

Reg. No .....

Name .....

18P255

**M Sc DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL 2018**  
**SEMESTER 2 : MATHEMATICS**  
**COURSE : 16P2MATT10 ; REAL ANALYSIS**  
*(Common for Regular - 2017 Admission & Supplementary - 2016 Admission)*

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

**Section A**  
**Answer All (1.5 marks each)**

1. Let  $f$  be a function defined on  $[a, b]$ . Suppose that  $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq M|x - y|, \forall x, y \in [a, b]$ . Prove that  $f$  is of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$ .
2. Show that a polynomial is always a function of bounded variation on every compact interval.
3. Prove that if  $f \in \mathcal{R}$ , then  $f^2 \in \mathcal{R}$ . Is converse true? Justify.
4. Prove that  $\int_a^b f d\alpha \leq \int_a^b f d\alpha$ .
5. If  $f$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$ , then prove that  $f \in \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$ .
6. Show by an example that there is a sequence of continuous functions, whose limit is discontinuous.
7. Discuss the uniform convergence of the sequence of functions  $\{f_n(x)\}$ , where  $f_n(x) = \frac{x}{n}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .
8. State Weierstrass M-test.
9. Discuss the uniform convergence of the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^2 + 1}$
10. Prove that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^n e^{-x} = 0$ .

(1.5 x 10 = 15)

**Section B**  
**Answer any 4 (5 marks each)**

11. Prove that the number of discontinuities of a monotone function on  $[a, b]$  is countable.
12. Let  $f$  be a function of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$ . If  $c \in [a, b]$ , prove that  $f$  is a function of bounded variation on  $[a, c]$  and  $[c, b]$ .
13. Describe the method for calculating the total variation of a differentiable function on  $[a, b]$
14. If  $f \in \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$  on  $[a, b]$ ,  $m \leq f(x) \leq M$ ,  $\varphi$  is continuous on  $[m, M]$ , and  $h(x) = \varphi(f(x))$  on  $[a, b]$ . Prove that  $h \in \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$  on  $[a, b]$ .
15. For  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ;  $x$  is real, put  $f_n(x) = \frac{x}{1 + nx^2}$ . Show that  $\{f_n\}$  converges uniformly to a function  $f$ , and that the equation  $f'(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n'(x)$  is correct if  $x \neq 0$ , but false if  $x = 0$
16. Show by an example that there exist a function  $f$  whose derivative at  $x = 0$  exists for all orders but  $f'(0) \neq f''(0) = \frac{f'(0)}{1} = \frac{f''(0)}{2}$

**Section C**  
**Answer any 4 (10 marks each)**

17. Let  $f$  and  $g$  be complex-valued functions defined as follows:

$$f(t) = e^{2\pi it} \quad \text{if } t \in [0, 1]; \quad g(t) = e^{2\pi it} \quad \text{if } t \in [0, 2]$$

- a. Prove that  $f$  and  $g$  have the same graph but not equivalent.  
b. Prove that the length of  $g$  is twice that of  $f$ .

OR

18. Prove that the graph of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin(1/x) & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$  is not rectifiable on  $[0, 1]$ .

19. Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in C \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin C \end{cases}$ , for all  $x \in [0, 1]$ , where  $C$  is the Cantor set. Prove that  $f \in \mathcal{R}$  on  $[0, 1]$ .

OR

20. If  $f \in \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$  on  $[a, b]$ ,  $m \leq f(x) \leq M$ ,  $\varphi$  is continuous on  $[m, M]$ , and  $h(x) = \varphi(f(x))$  on  $[a, b]$ . Prove that  $h \in \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$  on  $[a, b]$ . Prove also that if  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  is Riemann integrable, then  $\sqrt{f}$  is also Riemann integrable.

21. Prove that the series  $\sum \frac{x^2 + n}{n^2}$  converges uniformly in every bounded interval, but does not converge absolutely for any value of  $x$ .

OR

22. State the Stone-Weierstrass theorem. Prove that if  $f$  is continuous on  $[0, 1]$  and

$$\int_a^b f(x)x^n dx = 0 \quad \text{for } (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots), \text{ then } f(x) = 0 \text{ on } [0, 1].$$

23. Suppose the series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  and  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$  converge in the segment  $S = (-R, R)$ . Let  $E$  be the set of all  $x \in S$  at which  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$ . If  $E$  has a limit point in  $S$ , then prove that  $a_n = b_n$  for  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ .

OR

24. a. If  $E(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$ , prove that  $E(x) = e^x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$   
b. If  $z$  is a complex number with  $|z| = 1$ , prove that there is a unique  $t \in [0, 2\pi)$  such that  $E(it) = z$ .

**(10 x 4 = 40)**