## MASTER'S COMPREHENSIVE EXAM IN REAL ANALYSIS (Math 600) January 2015

Do any three problems. Show all work. Each problem is worth ten points.

- 1. Let A and B be subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  with A bounded. Let  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$  be continuous. Prove the following statements:
  - (a) The closure  $\overline{A}$  of A is compact.
  - (b)  $f(\overline{B}) \subseteq \overline{f(B)}$ .
  - (c)  $f(\overline{A}) = \overline{f(A)}$ .
- 2. (i) Define connectedness of a set in a metric space.
  - (ii) Show that the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is connected.
  - (iii) Show that the function  $f(x, y) = 3x^3 5y^3 4$  has a zero on the above ellipse.
- 3. (a) State the Weierstrass M-test for uniform convergence of a series of real valued functions on a metric space.
  - (b) Show that the series  $\sum_{1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n \sin nx}{n}$  converges for all  $x \in (-1, 1)$  and that the sum is continuous on (-1, 1).
  - (c) Justify term-by-term integration and differentiation of the given series.
- 4. (a) State a necessary and sufficient condition for a set to be compact in the metric space C[0, 1] consisting of all real valued continuous functions on [0, 1] endowed with the supremum norm metric.
  - (b) If  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  are compact subsets of C[0, 1], show that the set

$$K = \{ fg \, | \, f \in K_1, g \in K_2 \}.$$

is also compact in C[0, 1].

5. State the definition of (Fréchet) derivative of a mapping from one normed linear space to another.

• For the function  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$  defined by

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{|x|} + \sqrt{|y|}}, & \text{if } (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & \text{if } (x,y) = (0,0), \end{cases}$$

compute the partial derivatives  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0)$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0)$  at the origin. Is f differentiable at the origin? Justify your answer.