

8

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n}.$$

2

[illegible]

The relation R on $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ is defined by ARB if $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$. Determine if R is reflexive / symmetric / transitive.

2

2

[illegible]

2



3a Maak de definitie af. De functie $f : A \rightarrow B$ is *injectief* als ...

Complete the definition. The function $f: A \rightarrow B$ is *injective* if ...

3b) Neem aan dat $f : B \rightarrow C$ een injectieve functie is, en dat $g, h : A \rightarrow B$ functies zijn zodanig dat $f \circ g = f \circ h$. Bewijs dat $g(a) = h(a)$ voor alle $a \in A$.

Let $f : B \rightarrow C$ be an injective function, and suppose that $g, h : A \rightarrow B$ are functions such that $f \circ g = f \circ h$. Prove that $g(a) = h(a)$ for all $a \in A$.

[illegible]

3c Laat met een voorbeeld zien dat de uitspraak in opgave 3b niet waar hoeft te zijn als f niet injectief is.

Give an example that shows that the statement in question 3b may be false if f is not injective.

[illegible]

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Bewijs met de definitie van convergentie dat (a_n) convergeert.
Use the definition of convergence to show that (a_n) converges.

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[illegible]

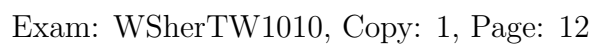
$$f_n(x) = \frac{nx + 1}{nx^2}.$$

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[illegible]



- Let S denote the set of subsequential limits of a sequence (s_n) . Assume $S \neq \emptyset$, and let (t_n) be a sequence in S , i.e. $t_n \in S$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, with $\lim t_n = t$.

- Show that there exists an n_1 such that $|s_{n_1} - t_1| < 1$.

- Show that there exists a subsequence (s_{n_k}) such that $|s_{n_k} - t_k| < \frac{1}{k}$.

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- 3

[illegible]





1a Bewijs met behulp van inductie dat voor alle $n \in \mathbb{N}$ / Prove using induction that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$

3

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n}.$$

1b Bewijs dat $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{j^2} \leq 2$. / Prove that $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{j^2} \leq 2$.

2



The relation R on $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ is defined by ARB if $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$. Determine if R is reflexive / symmetric / transitive.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]



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[illegible]



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$$\sup B = \sup A + c.$$

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Bewijs met de definitie van convergentie dat (a_n) convergeert.
Use the definition of convergence to show that (a_n) converges.

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2

Complete the definition. A set $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is *compact* if ...

6

Use the definition to show that $S = [0, 1) \cup [2, 3]$ is not compact.





10a Bepaal de limiet $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ voor $x \in (0, \infty)$.
Determine the limit $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ for $x \in (0, \infty)$.

10b Laat zien dat (f_n) uniform convergeert naar f op $[1, \infty)$.
Show that (f_n) converges uniformly to f on $[1, \infty)$.

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10c Convergeert (f_n) uniform naar f op $(0, 1]$? (Beargumenteer!)
Does (f_n) converge uniformly to f on $(0, 1]$? (Give arguments!)



Let S denote the set of subsequential limits of a sequence (s_n) . Assume $S \neq \emptyset$, and let (t_n) be a sequence in S , i.e. $t_n \in S$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, with $\lim t_n = t$.

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$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n}.$$

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[illegible]



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4

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1a Bewijs met behulp van inductie dat voor alle $n \in \mathbb{N}$ / Prove using induction that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$

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$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n}.$$

1b Bewijs dat $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{j^2} \leq 2$. / Prove that $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{j^2} \leq 2$.

2



The relation R on $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ is defined by ARB if $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$. Determine if R is reflexive / symmetric / transitive.

2

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[illegible]

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[illegible]



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4

Let $f : B \rightarrow C$ be an injective function, and suppose that $g, h : A \rightarrow B$ are functions such that $f \circ g = f \circ h$. Prove that $g(a) = h(a)$ for all $a \in A$.

