

**B. Sc. DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION MARCH 2017****SEMESTER - 6: MATHEMATICS (CORE COURSE)****COURSE: U6CRMAT9 - U6CRCMT7, REAL ANALYSIS***(For Regular - 2014 Admission)*

Time: Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

**PART - A**Answer **all** questions. Each question has 1 mark

1. Show that  $\sum_{n+1}^{n-1}$  is not convergent
2. Show that the series  $\sum(-1)^{n-1}$  oscillates
3. State Cauchy's Root test
4. Discuss the continuity of  $f(x) = \frac{x-|x|}{x}$  if  $x \neq 0$  and  $f(x) = 2$  if  $x = 0$  at  $x = 0$
5. State intermediate value theorem
6. Define upper integral of a bounded real valued function on  $[a, b]$
- 7 For an integer value  $i$  such that  $0 \leq i \leq 5$  let  $x_i = \frac{i+i^2}{30}$  define  $P = \{x_i : 0 \leq i \leq 5\}$  Find norm of  $P$
8. Give an example of a function which is not Riemann integrable on a finite interval  $[a, b]$
9. Define Uniform Convergence of a sequence of functions  $\{f_n\}$
10. Show that  $\cos x + \frac{\cos 2x}{2^2} + \frac{\cos 3x}{3^2} + \dots$  converges uniformly

(1 x 10 = 10)

**PART - B**Answer **any eight** questions. Each question has 2 marks.

11. If  $\sum u_n$  converges show that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$
12. Investigate the behavior of the series whose  $n^{\text{th}}$  term is  $\sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$
13. Show that every absolutely convergent series is convergent
14. Prove that  $f(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{x}$  if  $x \neq 0$  and  $f(x) = 0$  if  $x = 0$  has a removable discontinuity at  $x = 0$
15. Prove that a function which is derivable at a point is necessarily continuous at that point
16. Show that the constant function is integrable
17. Give an example of a function  $f$  such that  $\int_a^b |f| dx$  exists, but  $f$  is not integrable.
18. If  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous and bounded with  $f(x) \geq 0$  for all  $x$  in  $[a, b]$  then show that  $\int_a^b f(x) \geq 0$
19. Show that  $\{f_n\}$  where  $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{x+n}$  is uniformly convergent in  $[0, b]$ ;  $b > 0$
20. Show that the sequence  $\{f_n\}$  where  $f_n(x) = nx e^{-nx^2}$ ;  $x \geq 0$  is not uniformly convergent on  $[0, k]$ ;  $k > 0$

(2 x 8 = 16)

**PART - C**

Answer **any five**. Each question has 5marks.

- 21. Examine the convergence of the series  $\sum_1^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} x^n$
- 22. Define absolute convergence of a series  $\sum u_n$ . Also prove that the binomial series  $1+nx+\frac{n(n-1)}{1.2}x^2+\dots$  converges absolutely when  $|x| < 1$ , n being a rational number
- 23. If a function is continuous on a closed interval show that it is bounded therein
- 24. Define Uniformly continuous functions. Prove that Uniformly continuous functions are continuous in that interval
- 25. Show that  $3x+1$  is Reimann integrable in  $[1,2]$
- 26. If  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are two bounded and integrable functions on  $[a, b]$  prove that  $f = f_1+f_2$  is also integrable on  $[a, b]$
- 27.State and prove Cauchy’s criterion for Uniform convergence (5 x 5 = 25)

**PART - D**

Answer **any two**. Each question has 12marks.

- 28. (a) Prove that the positive term geometric series  $1+r+r^2+r^3+\dots$  is convergent for  $r < 1$  and diverges for  $r > 1$
- (b) Test for convergence  $\sum u_n$  where  $u_n = \frac{n^{n^2}}{(n+1)^{n^2}}$
- 29. (a) Prove that a function  $f$  defined on an interval  $I$  is continuous at a point  $c \in I$  iff for every sequence  $\{c_n\}$  in  $I$  converging to  $c$ , and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(c_n) = f(c)$
- 30. (a) If  $f$  is bounded and integrable on  $[a, b]$  prove that  $f^2$  is also integrable
- (b) Show that  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2^n}$  where  $\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} < x < \frac{1}{2^n}$  ( $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) such that  $f(0) = 0$  is integrable on  $[0,1]$
- 31. (a) State and prove Weierstrass’ M-test
- (c) Show that the series  $\sum_1^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$  is uniformly convergent in every interval  $[a, b]$  (12 x 2 = 24)

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