

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE  
(AUTONOMOUS)  
BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2018  
(Fifth Semester)

Branch - MATHEMATICS

REAL ANALYSIS

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

SECTION-A (20 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks (10x2 = 20)

- 1 Define neighborhood of a point and limit point.
- 2 Define: Metric Spaces.
- 3 Prove that closed subsets of compact sets are compact.
- 4 Define the Cantor Set.
- 5 Define Cauchy Sequences.
- 6 State the root test theorem.
- 7 Define: Uniformly Continuous function.
- 8 Consider  $f(x) = \begin{cases} fx(x \text{ rational}) \\ 0(x \text{ irrational}) \end{cases}$  Is it discontinuity of the first kind or second kind?
- 9 Write the derivative of  $f$  where  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin x & (x \neq 0) \\ 10 & (x = 0) \end{cases}$
- 10 State the mean value theorems.

SECTION - B (25 Marks!)

Answer ALL Questions

ALL Questions Carry EQUAL Marks (5x5 = 25)

- 11 a Prove that every infinite subset of a countable set  $A$  is countable.  
OR  
b Prove that a set  $E$  is open if and only if its complement is closed.
- 12 a Prove that compact subsets of metric spaces are closed.  
OR  
b Prove that a subset  $E$  of the real line  $\mathbb{R}^1$  is connected if and only if it has the following property:  
If  $x, y \in E$  and  $x < z < y$ , then  $z \in E$ .
- 13 a Prove that if  $\bar{E}$  is the closure of a set  $E$  in a metric space  $X$ , then  $\text{diam} \bar{E} = \text{diam} E$ .  
OR  
b Prove that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$ .
- 14 a Suppose  $f$  is a continuous mapping of a compact metric space  $X$  into a metric space  $Y$ . Then prove that  $f(X)$  is compact.  
OR  
b If  $f$  is a continuous mapping of a metric space  $X$  into a metric space  $Y$ , and if  $E$  is a connected subset of  $X$ , then prove that  $f(E)$  is connected.
- 15 a Suppose  $f$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$ ,  $f'(x)$  exists at some point  $x \in [a, b]$ .  $g$  is defined on an interval  $I$  which contains the range of  $f$ , and  $g$  is differentiable at the point  $f(x)$ . If  $h(t) = g(f(t))$  ( $a < t < b$ ), then prove that  $h$  is differentiable at  $x$ , and  $h'(x) = g'(f(x))f'(x)$ .

OR

Let  $f$  be defined on  $[a, b]$ : if  $f$  has a local maximum at a point  $x \in [a, b]$ .

**SECTION - C (30 Marks)**Answer any **THREE** Questions**ALL** Questions Carry **EQUAL** Marks (3 x 10 = 30)

- 16 (i) Let  $\{E_n\}, n = 1, 2, \dots$  be a sequence of countable sets, and put  $S = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n$ .  
Then prove that  $S$  is countable.  
(ii) Prove that every neighborhood is an open set.
- 17 Prove that every  $K$ -Cell is compact.
- 18 (i) Suppose  $\{S_n\}$  is monotonic. Then prove that  $\{S_n\}$  converges if and only if it is bounded.  
(ii) State and prove the Ratio Test.
- 19 Let  $f$  be a continuous mapping of a compact metric space  $X$  into a metric space  $Y$ . Then prove that  $f$  is uniformly continuous on  $X$ .
- 20 State and prove the L'Hospital's Rule.

Z-Z-Z

END