

QP Code : P24A029

Reg. No : .....

Name : .....

**ST MARY'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), THRISSUR-20**

**I SEMESTER M.Sc. (CBCSS-PG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, November 2024**

**MSc Mathematics**

**MTH1C03 : Real Analysis- I**

**2024 Admission Onwards**

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Maximum Weightage : 30**

**Part A**

*(Answer **all** questions. Weightage 1 for each question)*

1. Show that set of all rational numbers is countable. [BTL1]
2. Show that arbitrary union of open sets is open. [BTL2]
3. If  $f$  is a continuous real function on a metric space  $X$ , then prove that the zero set of  $f$ ,  $Z(f)$  is closed. [BTL3]
4. Show that L'Hospitals' rule need not hold for Complex valued functions using a suitable example. [BTL3]
5. If  $f(x) = 0$  for all irrational  $x$  and  $f(x) = 1$  for all rational  $x$ , prove that  $f$  is not Riemann integrable on  $[a,b]$ . [BTL4]
6. Let  $f$  be defined on  $[a,b]$ . Show that, if  $f$  is differentiable at  $x$  in  $[a,b]$ , then  $f$  is continuous at  $x$ . [BTL2]
7. Let  $\gamma$  be a curve in the complex plane, defined on  $[0, 2\pi]$  by  $\gamma(t) = e^{2it}$ . Prove that the length of  $\gamma$  is  $4\pi$ . [BTL2]
8. Let  $f_n$  be a sequence of Riemann integrable functions such that  $f_n \rightarrow f$ . Is  $f$  Riemann integrable? Justify your answer. [BTL3]

**(8x1 = 8 Weightage)**

**Part B**

*(Answer **any two** questions from each module. Weightage 2 for each question)*

**Unit-I**

9. Show that compact subsets of metric spaces are closed. [BTL2]
10. Prove that a mapping  $f$  of a metric space  $X$  into a metric space  $Y$  is continuous on  $X$  if and only if  $f^{-1}(V)$  is open in  $X$  for every open set  $V$  in  $Y$ . [BTL2]
11. Prove that in a metric space, a continuous function maps connected sets to connected sets. [BTL3]

**Turn Over**

## Unit-II

12. If  $f \in \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$  and  $g \in \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$  on  $[a,b]$ , then show that  $|f| \in \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$  and  $|\int_a^b f d\alpha| \leq \int_a^b |f| d\alpha$ . [BTL2]
13. State and prove generalised mean value theorem for real functions. [BTL3]
14. Show that for a differentiable function  $f$  that has a local maximum at a point  $x$  in  $(a,b)$ ,  $f'(x) = 0$ . [BTL4]

## Unit-III

15. Suppose  $\{f_n\}$  is a sequence of continuous functions on  $E$ , and if  $f_n \rightarrow f$  uniformly on  $E$ , then show that  $f$  is continuous on  $E$ . [BTL3]
16. Prove that sequence  $\{f_n\}$  converges to  $f$  with respect to the metric on  $\mathcal{C}(X)$ , (set of all complex valued continuous, bounded functions on  $X$ ) if and only if  $f_n \rightarrow f$  uniformly on  $K$ . [BTL3]
17. Show by a suitable example that every convergent sequence neednot contain a uniformly convergent subsequence. [BTL4]

(6x2 = 12 Weightage)

## Part C

(Answer **any two** questions. Weightage 5 for each question)

18. (a) Show that Cantor set is perfect. [BTL2]  
(b) Show that every  $k$ -cell is compact.
19. (i) Suppose  $\alpha$  increases on  $[a,b]$ ,  $a \leq x_0 \leq b$ ,  $\alpha$  is continuous at  $x_0$ ,  $f(x_0) = 1$  and  $f(x) = 0$  if  $x \neq x_0$ . Prove that  $f \in \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$  and  $\int f d\alpha = 0$ . [BTL3]  
(ii) Suppose  $f \geq 0$ ,  $f$  is continuous on  $[a,b]$  and  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$ . Prove that  $f(x) = 0$  for all  $x$  in  $[a,b]$ .
20. (a) Prove that continuity is a sufficient condition for Riemann Stieltjes integrability. [BTL3]  
(b) Assume  $\alpha$  increases monotonically and  $\alpha' \in \mathcal{R}$  on  $[a,b]$ . Let  $f$  be bounded real function on  $[a,b]$ . Then prove that  $f \in \mathcal{R}(\alpha)$  if and only if  $f\alpha' \in \mathcal{R}$ .
21. (a) Suppose  $\{f_n\}$  is a sequence of functions, differentiable on  $[a,b]$  and such that  $\{f_n(x_0)\}$  converges for some point  $x_0$  on  $[a,b]$ . If  $\{f'_n\}$  converges uniformly on  $[a,b]$ , prove that  $\{f_n\}$  converges uniformly on  $[a,b]$  to a function  $f$  and  $f'(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f'_n(x)$ ,  $a < x < b$ . [BTL3]  
(b) Show that there exists a real continuous function on the real line which is nowhere differentiable.

(2x5 = 10 Weightage)

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