

Lecturer: T. Mountford
Analysis I - (n/a)
15th January 2024
3h30

n/a

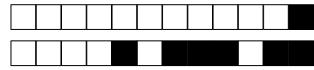
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SCIPER: **999999**

Do not turn the page before the start of the exam. This document is double-sided, has 16 pages, the last ones possibly blank. Do not unstaple.

- Place your student card on your table.
- **No other paper materials** are allowed to be used during the exam.
- Using a **calculator** or any electronic device is not permitted during the exam.
- For the **multiple choice** questions, we give :
 - +3 points if your answer is correct,
 - 0 points if you give no answer or more than one,
 - 1 points if your answer is incorrect.
- For the **true/false** questions, we give :
 - +1 points if your answer is correct,
 - 0 points if you give no answer or more than one,
 - 1 points if your answer is incorrect.
- Use a **black or dark blue ballpen** and clearly erase with **correction fluid** if necessary.
- If a question is wrong, the teacher may decide to nullify it.

Respectez les consignes suivantes Read these guidelines Beachten Sie bitte die unten stehenden Richtlinien		
choisir une réponse select an answer Antwort auswählen	ne PAS choisir une réponse NOT select an answer NICHT Antwort auswählen	Corriger une réponse Correct an answer Antwort korrigieren
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 
ce qu'il ne faut PAS faire what should NOT be done was man NICHT tun sollte		
     		

**First part: multiple choice questions**

For each question, mark the box corresponding to the correct answer. Each question has **exactly one** correct answer.

Question 1 : Let $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be the sequence defined by

$$a_n = (-1)^{n+1} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \frac{3}{n}.$$

Then :

<input type="checkbox"/> $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = -1$ and $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{3}{4}$ and $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{7}{2}$
<input type="checkbox"/> $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = -\frac{1}{4}$ and $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{3}{2}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = -1$ and $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{3}{2}$

Question 2 : Let $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be the sequence defined by $a_n = (-1)^n + \frac{1}{n}$, and let $A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots\}$. Then :

<input type="checkbox"/> $\inf A = 0$ and $\sup A = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\inf A = -1$ and $\sup A = 1$
<input type="checkbox"/> $\inf A = -1$ and $\sup A = 1 + \frac{1}{2}$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\inf A = 0$ and $\sup A = 1$

Question 3 : Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the function defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} & \text{if } x \neq 0, \\ 1 & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

Then :

<input type="checkbox"/> $f'(0) = 1$	<input type="checkbox"/> $f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$
<input type="checkbox"/> f is not differentiable at 0	<input type="checkbox"/> $f'(0) = e$

Question 4 : Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the function defined by $f(x) = 2^x + x^2$. Then :

<input type="checkbox"/> there exists $c \in]2, 3[$ such that $f'(c) = 9$.	<input type="checkbox"/> there exists $c \in]0, 1[$ such that $f'(c) = 9$.
<input type="checkbox"/> there exists $c \in]3, 4[$ such that $f'(c) = 9$.	<input type="checkbox"/> there exists $c \in]1, 2[$ such that $f'(c) = 9$.

Question 5 : The integral $\int_0^\pi e^x \cos(2x) dx$ equals

<input type="checkbox"/> $\frac{1}{5}(e^\pi - 1)$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\frac{2}{5}(e^\pi - 1)$	<input type="checkbox"/> $e^\pi - 1$	<input type="checkbox"/> 0
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Question 6 : Let I be a nonempty interval of \mathbb{R} , and $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a function and $\text{Im}(f)$ is the range of f . Among the statements below, which is always true?

<input type="checkbox"/> If I is closed, bounded and if $\text{Im}(f)$ is open, then f is not continuous on I .	
<input type="checkbox"/> If I is bounded and if $\text{Im}(f)$ is closed and if f is continuous on I , then I is closed.	
<input type="checkbox"/> If I is closed and bounded and if $\text{Im}(f)$ is closed, then, f is continuous on I .	
<input type="checkbox"/> If I is bounded and if $\text{Im}(f)$ is bounded, then f is continuous on I .	



