

**PH.D. QUALIFYING EXAM**  
**APRIL 2013**

Four Hour Time Limit

$\mathbb{R}$  is the field of real numbers and  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is  $n$ -dimensional Euclidean space

Proofs, or counter examples, are required for all problems.

- (1) (a) State what it means for a function  $\mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}$  to be *continuous at*  $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .  
 (b) Let  $\mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}$  be defined by

$$f(x, y) := \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 & \text{if } x, y \in \mathbb{Q}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Prove that  $f$  is continuous at  $(0, 0)$  and that  $f$  is not continuous at any point  $(a, b) \neq (0, 0)$ .

- (2) Let  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$  be real numbers with property that

$$a_0 + \frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{a_2}{3} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{n+1} = 0.$$

Prove that the equation

$$a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n = 0$$

has at least one solution in  $(0, 1)$ . (Hint: use Rolle's theorem.)

- (3) For each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , define  $f_n(x) := e^{-nx^2}$ . Show that for any given  $0 < a < 2$ ,  $(f_n)_{n=1}^\infty$  converges uniformly on  $[a, 2]$  and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^2 f_n(x) dx = 0.$$

- (4) Let  $W := \{(a, b, c, d, e) \in \mathbb{R}^5 \mid a = 3c, 2b = 4d - 5e\}$ .

(a) Show that  $W$  is a vector subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^5$ .

(b) Find bases for  $W$  and for  $W^\perp := \{v \in \mathbb{R}^5 \mid v \perp w \text{ for all } w \in W\}$ .

- (5) Suppose that a  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $A$  has eigenvalues 1 and 0. Prove that  $A^2 = A$ .

- (6) Let  $(a_n)_1^\infty$  and  $(b_n)_1^\infty$  be sequences of positive real numbers. Assume that the limit

$$L := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$$

exists and is positive and finite. Prove that  $\sum_1^\infty a_n$  and  $\sum_1^\infty b_n$  either both converge or both diverge.

- (7) Define  $\mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{F} \mathbb{R}^2$  by  $F(x, y) := (e^x - e^y, e^x + e^y)$ . Prove that  $F$  is locally invertible at each point of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . State explicitly what this means for the point  $(x, y) = (1, 1)$ , and find the derivative of the inverse of  $F$  at the point  $F(1, 1)$ .