



LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – MATHEMATICS

FIFTH SEMESTER – NOVEMBER 2022

UMT 5501 – REAL ANALYSIS - II

Date: 23-11-2022

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 09:00 AM - 12:00 NOON

PART – A

Q. No Answer ALL Questions

(10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

- 1 Define signum function.
- 2 Using limit theorems, prove that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x^3 - 4}{x^2 + 1} \right) = \frac{4}{5}$.
- 3 Define Lipschitz function.
- 4 Show that cosine function is continuous on \mathbb{R} .
- 5 If $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ has a derivative at $c \in I$, then prove that f is continuous at c .
- 6 Using L'Hospital's rule, evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-x} x^2)$.
- 7 Prove that every constant function on $[a, b]$ is Riemann integrable on $[a, b]$.
- 8 Define tagged partition of an interval $[a, b]$.
- 9 Define open set.
- 10 Define compact set.

PART – B

Answer any FIVE Questions

(5 x 8 = 40 Marks)

- 11 (i) If $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and if c is a cluster point of A , then prove that f can have only one limit at c . (4)
(ii) Using Squeeze theorem of limit, prove that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = 1$. (4)
- 12 State and prove uniform continuity theorem. (8)
- 13 Let I, J be intervals in \mathbb{R} , let $g: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $f: J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be functions such that $f(J) \subseteq I$, and let $c \in J$. If f is differentiable at c and g is differentiable at $f(c)$, then prove that the composite function $g \circ f$ is differentiable at c and $(g \circ f)'(c) = g'(f(c)) \cdot f'(c)$. (8)
- 14 State and prove the squeeze theorem for integration. (8)

- 15 If K is a compact subset of \mathbb{R} and $f: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is injective and continuous, then prove that f^{-1} is continuous on $f(K)$. (8)
- 16 State and prove Mean value theorem. (8)
- 17 If $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous on $[a, b]$ then prove that $f \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$. (8)
- 18 Prove that a subset of \mathbb{R} is closed if and only if it contains all its cluster points. (8)

PART – C

Answer any TWO Question

(2 x 20 = 20 Marks)

- 19 (a) Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, let f and g be functions on A to \mathbb{R} , and let $c \in \mathbb{R}$ be a cluster point of A . Further, let $b \in \mathbb{R}$.
If $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f = L$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g = M$, then prove that
(i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (f + g) = L + M$, (ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (fg) = LM$, (iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} bf = bL$ and
(iv) If $h: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, if $h(x) \neq 0$ for all $x \in A$, and if $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} h = H \neq 0$, then prove that $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \left(\frac{f}{h}\right) = \frac{L}{H}$. (12)
- (b) Let $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and let c be a cluster point of A . Prove that the following are equivalent (8)
(i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f = L$.
(ii) For every sequence (x_n) in A that converges to c such that $x_n \neq c$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the sequence $(f(x_n))$ converges to L .
- 20 (a) Let $I = [a, b]$ and let $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous on I . If $f(a) < 0 < f(b)$, or if $f(a) > 0 > f(b)$, then prove that there exists a number $c \in (a, b)$ such that $f(c) = 0$. (14)
- (b) State and prove boundedness theorem. (6)
- 21 (a) Show that the union of an arbitrary collection of open subsets in \mathbb{R} is open. (5)
- (b) State and prove Additivity theorem of Riemann integrable. (15)
- 22 (a) If K is compact subset of R , then prove that K is closed and bounded. (8)
- (b) State and prove Taylor's theorem. (12)

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