Question 7 : Consider the series with parameter $x \in]0, 1[\cup]1, +\infty[$ defined by

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\log(x))^n}.$$

Then, the series converges if and only if

$x \in]0, \frac{1}{e}[$
 $x \in]e, +\infty[$

$x \in]0, \frac{1}{e}[\cup]e, +\infty[$
 $x \in]\frac{1}{e}, 1[\cup]1, e[$

Question 8 : The integral $\int_0^2 \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx$ equals

$\log(6)$ $\log\left(\frac{3}{8}\right)$ $\log\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$ $\log\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$

Question 9 : One of the solutions of the equation $z^5 = (1 + \sqrt{3}i)^2$ is

$z = \sqrt[5]{4} \left(\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{15}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{15}\right)\right)$ $z = \sqrt[5]{4} \left(\cos\left(\frac{16\pi}{15}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{16\pi}{15}\right)\right)$
 $z = \sqrt[5]{2} \left(\cos\left(\frac{16\pi}{15}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{16\pi}{15}\right)\right)$ $z = \sqrt[5]{2} \left(\cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{15}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{15}\right)\right)$

Question 10 : Let $f: [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the function defined by

$$f(x) = (x+1) \sin(x) + \cos(x) + e^{\sin(x)}.$$

Then, the range of f is

$[0, 2 + \pi + e]$ $[0, 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} + e]$ $[0, 2]$ $[\pi - 2, 2]$

Question 11 : The interval of convergence of the series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4^n}{n+1} (x-1)^n$$

is

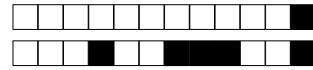
$[\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4}[$ $]\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}[$ $[\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4}[$ $[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}[$

Question 12 : Let $(x_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be the sequence defined by

$$x_n = \left(\cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}\right)\right)^n.$$

Then the limit $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ equals

1 $\frac{1}{e}$ e 0

**Question 13 :**

Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the function defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(x)}{|x|} & \text{if } x \neq 0, \\ 1 & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

Then :

- f is continuous on \mathbb{R} , but not differentiable at $x = 0$
- f is differentiable at $x = 0$
- f is differentiable from the right at $x = 0$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ exists but f is not continuous at $x = 0$

Question 14 : Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the function defined by $f(x) = e^{1+x-\cos(x)}$. The expansion to order 3 for f around $x_0 = 0$ is given by

<input type="checkbox"/> $f(x) = 1 - x + x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + x^3\varepsilon_3(x)$	<input type="checkbox"/> $f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + x^3\varepsilon_3(x)$
<input type="checkbox"/> $f(x) = 1 - x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^3\varepsilon_3(x)$	<input type="checkbox"/> $f(x) = 1 + x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^3\varepsilon_3(x)$

Question 15 : Let $(u_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be the sequence defined by $u_0 = 1$ and, for $n \geq 1$, $u_n = -\frac{2}{3}u_{n-1} + 2$. Then :

<input type="checkbox"/> $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = +\infty$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \frac{6}{5}$
<input type="checkbox"/> $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = -\infty$	<input type="checkbox"/> $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 2$

Question 16 : Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the function defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |4 - x^2| & \text{if } x \leq 0, \\ 4|x^2 - 1| & \text{if } x > 0. \end{cases}$$

Then :

<input type="checkbox"/> f is not continuous at $x = 1$	<input type="checkbox"/> f is not continuous at $x = 0$
<input type="checkbox"/> f is not continuous at $x = -2$	<input type="checkbox"/> f is continuous on \mathbb{R}



Question 17 : Let, for $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $a_k = (-1)^k \frac{k+2}{k^3}$ and let $s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$. Then :

- the series $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} a_k$ converges absolutely.
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = -\infty$.
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = +\infty$
- the series $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} a_k$ converges, but not absolutely.

