

pf of Thm 11.9:

Choose  $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ ,  $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  such that  $a < a_n < b_n < b$  and  $a_n \downarrow a$ ,  $b_n \uparrow b$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

For each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , define  $F_n: [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by

$$F_n(y) = \int_{a_n}^{b_n} f(x, y) dx \quad \text{for } y \in [c, d].$$

Then by Thm 11.5, ( $\because f_y$  is conti. on  $[a_n, b_n] \times [c, d]$ )

$$F_n'(y) = \int_{a_n}^{b_n} f_y(x, y) dx \quad \text{for } y \in [c, d].$$

Obviously,

$$F_n \rightarrow F \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

& by the uniform convergence of  $\phi$  on  $[c, d]$ ,

$$F_n' \rightarrow \phi' \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \phi(y) \text{ converges uniformly} \\ \text{on } [c, d] \end{array} \right)$$

uniformly on  $[c, d]$ .

Hence, by Thm 7.12,

$$\phi(y) = F'(y).$$

proved by Mr. B.