

## Midterm Test MATA31 (Winter 2020, UTSC)

- You have 2 hours for this midterm test.
- You are required to clearly fill in your name and student number below.
- No calculators, cheat sheets or other aids are permitted.
- There are 7 questions worth 10 points each.
- You only need 60 out of 70 points for full marks on this midterm.
- For full marks, you must write clear, consistent and complete solutions.

## Problem 1

(10pts) Prove by induction on  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  that

$$\sum_{j=1}^n j^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}.$$

*Continue your solution of Problem 1 here.*

## **Problem 2**

**(10pts)** Prove by contradiction that  $\sqrt{3}$  is irrational.

*Continue your solution of Problem 2 here.*

### Problem 3

(10pts) Find the domains of the following functions:

(a)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2}$

(b)  $g(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{x^2-1}$

(c)  $h(x) = \sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-2}$

## Problem 4

(10pts) Compute the following limits:

(a)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{1-x^2}}{x^2}$

(b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 - 1)^3 \sin^3 \left( \frac{1}{x-1} \right)$



(c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + \sin^3(x)}{(x + \sin(x))^2}$

## Problem 5

**(10pts)** Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function and let  $a, L \in \mathbb{R}$ . Prove that, if

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L,$$

then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a/2} f(2x) = L.$$

Do a formal  $\epsilon - \delta$  proof without using any limit laws.

*Continue your solution of Problem 5 here.*

## Problem 6

**(10pts)** Let  $f, g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be functions. Let  $h = f + g$  and  $L, M \in \mathbb{R}$ . Prove that, if

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = L$$

and

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = M,$$

then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} h(x) = L + M.$$

Do a formal  $\epsilon - \delta$  proof without using any limit laws.

*Continue your solution of Problem 6 here.*

## Problem 7

**(10pts)** Let  $L > 0$ . A function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is  $L$ -Lipschitz if  $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq L|x - y|.$$

Prove that a  $\pi$ -Lipschitz function is continuous. Do a formal  $\epsilon - \delta$  proof.

*Continue your solution of Problem 7 here.*

*Use this page if additional space is required. Clearly state the question number being answered and refer the marker to this page.*