A FIRST COURSE

IN

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MAT2006 Notebook

Lecturer

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Contents

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Notations and Conventions

$\mathbb{R}^n$	n-dimensional real space
$\mathbb{C}^n$	n-dimensional complex space
$\mathbb{R}^{m\times n}$	set of all $m \times n$ real-valued matrices
$\mathbb{C}^{m\times n}$	set of all $m \times n$ complex-valued matrices
x_i	ith entry of column vector $\boldsymbol{x}$
a_{ij}	(i,j)th entry of matrix $\boldsymbol{A}$
$\boldsymbol{a}_i$	ith column of matrix $\boldsymbol{A}$
$\boldsymbol{a}_i^{\mathrm{T}}$	ith row of matrix $\boldsymbol{A}$
$\mathbb{S}^n$	set of all $n \times n$ real symmetric matrices, i.e., $\boldsymbol{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$ and $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$ for all i,j
$\mathbb{H}^n$	set of all $n \times n$ complex Hermitian matrices, i.e., $\boldsymbol{A} \in \mathbb{C}^{n\times n}$ and $\bar{a}_{ij} = a_{ji}$ for all i,j
$\boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{T}}$	transpose of $\boldsymbol{A}$, i.e, $\boldsymbol{B} = \boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{T}}$ means $b_{ji} = a_{ij}$ for all i,j
$\boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{H}}$	Hermitian transpose of $\boldsymbol{A}$, i.e, $\boldsymbol{B} = \boldsymbol{A}^{\mathrm{H}}$ means $b_{ji} = \bar{a}_{ij}$ for all i,j
$\mathrm{trace}(\boldsymbol{A})$	sum of diagonal entries of square matrix $\boldsymbol{A}$
$\mathbf{1}$	A vector with all 1 entries
$\mathbf{0}$	either a vector of all zeros, or a matrix of all zeros
$\boldsymbol{e}_i$	a unit vector with the nonzero element at the ith entry
$\mathcal{C}(\boldsymbol{A})$	the column space of $\boldsymbol{A}$
$\mathcal{R}(\boldsymbol{A})$	the row space of $\boldsymbol{A}$
$\mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{A})$	the null space of $\boldsymbol{A}$
$\mathrm{Proj}_{\mathcal{M}}(\boldsymbol{A})$	the projection of $\boldsymbol{A}$ onto the set $\mathcal{M}$

1.2. Quiz

1. Show that the sequence $\{x_n\}$ is convergent, where

$$x_n = \frac{\sin 1}{2} + \frac{\sin 2}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{\sin n}{2^n}.$$

2. Compute the following limits:

   (a)
   $$\lim_{x\to 0}\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^{1/(1-\cos x)}$$

   (b)
   $$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+\sqrt{x}}\,\mathrm{d}x$$

3. Justify that the natural number e is irrational, where

$$e := \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

4. Every rational x can be written in the form $x = p/q$, where $q > 0$ and p and q are integers without any common divisors. When $x = 0$, we take $q = 1$. Consider the function f defined on $\mathbb{R}^1$ by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \text{ is irrational} \\ \dfrac{1}{q}, & x = \frac{p}{q}. \end{cases}$$

   Find:

   (a) all continuities of $f(x)$;

   (b) all discontinuities of $f(x)$

   and prove your results.