

Class : I PG

Majors : Mathematics

Max. Marks : 60

Time : 3 Hours

17MMAC02 Real Analysis

Part – A

10x½/ = 5

Choose the Correct Answer

1. If  $P \subseteq P'$ , then -----

- a.  $\|P\| \leq \|P'\|$       b.  $\|P'\| \leq \|P\|$   
 c.  $\|P'\| < \|P\|$       d.  $\|P\| < \|P'\|$

2. If  $a < b$ , then  $\int_b^a f(x) dx =$  -----

- a.  $-\int_a^b f(x) dx$     b.  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$     c.  $-\int_b^a f(x) dx$     d. none of these

3.  $\int_a^b (f+g) dx$  -----  $\int_a^b f dx + \int_a^b g dx$

- a.  $\geq$     b.  $=$     c.  $\leq$     d.  $>$

4.  $[x]$  is the unique integer satisfying -----

- a.  $[x]+1 \leq x < [x]$       b.  $[x] \leq x \leq [x]+1$   
 c.  $[x] \leq x < [x]+1$       d.  $[x]+1 \leq x \leq [x]$

5. Assume that  $\alpha$  is a partition on  $[a,b]$ . Then  $\underline{I}(f, \alpha)$  -----  $\bar{I}(f, \alpha)$ .

- a.  $>$     b.  $<$     c.  $\geq$     d.  $\leq$

6.  $S(p, f, \alpha) =$  -----

- a.  $\sum_{k=1}^n f(t_k) \Delta \alpha_k$     b.  $\sum_{k=1}^n f(\alpha_k) \Delta t_k$     c.  $\sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k t_k$     d.  $\sum_{k=1}^n f(d_k) t_k$

7. The integral of a step function over the subinterval  $[x_{k-1}, x_k]$  is defined by  $\int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) dx =$  -----

- a.  $\sum_{k=1}^n c_k (x_{k-1} - x_k)$       b.  $\sum_{k=1}^n c_k (x_k - x_{k-1})$   
 c.  $\sum_{k=1}^n x_k (c_{k-1} - c_k)$       d.  $\sum_{k=1}^n x_k (c_k - c_{k-1})$

8. The class  $U(I)$  is ----- the class of Riemann-integrable functions on  $I$ .

- a. Smaller than    b. larger than    c. the same as    d. not related to

9. The positive part  $f^+$ , of a real-valued function  $f$ , is defined by  $f^+ =$  -----

- a.  $\text{Max}(-f, 0)$     b.  $-\text{max}(f, 0)$     c.  $\text{max}(f, 0)$     d. none of these

10. The gamma function is defined by  $\Gamma(y) = \dots$ .

a)  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{y-1} dx$

b)  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-y} y^{x-1} dy$

c)  $\int_0^1 e^{-y} y^{x-1} dy$

d)  $\int_0^1 e^{-x} x^{y-1} dx$

**Part B**

5x4=20

**Answer All Questions**

11. a. Assume that  $c \in (a,b)$ . If two of the three integrals  $\int_a^c f d\alpha$ ,  $\int_c^b f d\alpha$  and  $\int_a^b f d\alpha$  exist, prove that the third also exists and  $\int_a^c f d\alpha + \int_c^b f d\alpha = \int_a^b f d\alpha$ . (Or)

b. If  $f \in R(\alpha)$  and if  $g \in R(\alpha)$  on  $[a,b]$ , prove that  $c_1 f + c_2 g \in R(\alpha)$  on  $[a,b]$  and

$$\int_a^b (c_1 f + c_2 g) d\alpha = c_1 \int_a^b f d\alpha + c_2 \int_a^b g d\alpha$$

12a. Define a step function. (Or)

b. Prove that every finite sum can be written as Riemann-Stieltjes integral.

13. a. Assume that  $\alpha$  is on  $[a,b]$ . If  $f \in R(\alpha)$  and  $g \in R(\alpha)$  on  $[a,b]$  and if  $f(x) \leq g(x)$  for all  $x$  in  $[a,b]$ , prove that  $\int_a^b f(x) d\alpha(x) \leq \int_a^b g(x) d\alpha(x)$ . (Or)

b. If  $f$  is continuous on  $[a,b]$  and if  $\alpha$  is of bounded variation on  $[a,b]$ , prove that  $f \in R(\alpha)$  on  $[a,b]$ .

14. a. Let  $\{t_n\}$  be a sequence of step functions on an interval  $I$  such that (i) There is a function  $f$  such that  $t_n \uparrow f$  a.e. on  $I$  and (ii)  $\{\int_I t_n\}$  converge. Prove that for any step function  $t$  such that  $t(x) \leq f(x)$  a.e. on  $I$  and  $\int_I t \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_I t_n$ . (Or)

b. Define the integral of a step function over a general interval  $I$ .

15. a. Define a Lebesgue integrable function on a general interval  $I$ . (Or)

b. State and prove Levi theorem for sequences of Lebesgue-integrable functions.

**Part-C**

**Answer All Questions.**

5x7=35

16. a) State and prove the formula for integration by parts. (Or)

b. Assume  $f \in R(\alpha)$  on  $[a,b]$  and assume that  $\alpha$  has a continuous derivative  $\alpha'$  on  $[a,b]$ . Prove that the Riemann integral  $\int_a^b f(x) \alpha'(x) dx$  exists and

$$\int_a^b f(x) d\alpha(x) = \int_a^b f(x) \alpha'(x) dx.$$

17. a. Assume that  $\alpha$  is of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$ . Prove that

i) If  $p'$  is finer than  $p$ , 
$$U(p', f, \alpha) \leq U(p, f, \alpha) \text{ and } L(p', f, \alpha) \geq L(p, f, \alpha)$$

ii) For any two partitions  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ ,  $L(P_1, f, \alpha) \leq U(P_2, f, \alpha)$ .

(Or)

b. State and prove Euler's summation formula.

18. a. Assume that  $\alpha$  is of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$ . Let  $V(x)$  denote the total variation of  $\alpha$  on  $[a, x]$  if  $a < x \leq b$ , and  $V(a) = 0$ ;  $f$  be defined and bounded on  $[a, b]$ . If  $f \in R(\alpha)$  on  $[a, b]$ , prove that  $f \in R(V)$  on  $[a, b]$ . (Or)

b. State and prove the first mean-value theorem for Riemann-Stieltjes integrals.

19. a. Let  $\{g_n\}$  be a decreasing sequence of nonnegative step functions such that  $\sum g_n < \infty$  a.e. on

an interval  $I$ . Prove that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_I g_n = 0$ . (Or)

b. Let  $f$  be defined and bounded on a compact interval  $[a, b]$ , and assume that  $f$  is continuous almost everywhere on  $[a, b]$ . Prove that  $f \in R(\alpha)$  and the integral of  $f$ , as a function in  $R(\alpha)$ , is equal to the Riemann integral  $\int_a^b f(x) d\alpha$ .

20. a. State and prove Levi theorem for step functions. (Or)

c. If  $f$  and  $g$  are in  $L(I)$ , prove that the functions  $f^+$ ,  $f^-$ ,  $|f|$ ,  $\max(f, g)$  and  $\min(f, g)$  are also in  $L(I)$ . Also prove that  $\int_I |fg| \leq \int_I |f| |g|$ .