3

Give an example that shows that the statement in question 3b may be false if f is not injective.



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$$\sup B = \sup A + c.$$



6

$$a_n = \frac{n^2 + 2}{2n^2 + n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Bewijs met de definitie van convergentie dat (a_n) convergeert.
Use the definition of convergence to show that (a_n) converges.

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$$f_n(x) = \frac{nx+1}{nx^2}.$$

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2



Let S denote the set of subsequential limits of a sequence (s_n) . Assume $S \neq \emptyset$, and let (t_n) be a sequence in S , i.e. $t_n \in S$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, with $\lim t_n = t$.

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1b Bewijs dat $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{j^2} \leq 2$. / Prove that $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{j^2} \leq 2$.

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The relation R on $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ is defined by ARB if $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$. Determine if R is reflexive / symmetric / transitive.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]



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5 De rij (a_n) is gedefinieerd door / The sequence (a_n) is defined by

6

$$a_n = \frac{n^2 + 2}{2n^2 + n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Bewijs met de definitie van convergentie dat (a_n) convergeert.
Use the definition of convergence to show that (a_n) converges.

6 Neem aan dat $\lim a_n = a$ en $\lim b_n = b$. Bewijs dat $\lim a_n b_n = ab$.
 Suppose $\lim a_n = a$ and $\lim b_n = b$. Prove that $\lim a_n b_n = ab$.

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Determine the limit $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ for $x \in (0, \infty)$.

2

10b Laat zien dat (f_n) uniform convergeert naar f op $[1, \infty)$.

Show that (f_n) converges uniformly to f on $[1, \infty)$.

4

[illegible]

10c Converteert (f_n) uniform naar f op $(0, 1]$? (Beargumenteer!)

Does (f_n) converge uniformly to f on $(0, 1]$? (Give arguments!)

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Let S denote the set of subsequential limits of a sequence (s_n) . Assume $S \neq \emptyset$, and let (t_n) be a sequence in S , i.e. $t_n \in S$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, with $\lim t_n = t$.

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$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n}.$$

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[illegible]



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Bewijs met de definitie van convergentie dat (a_n) convergeert.
Use the definition of convergence to show that (a_n) converges.

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Let s be an accumulation point of $S \cup T$. Prove that s is an accumulation point of S or of T .

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10a Bepaal de limiet $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ voor $x \in (0, \infty)$.
Determine the limit $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ for $x \in (0, \infty)$.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]



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2

6

$$\sup B = \sup A + c.$$



6

$$a_n = \frac{n^2 + 2}{2n^2 + n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Bewijs met de definitie van convergentie dat (a_n) convergeert.
Use the definition of convergence to show that (a_n) converges.

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10a Bepaal de limiet $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ voor $x \in (0, \infty)$.

2

10b Laat zien dat (f_n) uniform convergeert naar f op $[1, \infty)$.

4

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10c Converteert (f_n) uniform naar f op $(0, 1]$? (Beargumenteer!)

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$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n}.$$

2



The relation R on $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ is defined by ARB if $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$. Determine if R is reflexive / symmetric / transitive.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]



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Use the definition of convergence to show that (a_n) converges.

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$$f_n(x) = \frac{nx + 1}{nx^2}.$$

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Determine the limit $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ for $x \in (0, \infty)$.

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Show that (f_n) converges uniformly to f on $[1, \infty)$.

4

10c Converteert (f_n) uniform naar f op $(0, 1]$? (Beargumenteer!)

Does (f_n) converge uniformly to f on $(0, 1]$? (Give arguments!)

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Let S denote the set of subsequential limits of a sequence (s_n) . Assume $S \neq \emptyset$, and let (t_n) be a sequence in S , i.e. $t_n \in S$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, with $\lim t_n = t$.

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[illegible]

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Use the definition of convergence to show that (a_n) converges.

