

University of Toronto
Faculty of Arts and Science
Term Test 1
MAT237Y1Y - Advanced Calculus
Duration - 2 hours
No Aids Permitted

Surname: _____

First Name: _____

Student Number: _____

Tutorial:

T0101	T0102	T0201	T0202	T0301	T5101
MW2	MW2	MW3	MW3	TR4	TR 5
BA2135	BAB024	BA2135	BAB024	BA12340	BA1240

This exam contains 8 pages (including this cover page) and 6 problems. Check to see if any pages are missing and ensure that all required information at the top of this page has been filled in.

No aids are permitted on this examination. Examples of illegal aids include, but are not limited to textbooks, notes, calculators, or any electronic device.

Unless otherwise indicated, you are required to show your work on each problem on this exam. The following rules apply:

- **Organize your work** in a reasonably neat and coherent way, in the space provided. Work scattered all over the page without a clear ordering will receive very little credit.
- **Mysterious or unsupported answers will not receive full credit.** A correct answer, unsupported by calculations, explanation, or algebraic work will receive no credit; an incorrect answer supported by substantially correct calculations and explanations might still receive partial credit.
- If you need more space, use the back of the pages; clearly indicate when you have done this.

Problem	Points	Score
1	8	
2	6	
3	6	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
Total:	50	

1. For each of the following questions, determine whether the statement is true or false.

No justification is necessary.

- (a) (2 points) Suppose that $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is a divergent sequence in \mathbb{R} . If $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous then $(f(x_n))_{n=1}^{\infty}$ diverges.

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- (b) (2 points) If $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ in \mathbb{R} is bounded and increasing then $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges.

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- (c) (2 points) If $(\mathbf{x}_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is bounded in \mathbb{R}^m then $(\mathbf{x}_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ has a convergent subsequence.

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- (d) (2 points) If $f : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ and $g : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ are continuous functions such that $f(\mathbf{p}) = g(\mathbf{p})$ for infinitely many points $\mathbf{p} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ then $f(\mathbf{x}) = g(\mathbf{x})$ for all points $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Consider the set

$$S = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < x^2 + y^2 < 4\}.$$

(a) (2 points) Sketch this set in the space provided.

(b) (4 points) Using any technique available to you, show that S is open.

3. (6 points) Let $A_i \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be an open set, for $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Show that $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i$ is open.

4. (a) (5 points) Determine the limit $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$. Be sure to justify your answer.

- (b) (5 points) Show that $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 + y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ does not exist.

5. (a) (2 points) Define what it means for a sequence $(\mathbf{x}_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ in \mathbb{R}^m to be Cauchy.
- (b) (2 points) Give any example of a Cauchy sequence. You do not need to give justification.
- (c) (6 points) Give an example of a sequence $(\mathbf{x}_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ in \mathbb{R}^m such that $|\mathbf{x}_{n+1} - \mathbf{x}_n| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$ but $(\mathbf{x}_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is not a Cauchy sequence. Justify that the sequence is not Cauchy, and that the above limit indeed tends to 0.

6. (a) (5 points) Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ and $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^m$. Show that $f^{-1}(S^c) = [f^{-1}(S)]^c$.

(b) (5 points) Let f and S be as above. Assume that f is a continuous function. Show that if S is closed then $f^{-1}(S)$ is closed.

**This page is for additional work
and will not be marked.**