Question 18 : The generalized integral $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx$ equals

- $\frac{\pi}{2}$
- $2 \arctan(e)$
- 1
- $\arctan\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

**Second part: true/false questions**

For each question, mark the box (without erasing) TRUE if the statement is **always true** and the box FALSE if it is **not always true** (i.e., it is sometimes false).

Question 19 : Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function such that $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ and let $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be the sequence defined by $a_0 = 1$ and, for $n \geq 1$, $a_n = f(a_{n-1})$. Then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$.

TRUE FALSE

Question 20 : Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a strictly monotone function. Then f is surjective.

TRUE FALSE

Question 21 : The function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(t) = \int_0^t |x| dx$ is differentiable at $t = 0$.

TRUE FALSE

Question 22 : If the series $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (x-5)^k$ converges for $x = 2$, then it converges for $x = 6$.

TRUE FALSE

Question 23 : Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function with expansion of order 2 at $x_0 = 0$ given by $f(x) = a + bx + cx^2 + x^2\varepsilon(x)$ where a, b, c are real numbers. If f is differentiable at $x_0 = 0$, then $f'(0) = b$.

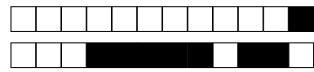
TRUE FALSE

Question 24 : Let $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ be such that $\operatorname{Re}(z_1 \cdot z_2) = 0$. Then $\operatorname{Re}(z_1) \cdot \operatorname{Re}(z_2) = 0$.

TRUE FALSE

Question 25 : Let $f:]0, 1[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 0$, then f is bounded.

TRUE FALSE



Question 26 : Let A and B be two nonempty bounded subsets of \mathbb{R} . If $\inf A > \sup B$, then $A \cap B$ is empty.

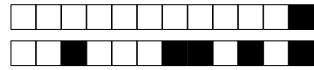
TRUE FALSE

Question 27 : Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function such that the limit of the sequence $(f(\frac{1}{n}))_{n \geq 1}$ is $f(0)$. Then f is continuous at $x_0 = 0$.

TRUE FALSE

Question 28 : Let $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ a sequence of strictly negative numbers. Then the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges absolutely if and only if it converges.

TRUE FALSE

**Troisième partie, questions de type ouvert**

Answer in the empty space below. Your answer should be carefully justified, and all the steps of your argument should be discussed in details. Leave the check-boxes empty, they are used for the grading.

