

1. Show that both series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n(1-x) \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n(1-x)$$

are convergent on $[0, 1]$, but only one converges uniformly. Which one? Why?

2. Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Show that each of the following conditions implies that f is Borel measurable:

(a) f is increasing;

(b) f is lower semi-continuous, i.e. $f(x) \leq \liminf_{y \rightarrow x} f(y)$, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

3. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuously differentiable function. Show that f is not injective.

4. Let $f(z)$ and $g(z)$ be two entire functions, such that

$$|f(z)| \leq |g(z)|, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Prove that there exists a constant $c \in \mathbb{C}$, such that

$$f(z) = cg(z), \quad z \in \mathbb{C}.$$

5. How many distinct roots does the polynomial

$$p(z) = z^7 + 10z^4 + 7$$

have in the disk $|z| \leq 1$?

6. Use residues to compute

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin(2x)}{4 + x^2} dx.$$