

- (b) State and prove Bernstein theorem. (10)
14. (a) State and prove Littlewood's third principle. (10)
- (b) Prove that every absolutely continuous function is the indefinite integral of its derivative. (10)
15. (a) If $a_n \geq 0 \quad \forall_n$, prove that $\sum a_n$ converges iff the series $\sum (1-a_n)$ converges. (10)
- (b) State and prove Cauchy condition for infinite product. (10)

Register Number :

Name of the Candidate :

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M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 2007

(MATHEMATICS)

(FIRST YEAR)

(PAPER - II)

120. REAL ANALYSIS

(Revised Regulations)

May]

[Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

PART – A (8 × 5 = 40)

Answer any EIGHT questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

1. State and prove generalized Mean – Value theorem.
2. If f and g are of functions of bounded variation on $[a, b]$, prove that $f + g$ is of bounded variation.

Turn over

3. If P' is a refinement of P , Prove that

$$U(P', f, \alpha) \leq U(P, f, \alpha)$$

4. If $f \in \mathfrak{R}(\alpha)$, prove that for each $t > 0$ there exists a partition P such that

$$U(P, f, \alpha) - L(P, f, \alpha) < t.$$

5. Give an example to show that a sequence of continuous functions need not converge to a continuous function.

6. State and prove Weierstrass M-test.

7. Prove that $[0, 1]$ is uncountable.

8. If f is of bounded variation $[a, b]$, prove that

$$f(b) - f(a) = P_a^b - N_a^b.$$

9. If $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + a_n)$ converges absolutely, prove that it converges.

10. Find the value of $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (1 - n^{-2})$.

PART – B (3 × 20 = 60)

Answer any THREE questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

11. (a) State and prove chain rule for differentiation. (10)

- (b) Prove that f is of bounded variation on $[a, b]$ iff f can be expressed as the difference of two increasing functions. (10)

12. Let α be of bounded variation on $[a, b]$. Let $V(x)$ be the total variation of α on $[a, x]$ and let $V(a) = 0$. If $f \in \mathfrak{R}(\alpha)$, prove that $f \in \mathfrak{R}(V)$? (20)

13. (a) If $f_n \in \mathfrak{R}(\alpha)$ for each n , if $f_n \rightarrow f$ uniformly on $[a, b]$ and if $g_n(x) = \int_a^x f_n(t) d\alpha(t)$,

prove that $f \in \mathfrak{R}(\alpha)$ and $g_n \rightarrow g$ uniformly

where $g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) d\alpha(t)$ (10)

Turn over