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[illegible]



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$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n}.$$

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[illegible]



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Bewijs met de definitie van convergentie dat (a_n) convergeert.
Use the definition of convergence to show that (a_n) converges.

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10a Bepaal de limiet $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ voor $x \in (0, \infty)$.

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[illegible]

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$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n}.$$

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[illegible]



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Show that (f_n) converges uniformly to f on $[1, \infty)$.

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10c Converteert (f_n) uniform naar f op $(0, 1]$? (Beargumenteer!)

Does (f_n) converge uniformly to f on $(0, 1]$? (Give arguments!)

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$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n}.$$

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Give an example that shows that the statement in question 3b may be false if f is not injective.



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Complete the definition. A set $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is *compact* if ...

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Use the definition to show that $S = [0, 1) \cup [2, 3]$ is not compact.





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2c Transitief / Transitive:



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$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n}.$$

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[illegible]



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[illegible]



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10c Converteert (f_n) uniform naar f op $(0, 1]$? (Beargumenteer!)

2



Let S denote the set of subsequential limits of a sequence (s_n) . Assume $S \neq \emptyset$, and let (t_n) be a sequence in S , i.e. $t_n \in S$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, with $\lim t_n = t$.

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$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n}.$$

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[illegible]



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$$\sup B = \sup A + c.$$



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$$a_n = \frac{n^2 + 2}{2n^2 + n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Bewijs met de definitie van convergentie dat (a_n) convergeert.
Use the definition of convergence to show that (a_n) converges.

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10 De functies $f_n : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zijn gegeven door / The functions $f_n : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are given by

$$f_n(x) = \frac{nx + 1}{nx^2}.$$

10a Bepaal de limiet $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ voor $x \in (0, \infty)$.

Determine the limit $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ for $x \in (0, \infty)$.

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10b Laat zien dat (f_n) uniform convergeert naar f op $[1, \infty)$.

Show that (f_n) converges uniformly to f on $[1, \infty)$.

4

[illegible]

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Does (f_n) converge uniformly to f on $(0, 1]$? (Give arguments!)

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The relation R on $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ is defined by ARB if $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$. Determine if R is reflexive / symmetric / transitive.

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2c Transitief / Transitive:



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- 7a Geef de definitie van een *verdichtingspunt* van een verzameling $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. 2
Give the definition of an *accumulation point* of a set $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$.

- 7b Geef een voorbeeld van een verzameling met precies twee verdichtingspunten. Geef aan wat de verdichtingspunten van uw voorbeeld zijn, u hoeft echter niet te bewijzen dat dit echt de verdichtingspunten zijn van uw voorbeeld. 3
- Give an example of a set with exactly two accumulation points. Also give the accumulation points of your set, but you do not have to prove that these are all the accumulation points.

- 7c Laat s een verdichtingspunt van $S \cup T$ zijn. Bewijs dat s een verdichtingspunt is van S of van T . 6
- Let s be an accumulation point of $S \cup T$. Prove that s is an accumulation point of S or of T .

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- 9 Bepaal voor welke $x \in \mathbb{R}$ de reeks $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \left(\frac{6x-1}{3}\right)^n$ convergeert en voor welke x hij divergeert. 10
Geef voor elke x waarvoor de reeks convergeert ook aan of de convergentie relatief of absoluut is.
- Determine for which $x \in \mathbb{R}$ the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \left(\frac{6x-1}{3}\right)^n$ converges and for which $x \in \mathbb{R}$ it diverges. For each x for which the series converges also indicate whether that convergence is conditional or absolute.



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Show that (f_n) converges uniformly to f on $[1, \infty)$.

[illegible]

10c Convergeert (f_n) uniform naar f op $(0, 1]$? (Beargumenteer!)
Does (f_n) converge uniformly to f on $(0, 1]$? (Give arguments!)



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[illegible]



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Complete the definition. A set $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is *compact* if ...

6

Use the definition to show that $S = [0, 1) \cup [2, 3]$ is not compact.





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