

參  
考  
用

In the solution sheet, indicate clearly the problem number, write clearly and logically.

1. (15%) Suppose that  $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  is a bounded sequence in  $\mathbb{R}$ . Show that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|x_n|} \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x_{n+1}|}{|x_n|}.$$

2. (15%) A set  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  is said to be dense in  $B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  if  $B \subseteq \text{cl}(A)$ , here  $\text{cl}(A)$  denotes the closure of the set  $A$  (or you can use an  $\epsilon$ -version of the definition of density if you know it). If  $A$  is dense in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and  $U$  is open, prove that  $A \cap U$  is dense in  $U$ .
3. (20%) Let  $(M, d), (N, d)$  be metric spaces and  $K \subset M$  be a compact set. Suppose  $f : K \rightarrow N$  is continuous, prove that  $f$  is uniformly continuous on  $K$ . If you don't know what a metric space is, you can treat them as  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . However, your proof must make use of the general property of the compactness of  $K$  and the continuity of  $f$ .
4. a) (10%) Let  $(M, d)$  be a metric space and  $f_k : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  be a sequence of continuous function. Suppose  $f_k$  converge uniformly to  $f$  on  $M$ . Prove that  $f$  is also continuous on  $M$ .  
 b) (5%) Give an example showing (and write the proof for it) that this is not true if the  $f_k$  are just continuous.
5. (10%) True or false? If you think the following statement is false, give a counter-example (and prove that your example works) and if you think that it is true, prove it. Let  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be an open set and  $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x_0 \in A$ ,  $\vec{n} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  is a unit vector. Suppose  $f$  is differentiable in every direction  $\vec{n}$  at  $x_0$ , then  $f$  is differentiable at  $x_0$ .
6. a) (10%) Let  $f(x, y)$  be a real-valued function on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $f$  is of class  $C^1$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$  exists and continuous. Show that  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$  exists, and
- $$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}.$$
- b) (5%) Give an example and provide computations for it to show that if none of  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$  and  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$  are continuous, then  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \neq \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$ .
7. (10%) Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  be such that  $f$  has at most a finite number of discontinuities. Prove that  $f$  is Riemann integrable.