

# Math 25b Homework 6

Due Wednesday 15th March 2006.

Half of this problem set will be graded by Alison and half by Ivan. Please turn in problems from Section 1 separately from the problems in Section 2. Remember to staple each bundle of solutions and also to put your name on each!

## 1 Alison's problems

- (1) Problem 7 on page 166 of Rudin.
- (2) Problem 11 on page 167 of Rudin.
- (3) Problem 13 on page 167 of Rudin.
- (4) Problem 15 on page 168 of Rudin.

## 2 Ivan's problems

- (1) Problem 16 on page 168 of Rudin.
- (2) Problem 19 on page 168 of Rudin.
- (3) Problem 24 on page 170 of Rudin.
- (4) Given the differential equation  $zf''(z) + f'(z) = zf(z) = 0$ , you are to find a solution  $f(z)$  (not the zero function) of the differential equation which is the sum of a power series with nonzero radius of convergence  $R$ :  $f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k$ . We shall also assume that  $f(0) = 1$ . Show that

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2^{2k}(k!)^2} z^{2k} = 1 - \frac{z^2}{4} + \frac{z^4}{64} - \frac{z^6}{2^6(3!)^2} + \dots$$

and that the radius of convergence is  $\infty$ .

(Hint: Substitute, rearrange and use induction to get the expression for  $f(z)$ . For the radius of convergence you may use/cite the fact that  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |z|^{2k}/k!$  converges (to  $e^{|z|^2}$ ) for any  $z \in \mathbb{C}$ .)

**Remarks:**

- 1) The function  $f$  you've found is usually denoted  $J_0(z)$  and is known as Bessel's function of order 0.
- 2) If you think about it, you've found *all* power series solutions of the differential equation satisfying  $f(0) = 1$ . (Power series expansions are unique.) Interestingly enough, the differential equation has another solution which is *not* representable as a power series, but we won't get into this here.

### 3 The problems I didn't assign—good practice!

- (1) Problem 25 on page 170 of Rudin.
- (2) Show that  $\text{Card}(\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}}) \neq \text{Card}(\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}})$ . Deduce that there exists a function  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  which is not the pointwise limit of continuous functions. This is a very hard problem that I learned from Tom Coates. You'll need to use (implicitly) some of the things about countability etc that we learned in Fall semester.