

## Math 335 Sample Problems

One notebook-sized page of notes (both sides may be used) will be allowed on the final exam. The final will be comprehensive.

1. Prove that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(nx)}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

2. Define a function  $\log_p(x)$  inductively by the formulas  $\log_0(x) = x$ ,  $\log_{p+1}(x) = \log(\log_p(x))$ . Prove by induction that the series

$$\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\log_0(n) \log_1(n) \log_2(n) \dots \log_p(n)}$$

(where  $m$  is large enough for the denominators to be defined as real numbers) diverges for every  $p$ .

3. Suppose that  $a_n > 0$ , that  $a_n$  is decreasing, and that  $\sum_1^\infty a_n$  converges. Is it true that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = 0$ ? If true prove it, if false give a counterexample.

4. Show that the series  $\sum_1^\infty \frac{\sin nx}{\sqrt{n}}$  converges for all  $x$  and uniformly on any interval of the form  $[\delta, 2\pi - \delta]$ , where  $\delta > 0$  is small. Show that the series is not the Fourier series of a Riemann integrable function.

5. Find the solution of  $u_t = 3u_{xx}$ ,  $u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0$ ,  $u(x, 0) = \cos x \sin 5x$ . (This is easier than it looks.)

6. (a) Let  $\sum_0^\infty a_n x^n$  be a series with radius of convergence  $R$ . Substitute  $re^{i\theta}$  for  $x$  and get a new series involving  $e^{in\theta}$ . If  $0 < r < R$  prove that this is a Fourier series (the variable is  $\theta$ ).

- (b) Prove that  $\sum_0^\infty r^{2n} |a_n|^2$  converges for  $0 \leq r < R$ .

7. Compute

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b \sin^2(nx) dx.$$

8. Folland, §8.6: problem 10.
9. Let  $f$  and  $g$  be continuous  $2\pi$ -periodic functions. Define the *convolution* of  $f$  and  $g$  to be the function.  
 $f * g(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x-t)g(t)dt.$
- (a) Prove that  $f * g$  is  $2\pi$ -periodic.
- (b) Prove that  $\widehat{f * g}(n) = \widehat{f}(n)\widehat{g}(n)$ , so the Fourier series of  $f * g$  is  $\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} c_n d_n e^{inx}$ , where  $c_n = \widehat{f}(n)$ ,  $d_n = \widehat{g}(n)$ .
10. (a) Find the cosine series of  $f$  where  
 $f(x) = 0, 0 < x < \pi/2; f(x) = 1, \pi/2 < x < \pi.$
- (b) Prove that the series converges for all  $x$ .
- (c) For which  $x$  does the series converge absolutely?
11. (a) Let  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ . Prove that  $\frac{y}{r^2}$  is harmonic when  $y > 0$ .
- (b) Suppose  $\phi(t)$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$ . Let

$$u(x, y) = \int_a^b \frac{\phi(t)y dt}{(x-t)^2 + y^2}.$$

Prove that  $u$  is harmonic when  $y > 0$ .

12. let  $f$  be  $2\pi$ -periodic, continuous, and piecewise smooth. Let  $m$  be any positive integer and define the function  $f_m$  by the formula  $f_m(x) = f(mx)$ . Prove that  $\widehat{f_m}(n) = \widehat{f}\left(\frac{n}{m}\right)$  if  $m$  divides  $n$  and is 0 otherwise.
13. Determine  $a, b, c$  so that  $f_0(x) = 1, f_1(x) = x + a, f_2(x) = x^2 + bx + c$  is an orthogonal set using the inner product  $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^2 fg$  on  $[0, 2]$ .
14. (Extra Credit) This is a “counterexample” to the Cantor-Lebesgue theorem. Let  $n_j = \frac{j(j+1)}{2}$  so that  $n_j - n_{j-1} = j$ , and consider the series,  $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sin(2^{n_j}x)$ . let  $E = \{2\pi c\}$ , where  $c$  is written in binary notation and is of the form  $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} e_j 2^{-n_j}$ ,  $e_j \in \{0, 1\}$ . Prove that  $\sum \sin(2^{n_j}x)$  converges uniformly and absolutely on  $E$ , but the coefficients don't go to 0.  $E$  is an uncountable set.

15. (Extra, extra credit) Let  $(x)$  be the function with period 1 that equals  $x$  on  $(-1/2, 1/2)$  and equals 0 at  $\pm 1/2$ . Define a function  $f$  as follows

$$f(x) = \sum_1^{\infty} \frac{(nx)}{n^2}.$$

This is an example of Riemann (not published until after his death).

- (a) Prove that the series defining (1) converges uniformly on  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- (b) Prove that  $f$  is continuous except at points of the form  $\frac{2s+1}{2n}$ . Prove that if  $2s+1$  and  $n$  are relatively prime there is a jump discontinuity of size  $\frac{-\pi^2}{8n^2}$  at  $\frac{2s+1}{2n}$ .
- (c) Prove that  $f$  is Riemann integrable on each compact subinterval of  $\mathbb{R}$ .
16. There may be problems from the text, statements of theorems from the text, problems from previous review sets, or examples from class on the exam.