

PRELIMINARY EXAM, SPRING 2005

(3 hours, 8 problems counted equally)

#1. Let  $P(x)$  and  $Q(x)$  be open sentences containing the variable  $x$ , and consider the following statements.

$$A : \forall x, (P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)) \quad \text{and} \quad B : (\forall x, P(x)) \Rightarrow (\forall x, Q(x))$$

(a) Prove that  $A \Rightarrow B$ .

(b) Give an example of open sentences  $P(x)$  and  $Q(x)$  to show that  $B \Rightarrow A$  need not be true.

#2. Recall that the Fibonacci numbers are defined by  $F_0 = 1, F_1 = 1$ , and then

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \quad \text{for integers } n \geq 2.$$

Prove that any two successive Fibonacci numbers  $F_n, F_{n+1}$  are relatively prime.

#3. Prove that there is exactly one real value of  $x$  satisfying  $x^3 = 29 - x$ .

#4. (a) Give the  $\epsilon, \delta$  definition for continuity of a function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  at a point  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(b) Assume that  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous and that  $\{a_n\}$  is a sequence of real numbers with  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L$ . Prove that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = f(L)$ .

#5. Suppose that  $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  is a linear transformation satisfying  $T(1, 1) = (5, 3)$  and  $T(2, 3) = (7, 9)$ . Find the standard matrix of  $T$ .

#6. Suppose  $A$  is a  $3 \times 3$  matrix and  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 \in \mathbb{R}^3$ . Prove the following.

(a) If  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$  are linearly dependent, then  $A\vec{v}_1, A\vec{v}_2, A\vec{v}_3$  are linearly dependent.

(b) If  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$  are linearly independent and  $A\vec{v}_1, A\vec{v}_2, A\vec{v}_3$  are linearly dependent, then  $A$  is singular.

#7. Find all cube roots of  $2-2i$  and express them in the standard form  $a + bi$ .

#8. (a) Provide examples to show that the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$  may or may not converge when the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  converges conditionally.

(b) Prove that if the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  converges absolutely, then the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$  must converge.