

1. Prove the following result using mathematical induction.

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

2. Denote the complement of a set A by \overline{A} . Prove that $\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$.

3. Find the lim inf and lim sup of the following sequence: $a_n = \frac{1}{n} + \cos(n\pi)$

4. Let x be interior to both of sets V and W . Show that x is interior to $V \cap W$ and $V \cup W$

5. Calculate

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^k$$

6. Does the following series converge? Support your answer!

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k^2}{k!}$$

7. Does the following series converge? Support your answer!

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k \log(k)}$$

1. Suppose that a sequence (a_n) has a limit, a . Define a new sequence (s_n) as follows:

$$s_1 = a_1$$

$$s_k = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_k}{k}, \quad k = 2, 3, \dots$$

Show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = a$$

2. The following question is adapted from one that appeared on the Doctoral Qualifying Examination given at Stony Brook during the Spring 1995 semester.

Let $a_0 = 1$. Define the sequence

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}a_n + \frac{3}{2a_n}$$

and show that

- (a) Write out the first 4 terms of the sequence.
- (b) $a_n^2 \geq 3$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$
- (c) a_n is monotone decreasing.
- (d) a_n^2 is a Cauchy sequence.
- (e) Calculate $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$.