

cse547/ams547 PRACTICE MIDTERM 2
Spring 2010

5 extra points

NAME

ID:

ams/cs

ONE PROBLEM WILL BE CORRECTED for 5pts.

QUESTION 1 Prove that

1. the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}$$

converges

2. but the inharmonic series

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

conditionally converges.

Hint. Use the following Theorem

THEOREM 3 The alternating infinite sum $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} a_n$, ($a_n \geq 0$) such that

$$a_1 \geq a_2 \geq a_3 \geq \dots \text{ and } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

always CONVERGES.

Definition The series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

converges **conditionally** if and only if the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$$

converges, but not absolutely.

1. SOLUTION:

2. SOLUTION

QUESTION 2 Prove that for any predicates $P(m), Q(k)$ such that sets $\{m \in Z : P(m)\}, \{k \in Z : P(k)\}$ are finite, the following equalities hold.

$$1. \sum_k [P(m)] = |P(m)|,$$

$$2. \sum_{k,m} [P(m)][Q(k)] = \sum_k |P(m)||Q(k)|,$$

where $|P(m)|$ denotes the cardinality of $\{m \in Z : P(m)\}$.

QUESTION 3 Write a detailed solution explaining and justifying EACH step of the following fact.

FACT There are 172 integers n , such that $1 \leq n \leq 1000$ and $\lfloor \sqrt[3]{n} \rfloor | n$.

Reminder

We define: $m|n$ if and only if $m > 0 \cap \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}(n = mk)$.

QUESTION 4 Write a detailed proof of

$$\text{spec}(\sqrt{2}) \cap \text{spec}(2 + \sqrt{2}) = \emptyset$$

QUESTION 5 Prove or disprove

$$(x \bmod ny) \bmod y = x \bmod y$$

integer n

QUESTION 6 Prove or disprove:

1. $\gcd(km, kn) = k \cdot \gcd(m, n)$

2. $\text{lcm}(km, kn) = k \cdot \text{lcm}(m, n)$

Useful Properties

$$\lfloor x \rfloor = x \iff x \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \lceil x \rceil = x \iff x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x - 1 < \lfloor x \rfloor \leq x \leq \lceil x \rceil < x + 1$$

$$\lfloor -x \rfloor = -\lceil x \rceil, \quad \lceil -x \rceil = -\lfloor x \rfloor$$

$$\lceil x \rceil - \lfloor x \rfloor = 0 \text{ if } x \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \lceil x \rceil - \lfloor x \rfloor = 1 \text{ if } x \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\lfloor x \rfloor = n \iff n \leq x < n + 1$$

$$\lceil x \rceil = n \iff x - 1 < n \leq x$$

$$\lceil x \rceil = n \iff n - 1 < x \leq n$$

$$\lfloor x \rfloor = n \iff x \leq n < x + 1$$

$$\lfloor x + n \rfloor = \lfloor x \rfloor + n$$

$$x < n \iff \lfloor x \rfloor < n$$

$$n < x \iff n < \lceil x \rceil$$

$$x \leq n \iff \lceil x \rceil \leq n$$

$$n \leq x \iff n \leq \lfloor x \rfloor$$

$[\alpha \dots \beta]$ contains $\lfloor \beta \rfloor - \lceil \alpha \rceil + 1$ integers, for $\alpha \leq \beta$

$(\alpha \dots \beta)$ contains $\lfloor \beta \rfloor - \lceil \alpha \rceil$ integers, for $\alpha \leq \beta$

$(\alpha \dots \beta]$ contains $\lfloor \beta \rfloor - \lfloor \alpha \rfloor$ integers, for $\alpha \leq \beta$

$(\alpha \dots \beta)$ contains $\lceil \beta \rceil - \lfloor \alpha \rfloor - 1$ integers, for $\alpha < \beta$

$$x = y \left\lfloor \frac{x}{y} \right\rfloor + x \bmod y$$

extra space

extra space

extra space