space and  $q \in S$ . Show that the distance function  $d(p, q)$  is a continuous function of  $p$ .

**Problem 7.** Let  $E$  be a nonempty subset of a metric space  $S$ . Define the distance from a point  $p \in S$  to the set  $E$  to be

$$d_E(p) = \inf\{d(p, q) \mid q \in E\}.$$

Prove that  $d_E(p) = 0$  iff  $p \in \overline{E}$ , the closure of  $E$ . Prove that  $d_E$  is a continuous function on  $S$ .

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**Problem 8.** Suppose that  $E$  is a subset of a metric space  $S$  that is not closed. Show that there is a continuous real-valued function on  $E$  that is not bounded.