4.	$(7\times4=28 \text{ marks})$ Translate into English (Dich sang tiếng Anh).		
1)	Giả sử $A$ và $B$ là hai tập hợp. Hợp của $A$ và $B$ , kí hiệu $A \cup B$ , là tập hợp các phần tử thuộc ít nhất một trong hai tập $A$ và $B$ .		
2)	Không mất tính tổng quát chúng ta giả sử rằng $A$ là vành giao hoán có đơn vị.		
۵)			
3)	Nếu $n$ là số nguyên lẻ thì $n^2 - 1$ chia hết cho 8.		
4)	Giả sử $f$ là hàm số xác định trên khoảng $(a,b)$ và $x \in (a,b)$ . Nếu tồn tại giới hạn hữu hạn		
	$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$		
	$h \to 0$ $h$		
	thì giới hạn đó gọi là đạo hàm của hàm số $f$ tại điểm $x$ và kí hiệu là $f'(x)$ . Khi đó ta cũng nói hàm số $f$ khả vi tại điểm $x$ .		
5)	Nếu hàm số $f$ bị chặn trên đoạn $[a,b]$ và chỉ gián đoạn tại một số hữu hạn điểm của đoạn này thì $f$ khả tích trên $[a,b]$ .		
6)	Một hàm nhiều biến có các đạo hàm riêng cấp một liên tục tại một điểm nào đó thì khả vi tại điểm đó. Tuy nhiên, điều ngược lại nói chung không đúng.		
7)	Cho $V$ là một không gian vectơ. Một tập con $S = \{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}$ của $V$ được gọi là một cơ sở của không gian $V$ nếu hai điều kiện sau được thoả mãn:		
	$\bullet$ S là độc lập tuyến tính;		
	$ullet$ Mọi vectơ trong $V$ là một tổ hợp tuyến tính của các vectơ $x_1,\ldots,x_n.$		

## TRƯỜNG ĐHSP HÀ NỘI KHOA TOÁN - TIN

Số phách

Số phách

Số báo danh

## THI HẾT HỌC PHẦN Môn tiếng Anh chuyên ngành Toán Thời gian làm bài: 120 phút- Đề số 2

ÐIỂM		Cán bộ chấm thi thứ nhất:	Tổng số tờ giấy thi:
Bằng số	Bằng chữ		
		Cán bộ chấm thi thứ hai:	01 tờ

1.  $(10\times2=20 \text{ marks})$  Fill one suitable mathematical term in each blank (Điền một thuật ngữ toán học thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống).

*Example*: A set A is called a ...**proper subset**... of a set B if  $A \subset B$  and  $A \neq B$ .

- 1) A ...... H of a group G is a nonempty subset of G that forms a group under the binary operation of G.
- 2) If f is a function with vanishing derivative on a interval (a, b), then f is a ..... function.
- 3) Let  $y, x_1, \ldots, x_n$  be vectors in a vector space V. If there are scalars  $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n$  such that  $y = \alpha_1 x_1 + \ldots + \alpha_n x_n$ , then y is said to be a . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . of the vectors  $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ .
- 4) A function  $f: A \to \mathbb{R}$  is called ...... if  $f(x) \neq f(y)$  for all  $x, y \in A$ ,  $x \neq y$ .
- 5) A sequence of real numbers is ...... if and only if it is a Cauchy sequence.
- 6) The sum of a ..... is the limit of the sequence of its partial sums.
- 7) A square matrix of order n has exactly n ...... counting multiplicities.
- 8) Two equations are called ...... to each other if they have the same solutions.
- 9) Boundedness is a ...... condition for the Rieman integrability of a function.
- 10) The ...... of a number a is denoted by  $\sqrt[n]{a}$ .
- 2.  $(6\times2=12 \text{ marks})$  There are some mistakes in each of the following sentences/paragraphs. Make necessary corrections to it and rewrite it. (Các câu/đoạn sau đây có một số lỗi. Hãy sửa và viết lại mỗi câu/đoạn đó.)

Example: The set real numbers x satisfy both x < 0 and x > 1 are empty.  $\rightarrow$  The set of real numbers x satisfying both x < 0 and x > 1 is empty.

THI HẾT HỌC PHẦN
BÀI THI MÔN
Họ và tên:
Ngày sinh:
Lớp:
Mã số sinh viên:
PHÒNG THI SỐ
Cán bộ coi thi thứ nhất:
Cán bộ coi thi thứ hai:

1)	Let $[x]$ denotes a integer part of a real number $x$ .
2)	The formula $a \leq b$ means that $a$ is less or equal $b$ .
3)	If a and b are relative prime, there exists integer s and t such that $sa + tb = 1$ .
4)	Let $A$ and $B$ be sets. We denote by $A \cap B$ the intersect of $A$ and $B$ , i.e. the set of element belong to both in $A$ and $B$ .
5)	If $V$ be a finite dimensional vector space then any two bases of $V$ has the same numbers of elements.
6)	A function $f$ is defined in a set $A$ is said to be continuous on $A$ if it is continuous at every points of $A$ .
3.	$(4\times10=40~{ m marks})$ Translate into Vietnamese (Dịch sang tiếng Việt).
1) tra use rat nu As im a r	(4×10=40 marks) Translate into Vietnamese (Dịch sang tiếng Việt).  In abstract algebra, a field is an algebraic structure with notions of addition, subaction, multiplication, and division, satisfying certain axioms. The most commonly ed fields are the field of real numbers, the field of complex numbers, and the field of cional numbers, but there are also finite fields, fields of functions, various algebraic mber fields, and so forth.  In an algebraic structure, every field is a ring, but not every ring is a field. The most portant difference is that fields allow for division (though not division by zero), while ring need not possess multiplicative inverses. Also, the multiplication operation in a lid is required to be commutative.
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2) Integration is an important concept in mathematics and, together with differentiation, is one of the two main operations in calculus. The term integral may also refer to the notion of antiderivative, a function $F$ whose derivative is the given function $f$ . In this case it is called an indefinite integral, while the integrals discussed in this article are termed definite integrals.
3) Linear algebra is a branch of mathematics concerned with the study of vectors, vector spaces (also called linear spaces), linear maps (also called linear transformations), and systems of linear equations.
Linear algebra had its beginnings in the study of vectors in Cartesian 2-space and 3-space. A vector, here, is a directed line segment, characterized by both its magnitude (also called length or norm) and its direction. The zero vector is an exception; it has zero magnitude and no direction.
4) Proof. Let $A$ be an $n \times n$ matrix. Suppose $A$ has a left inverse, i.e., a matrix $B$ such that $BA = I$ . Then $AX = 0$ has only the trivial solution, because $X = IX = B(AX)$ . Therefore $A$ is invertible. On the other hand, suppose $A$ has a right inverse, i.e., a matrix $C$ such that $AC = I$ . Then $C$ has a left inverse and is therefore invertible. It then follows that $A = C^{-1}$ and so $A$ is invertible with inverse $C$ .

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