

Write neatly, not too small, and not too lightly. You may discuss the problems with other students from class, but you must write your own solutions. **Reread** your proofs **before** copying them out to turn in; I really do mean that you should write (at least) one draft of each solution.

**37.** Let  $f : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  be continuous, and suppose that  $L \in \mathbf{R}$  such that

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = L. \quad \text{Prove that} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t f(x) dx = L.$$

**38.** Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  be continuous. Prove that there exists  $c \in (a, b)$  such that

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(c)(b - a).$$

**39.** Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  be continuous and non-negative. Prove that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \int_a^b f(x)^n dx \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \|f\|_{sup}.$$

(Hint: First prove it for functions of the form  $\lambda \chi_{[c, d]}$ .)

**40.** (i) Prove that if  $g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is a step function, then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b g(x) \sin(nx) dx = 0.$$

(ii) Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  be a continuous function, and let  $\epsilon > 0$ . Prove that there is a step function  $g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  such that  $|f(x) - g(x)| < \epsilon$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$ . (Hint: use uniform continuity.)

(iii) Prove that if  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is a continuous function, then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \sin(nx) dx = 0.$$