

**TIER I ANALYSIS EXAM, JANUARY 2016**

Solve all nine problems. They all count equally. Show all computations.

1. Let  $a > 0$  and let  $x_n$  be a sequence of real numbers. Assume the sequence

$$y_n = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n^a}$$

is bounded. Show that for each  $b > a$ , the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x_n}{n^b}$$

is convergent.

2. (a) Show that for each integer  $n \geq 1$  there exists exactly one  $x > 0$  such that

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{nx+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{nx+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{nx+n}} = \sqrt{n}.$$

- (b) Call  $x_n$  the solution from (a). Find

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n.$$

3. Let  $(X, d)$  be a compact metric space and let  $\rho$  be another metric on  $X$  such that

$$\rho(x, x') \leq d(x, x'), \text{ for all } x, x' \in X.$$

Show that for all  $\epsilon > 0$  there exists  $\delta > 0$  such that

$$\rho(x, x') < \delta \implies d(x, x') < \epsilon.$$

4. Prove that for each  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  there is a choice of signs  $s_n \in \{-1, 1\}$  such that the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{s_n}{\sqrt{n}}$$

converges to  $x$ .

5. Assume the function  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  satisfies the property

$$f(x+t, y+s) \geq f(x, y) - s^2 - t^2,$$

for each  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  and each  $(s, t) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . Prove that  $f$  must be constant.

6. Assume  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous and  $f(0) = 2016$ . Find

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f(x^n) dx.$$

7. Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and  $g : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be two differentiable functions with  $f(x, y, z) = g(xy, yz)$  and suppose that  $g(u, v)$  satisfies

$$g(2, 6) = 2, \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial u}(2, 6) = -1, \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial v}(2, 6) = 3.$$

Show that the set  $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : f(x, y, z) = 2\}$  admits a tangent plane at the point  $(1, 2, 3)$ , and find an equation for it.

8. Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be the collection of all positively oriented (i.e. counter-clockwise) simple closed curves  $C$  in the plane. Find

$$\sup\left\{\int_C (y^3 - y)dx - 2x^3dy : C \in \mathcal{C}\right\}.$$

Is the supremum attained?

9. Let

$$H = \{(x, y, z) \mid z > 0 \text{ and } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2\}$$

be the upper hemisphere of the sphere of radius  $R$  centered at the origin in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Let  $F : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  be the vector field

$$F(x, y, z) = \left(x^2 \sin(y^2 - z^3), xy^4z + y, e^{-x^2 - y^2} + yz\right)$$

Find  $\int_H F \cdot \hat{n} \, dS$  where  $\hat{n}$  is the outward pointing unit surface normal and  $dS$  is the area element.