\Box Write your name and PID on the top of EVERY PAGE.

 \Box Write the solutions to each problem on separate pages. CLEARLY INDICATE on the top of each page the number of the corresponding problem. Different parts of the same problem can be written on the same page (for example, part (a) and part (b))

 \Box Remember this exam is graded by a human being. Write your solutions NEATLY AND COHERENTLY, or they risk not receiving full credit.

□ From the moment you access the midterm problems on Gradescope you have 60 MINUTES to COMPLETE AND UPLOAD your exam to Gradescope. Plan your time accordingly.

 \Box All steps of the proofs should be INCLUDED in your solutions. Provide references to the theorem/examples from the lectures/texbook used in your proofs.

 \Box You are allowed to use the textbook, lecture notes and your personal notes. You are not allowed to use the electronic devices (except for accessing the online version of the textbook) or outside assistance. Outside assistance includes but is not limited to other people, the internet and unauthorized notes.

This exam is property of the regents of the university of California and not meant for outside distribution. If you see this exam appearing elsewhere, please NOTIFY the instructor at ynemish@ucsd.edu and the UCSD Office of Academic Integrity at aio@ucsd.edu. 1. (25 points) Prove that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \le 2 - \frac{1}{n}.$$
 (1)

2. (25 points) Prove that

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{n^2 + n} = 1$$

using only the definition of convergence (i.e., without using any theorems about limits of sequences or examples from lectures/textbook). Clearly indicate how you choose $N(\varepsilon)$ for any $\varepsilon > 0$.

3. (25 points) Compute the limit

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{n^2} \sin(n!)}{n+1}.$$

Clearly indicate all the statements from the lectures/textbook used to compute the limit.

4. (25 points) Prove that the sequence $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ with

$$x_n = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right)$$

converges.