



QP CODE: 23145324



23145324

Reg No : .....

Name : .....

**M Sc DEGREE (CSS) EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2023**

**First Semester**

**CORE - ME010104 - REAL ANALYSIS**

M Sc MATHEMATICS, M Sc MATHEMATICS (SF)

2019 ADMISSION ONWARDS

223E7A6B

Time: 3 Hours

Weightage: 30

**Part A (Short Answer Questions)**

Answer any **eight** questions.

Weight 1 each.

1. Define bounded variation with an example.
2. Let  $f$  be of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$  and let  $V$  be defined as  $V(x) = V_f(a, x)$ , if  $a < x \leq b$  and  $V(0) = 0$ . Then prove that every point of continuity of  $V$  is a point of continuity of  $f$ .
3. Give an example of a function,  $f \notin \mathcal{R}$  on  $[a, b]$  for  $a < b$ .
4. If  $f_1(x) \leq f_2(x)$  on  $[a, b]$  then prove that  $\int_a^b f_1 dx \leq \int_a^b f_2 dx$ .
5. Define the unit step function  $I$ . Is it continuous?
6. Differentiate between pointwise convergence and uniform convergence of a sequence of functions.
7. Is every Cauchy sequence convergent? If no, when will it be convergent?
8. Under what conditions, a sequence  $\{f_n\}$  of continuous functions defined on a compact set  $K$ , is convergent uniformly to a continuous function  $f$ ?
9. Define pointwise boundedness and uniform boundedness of a sequence of functions.
10. If  $0 < t < 2\pi$ , then prove that  $e^{it} \neq 1$ .

(8×1=8 weightage)

**Part B (Short Essay/Problems)**

Answer any **six** questions.

Weight 2 each.

11. Let  $f$  be of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$ . Let  $V$  be defined on  $[a, b]$  as follows:  $V(x) = V_f(a, x)$  if  $a < x \leq b$ ,  $V(a) = 0$ . Then prove that





- (i).  $V$  is an increasing function on  $[a, b]$ .  
(ii).  $V - f$  is an increasing function on  $[a, b]$ .
12. Explain the terms graph, curve and path. Prove by an example that different paths can trace out the same curve.
13. If  $P^*$  is a refinement of  $P$ , then establish a relation between  $L(P, f, \alpha)$  and  $L(P^*, f, \alpha)$ .
14. State and prove the fundamental theorem of calculus.
15. When do we say that a series of functions is convergent? Also give an example to show that a convergent series of continuous functions may have a discontinuous sum.
16. Obtain a series from  $\phi(x) = |x|, (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$  and  $\phi(x+2) = \phi(x)$  for all real  $x$ , which converges uniformly on  $\mathbb{R}^1$ .
17. If  $f$  is continuous on  $[0, 1]$  and if  $\int_0^1 f(x)x^n dx = 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ , prove that  $f(x) = 0$  on  $[0, 1]$ .
18. If the two series  $\sum a_n x^n$  and  $\sum b_n x^n$  converges in  $S = (-R, R)$ ,  
 $E = \{x \in S : \sum a_n x^n = \sum b_n x^n\}$  and  $E$  has a limit point in  $S$  then prove that the given series is identical.

(6×2=12 weightage)

### Part C (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any **two** questions.

Weight 5 each.

19. (i) State and prove additive property of arc length function  $\Lambda_f(x, y)$  for a rectifiable curve  $f$ .  
(ii) Define  $s(x) = \Lambda_f(a, x)$  for  $x \in [a, b]$  and let  $s(a) = 0$  for a rectifiable path  $f$  defined on  $[a, b]$ . Then prove that the function  $f$  is increasing and continuous on  $[a, b]$ .  
(iii) Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $g : [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  be two paths in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , each of which is one to one on its domain. Then prove that  $f$  and  $g$  are equivalent if and only if they have the same graph.
20. Suppose  $f$  is bounded on  $[a, b]$ ,  $f$  has only finitely many points of discontinuity on  $[a, b]$  and  $\alpha$  is continuous at every point at which  $f$  is discontinuous then, prove that  $f \in \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$ .
21. Let  $\alpha$  be monotonically increasing on  $[a, b]$ . Suppose  $f_n \in \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$  on  $[a, b]$ , for  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  and suppose  $f_n \rightarrow f$  uniformly on  $[a, b]$ . Then prove that  $f \in \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$  on  $[a, b]$  and  $\int_a^b f d\alpha = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n d\alpha$ .  
Also show that if the series  $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x), (a \leq x \leq b)$  converges uniformly on  $[a, b]$ , then  
 $\int_a^b f d\alpha = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^b f_n d\alpha$ .
22. If  $K$  is compact, if  $f_n \in \mathcal{C}(K)$  for  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , and if  $\{f_n\}$  is pointwise bounded and equicontinuous on  $K$ , prove that  
(i)  $\{f_n\}$  is uniformly bounded on  $K$   
(ii)  $\{f_n\}$  contains a uniformly convergent subsequence.

(2×5=10 weightage)

