

BEGIN AT 12.10

WHAT HAPPENS FOR COUNTABLE FAMILIES OF
OF FUNCTIONS $f_n: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, THAT IS

SEQUENCES OF FUNCTIONS $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$???

TWO TYPES OF CONVERGENCE

$(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, $f_n: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

1) (POINTWISE CONV)

$(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ IS POINTWISE CONV TO $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

IF AND ONLY IF

$$(*) \quad \forall x \in A \left(\forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+ \exists \nu_{x, \varepsilon} \in \mathbb{N} \text{ SUCH THAT} \right. \\ \left. \underbrace{|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon \quad \forall n > \nu_{x, \varepsilon}} \right)$$

$$\Downarrow \\ \forall x \in A \left(\underbrace{f_n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x)} \right)$$

2) (UNIFORM CONVERGENCE)

$(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ IS UNIF. CONVERGENT TO $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

IF AND ONLY IF

$$(*) \quad \forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+ \exists \nu_{\varepsilon} \in \mathbb{N} \text{ S.T.}$$

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon \quad \forall n > \nu_{\varepsilon} \quad \forall x \in A \quad !!!$$

$$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{UNIF}} \rightarrow f \implies f \xrightarrow{\text{P.W.}} f$$

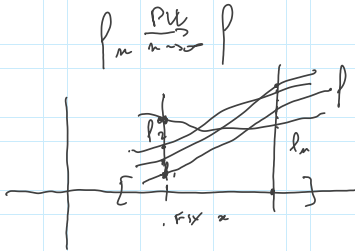
$$|m \quad n \rightarrow \infty \quad | \quad |m \quad n \rightarrow \infty \quad |$$

$\leftarrow \right)$
 $???$
 \dots

IN PLAIN WORDS FOR SEQUENCES OF FUNCTIONS

$$f_n : A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} :$$

P.W. CONV "VERTICAL INTERPRETATION"



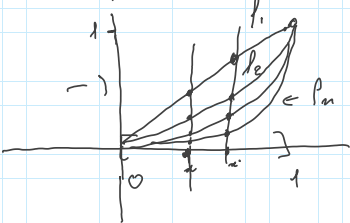
$$f_n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) \text{ in } \mathbb{R} !!$$

CONCRETE VERY USEFUL EXAMPLE

$$\text{LET } f_n : [0, 1] \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$\text{s.t. } f_n(x) = x^n$$

SO



$$\begin{aligned}
 f_1(x) &= x \\
 f_2(x) &= x^2 \\
 &\vdots \\
 f_n(x) &= x^n \\
 &\vdots
 \end{aligned}$$

IS $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+}$ P.W. CONV? TO WHICH FCT?

YES

TO WIT: IF $0 \leq x < 1$

$$(f_n(x))_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+} = (x^n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \text{SINCE } 0 \leq x < 1$$

AND IF $x = 1$

$$(f_n(x) = 1^n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \quad !!!$$

$$f_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f \quad \text{WHERE } f(x) \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

FROM THIS WE HAVE :

$$\left\{ p_n \right\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}, p_n : [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, p_n(x) = x^n \text{ POLYNOMIALS}$$

\Downarrow
 (+) } CONTINUOUS
 +
 LIMITED ON $[0,1]$

BUT, WE DISCOVERED THAT

$$p_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f \quad \text{WHERE}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

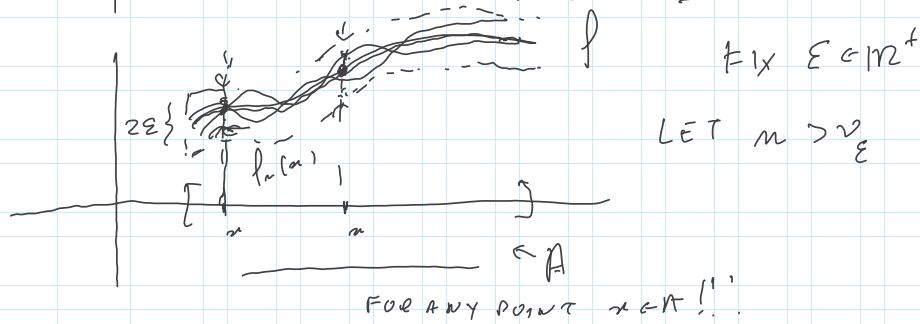
HENCE, f IS DISCONTINUOUS AT $x=1$!!!

INTERPRETATION OF UNIFORM CONVERGENCE "HORIZONTAL"

RECALL $p_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f \stackrel{\text{DEF}}{\iff}$

$$\forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+ \exists \nu_\epsilon \in \mathbb{N} \text{ S.T.}$$

$$|p_n(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon \quad \forall n > \nu_\epsilon, \forall x \in A \quad \text{!!!}$$



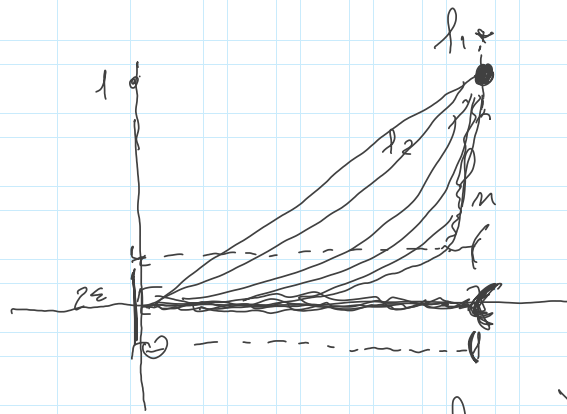
AS AN APP2 IS IT TRUE THAT

$$f(x) = x \quad \text{FOR } x \in [0,1]$$

$|n(x)| \leq x, x \in [0, 1]$

IS SUCH THAT

$f_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{UNIF}} f$???



where $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x = 1 \end{cases}$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x = 1 \end{cases}$

FIX $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+$

SO OUR $f_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{UNIF}} f$

BUT $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ f_n LIMITED CONTINUOUS

$f_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{UNIF}} f$

$\implies f \xrightarrow[\text{LIMITED}]{\text{CONT}} \text{!!!}$