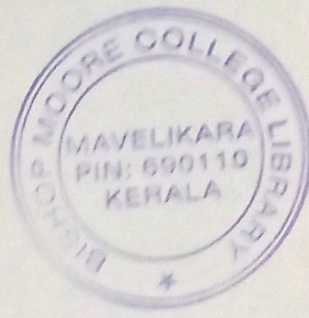


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S – 1630

Reg. No. :

Name :

Fifth Semester B.Sc. Degree Examination, December 2023

First Degree Programme under CBCSS

Mathematics

Core Course V

MM 1541 : REAL ANALYSIS I

(2018 Admission Onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – I

All the first **ten** questions are compulsory. They carry **1** mark each.

1. Write the greatest lower bound for a set $A \subseteq R$.
2. Define a one-to-one function.
3. Define a countable set
4. When will you say a Sequence Converges?
5. Define a Cauchy sequence.
6. When will you say a series converges absolutely?
7. State true or false: The sum of positive terms $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1}$ diverges to infinity.

8. Define a compact set.
9. What is an F_σ set?
10. What is the basic example of a compact set?

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

SECTION – II

Answer any **eight** questions. These questions carry **2** marks each.

11. If $A \subseteq B$ and B is countable, then prove that A is either countable or finite.
12. Show that $(0, 1)$ is uncountable if and only if \mathbf{R} is uncountable.
13. Define the power set $P(A)$ of a set A . Let $A = \{a, b, c\}$. List the eight elements of $P(A)$.
14. Give an example of (a) Sequences (x_n) and (y_n) , which both diverge, but whose sum $(x_n + y_n)$ converges, (b) A convergent sequence (b_n) with $b_n \neq 0$ for all $n \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $(1/b_n)$ diverges.
15. Show that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = 0$.
16. Let (a_n) and (b_n) be sequences of real numbers such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$. Then show that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n) = a + b$.
17. Let (a_n) and (b_n) be sequences of real numbers such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$, and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$. If $a_n \geq 0$ for all $n \in \mathbf{N}$, then show that $a \geq 0$.
18. Let $(a_n) \rightarrow 0$ and use Algebraic limit theorem, compute $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + 2a_n}{1 + 3a_n - 4a_n^2}$.

19. Define the closure of a set $A \subseteq \mathbf{R}$. Find the closure of $\left\{\frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbf{N}\right\}$.
20. Define the Cantor set.
21. Let $A = \left\{(-1)^n + \frac{2}{n} : n = 1, 2, 3, \dots\right\}$ and $B = \{x \in \mathbf{Q} : 0 < x < 1\}$. Find the limit points of each set. Also find the closure of A and B.
22. Prove that $\{x \in \mathbf{R} : c \leq x \leq d\}$ is a closed set.

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

SECTION – III

Answer any **six** questions. These questions carry **4** marks each.

23. State and prove the Nested Interval Property.
24. Show that \mathbf{Q} is countable.
25. Assume $s \in \mathbf{R}$ is an upper bound for a set $A \subseteq \mathbf{R}$. Then show that $s = \sup A$ if and only if, for every choice of $\epsilon > 0$, there exists an element $a \in A$ satisfying $s - \epsilon < a$.
26. Prove that every convergent sequence is bounded.
27. Let (a_n) and (b_n) be sequences of real numbers such that $\lim a_n = a$ and $\lim b_n = b$. Then show that $\lim(a_n/b_n) = a/b$ provided $b \neq 0$.
28. State and prove Monotone Convergence Theorem.
29. Prove that a set $F \subseteq \mathbf{R}$ is closed if and only if every Cauchy sequence contained in F has a limit that is also an element of F .
30. Show that a set F is closed if and only if F^c is open.
31. Show that the union of a finite collection of closed sets is closed.

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

SECTION – IV

Answer any **two** questions. These questions carry **15** marks each.

32. Show that there exists a real number $\alpha \in R$ satisfying $\alpha^2 = 2$.
33. Define a monotone sequence. Give an example. Also state and prove the Monotone Convergence Theorem.
34. If $K_1 \supseteq K_2 \supseteq K_3 \supseteq K_4 \supseteq \dots$ is a nested sequence of nonempty compact sets, then prove that the intersection $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} K_n$ is not empty.
35. State and prove the Heine – Borel Theorem.

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)