Question 29: *This question is worth 10 points.*

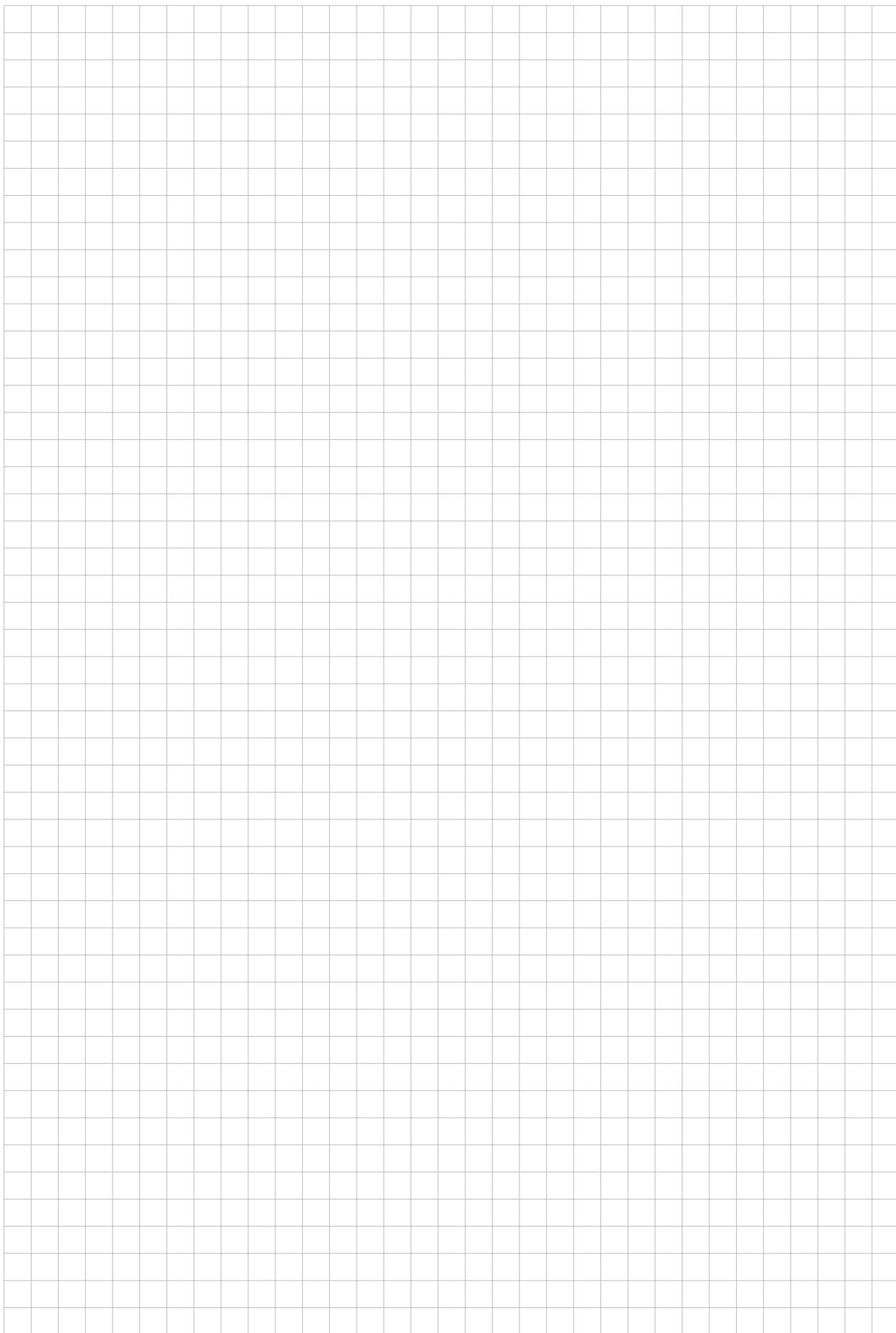
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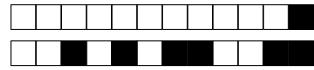
Do not write here.

- (a) Let $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $a < b$. State the Mean Value Theorem for differentiable $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.
- (b) Give the definition of uniformly continuous for a function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.
- (c) Show carefully that if a function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is differentiable and f' is bounded then f is uniformly continuous.
- (d) Let $f : [1, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous but not differentiable. What can be said about the uniform continuity of f ?
- (e) Give an example of a function that is differentiable but not C^1 .



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Question 30: This question is worth 6 points.

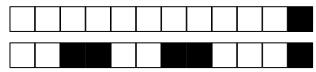
0 1 2 3 4 5 6

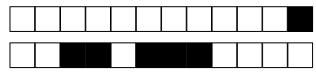
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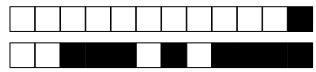
(a) Define precisely the meaning of **a sequence** $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ **converges to** $l \in \mathbb{R}$.

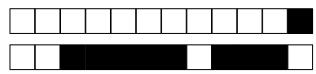
(b) Show that if $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k$ converges, then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = 0$. Indication: You may use without proof that for two sequences (a_n) and (b_n) such that their limits exist, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$.

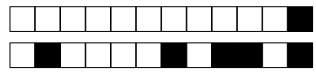












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