

**Main Examination period 2017**

**MTH5105**  
**Differential and Integral Analysis**

**Duration: 2 hours**

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**You should attempt ALL questions. Marks available are shown next to the questions.**

**Calculators are not permitted in this examination. The unauthorised use of a calculator constitutes an examination offence.**

Complete all rough work in the answer book and cross through any work that is not to be assessed.

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**Examiners: Huy T. Nguyen and Leonard H. Soicher**

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**Question 1. [25 marks]**

- (a) State the definition of a **uniformly continuous function**. [5]
- (b) Prove that  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  is uniformly continuous on  $[a, 1]$  for any  $0 < a < 1$ . [5]
- (c) Let  $f_n(x) = x^n$ ,  $x \in [0, 1]$ .
- (i) Let  $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ . Compute  $f(x)$ . [5]
- (ii) Does  $f_n$  converge to  $f$  uniformly on  $[0, a]$ , for  $a < 1$ ? Justify your answer. [5]
- (iii) Does  $f_n$  converge to  $f$  uniformly on  $[0, 1]$ ? Justify your answer. [5]

**Question 2. [25 marks]**

- (a) Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function. State the definition for  $f$  to be **differentiable at**  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ . [5]
- (b) Prove using the definition given in (a) that

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3}$$

- is differentiable at  $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$  and compute the derivative of  $f$ . [5]
- (c) Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable function. Show that if  $|f'(x)| \leq M$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  then

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq M|x - y|. [7]$$

- (d) Prove, using the Mean Value Theorem, that if  $f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is differentiable and  $f'(x) = 0$  for  $x \in (a, b)$  then  $f(x) = c$  where  $c$  is a constant. [8]

**Question 3. [25 marks]**

(a) Let  $f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a < 0, b > 0$  that is infinitely differentiable at  $x = 0$ . State the formula for the Taylor series for  $f$  about 0. [5]

(b) Let  $f(x) = \tan(x)$  for  $x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ . Show that  $f$  is invertible. Let  $g(y) = \arctan(y)$  be the inverse of  $f$  and compute the derivative of  $g(y)$ . [5]

(c) Let  $h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be the function given by

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

Using any correct method, compute the Taylor series of  $h$  about  $x = 0$  together with its interval of convergence. [7]

(d) Prove for  $|y| < 1$  that

$$\arctan(y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n y^{2n+1}}{2n+1}. \quad [8]$$

**Question 4. [25 marks]** Let  $a, b$  be real numbers with  $a < b$  and let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous.

(a) State the Boundedness Principle and the Intermediate Value Theorem. [8]

(b) Using part (a), explain why  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  exists and why

$$m = \inf\{f(x) \mid x \in [a, b]\} \quad \text{and} \quad M = \sup\{f(x) \mid x \in [a, b]\}$$

are both finite. [5]

(c) With  $m$  and  $M$  as given in part (b), prove that

$$m \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x)dx \leq M. \quad [5]$$

(d) By using the Boundedness Principle, the Intermediate Value Theorem and the previous result, prove that there exists a real number  $c \in [a, b]$  such that

$$f(c) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x)dx. \quad [7]$$

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**End of Paper.**