

## MATH 23A FINAL

1. (10 pts) Let  $V$  be a finite-dimensional vector space,  $V', V'' \subset V$  linear subspaces such that  $V' \cap V'' = \{0\}$  and  $\dim(V) = \dim(V') + \dim(V'')$ . Prove that for any  $v \in V$  there exist  $v' \in V'$  and  $v'' \in V''$  such that  $v = v' + v''$ . Show also that for any  $v \in V$  such a pair  $(v', v'')$  is unique.

2.a) (10 pts) Let  $X \subset \mathbb{R}$  be a non-empty subset which is simultaneously open and closed. Show that  $X = \mathbb{R}$ .

[A hint. Since  $X$  is non empty you can fix a point  $x_0 \in X$ . Look for the "smallest" point  $y \in \mathbb{R} - X$  which is bigger than  $x_0$  and show that an existence of  $y$  would lead to a contradiction]

b) (5 pts) Let  $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be a non-empty subset which is simultaneously open and closed. Show that  $X = \mathbb{R}^n$ .

3.a) (10 pts) Let  $V$  be a vector space,  $A : V \rightarrow V$  a linear operator  $v_1, v_2 \in V$  non-zero vectors such that  $Av_1 = c_1v_1, Av_2 = c_2v_2$  where  $c_1 \neq c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ . Prove that the vectors  $v_1, v_2$  are linearly independent.

b) (10 pts) Let  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  be non-zero vectors in  $V$  such that  $Av_1 = c_1v_1, \dots, Av_n = c_nv_n$  where  $c_1, \dots, c_n \in \mathbb{R}$  are such that  $c_i \neq c_j$  for  $i \neq j$ . Prove that the vectors  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  are linearly independent.

4) (5 pts) Let  $f(x, y) : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a twice differentiable function with continuous second derivatives,  $g(h) = f(h, h^3)$ . Prove that  $g''(0) = f_{xx}(0, 0)$ .

5) Let  $f(x, y, z) : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a continuously differentiable function such that  $f(0, 0, 0) = 0$  and  $f_z(0, 0, 0) \neq 0$ .

a) (5 pts) Show that there exists an open neighborhood  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  of the point  $(0, 0)$  and a continuously differentiable function  $g(x, y)$  on  $U$  such that  $f(x, y, g(x, y)) = 0$ .

b) (5 pts) Assume that  $g(0, 0) \leq g(x, y)$  for all  $(x, y) \in U$ . Show that  $f_x(0, 0, 0) = f_y(0, 0, 0) = 0$ .

6) Let  $P_n(x)$  be the Taylor polynomial of degree  $n$  for  $f(x) = \sin(x)$  at  $x_0 = 1$ .

a) (5 pts) Find  $P_3(x)$ .

b) (10 pts) Let  $r_n(x) = \sin(x) - P_n(x)$ . Prove that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n(10) = 0$