## Uppsala Universitet Matematiska Institutionen Andreas Strömbergsson

 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm Prov~i~matematik} \\ {\rm Reell~analys,~1MA226} \\ {\rm 2019\text{-}06\text{-}15} \end{array}$ 

Duration: 9.00 - 14.00. The exam consists of 8 problems, each worth 5 points. Solutions may be written in Swedish or English, and should contain detailed arguments. No calculators are allowed.

- 1. Prove that  $\sup \left\{ x + \frac{1}{x} : \frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{3}{2} \right\} = \frac{5}{2}$ .
- 2. Find the  $\limsup_{n\to\infty}$  and  $\liminf_{n\to\infty}$  of the following sequences:

(a). 
$$x_n = (1 + (-1)^n)n$$
.

(b). 
$$x_n = (-1)^n (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n + \sin \frac{2\pi n}{3}$$
.

3. Prove that the series

$$F(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-nx} (\log n - \sin nx)$$

converges for all x > 0, and that the function  $F: (0, \infty) \to \mathbb{R}$  is  $\mathbb{C}^1$ .

- 4. Give an example of an open cover of the interval (0,1] which has no finite subcover. (Note: You must prove that your open cover indeed does not have any finite subcover.)
- 5. Show that the integral equation

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{x}^{1} (y - x) f(y) \, dy + x e^{x^{2}}$$

has a unique solution  $f \in C([0,1])$ .

6. Prove that there exists an open set  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  with  $(2, e) \in U$ , and  $C^1$  functions  $u: U \to \mathbb{R}$  and  $v: U \to \mathbb{R}$ , such that u(2, e) = 0 and v(2, e) = 1, and such that for every  $(x, y) \in U$ , (u(x, y), v(x, y)) is a solution to the following system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} e^u + v = x \\ u + e^v = y. \end{cases}$$

When this holds, determine the differentials u'(2, e) and v'(2, e).

Also see next page / se även nästa sida!

7. Define  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$  by

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } (x,y) = (0,0) \\ \frac{x^3}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{if } (x,y) \neq (0,0). \end{cases}$$

- (a). Compute  $D_1 f(0,0)$  and  $D_2 f(0,0)$
- (b). Prove that f is not differentiable at (0,0).
- 8. Set  $A=\{1^{-1},2^{-1},3^{-1},\ldots\}$ , and let  $f:\mathbb{R}\to\mathbb{R}$  be the indicator function of A, i.e.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in A \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin A. \end{cases}$$

Prove that f is Riemann integrable on [0, 1], and determine  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ .

## LYCKA TILL / GOOD LUCK!