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End Semester Examination of Semester-I, 2015

Subject : MATHEMATICS (PG)

Paper : MTM-101 (Real Analysis)

Full Marks : 40

Time : 2 Hrs

*The figures in the margin indicate the marks
corresponding to the question*

*Candidates are requested to give their answers
in their own word as far as practicable.*

Illustrate the answers wherever necessary.

Group A

(Answer any two questions) : 10x2=20

1. a) Show that a function $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is of bounded variation if and only if f can be written as the difference of two increasing functions. 6
- b) If $\int_a^b f d\alpha = 0$ for every $f \in C[a, b]$, show that α is constant. 4
2. a) Define $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ by $f(x) = 0$ if x is rational and $f(x) = 2^n$ if x is irrational with exactly $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

(2)

leading zeroes in its decimal expansion. Show that f is measurable, and find $\int_0^1 f$. 6

b) Let $f : M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})$ be given by $f(A) = A^2$. Is f differentiable on $M_n(\mathbb{R})$? Justify. 4

3. a) Let A be an invertible operator on \mathbb{R}^n . Let B be another operator on \mathbb{R}^n such that $\|B - A\| < \frac{1}{\|A^{-1}\|}$.

Show that B is also invertible. 5

b) Let Ω be an open subset of $\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Show that the mapping $\phi : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ defined by $\phi(A) = A^{-1}$ is continuous. 5

4. a) Let $f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be a differentiable mapping.

Show that $\|f(x) - f(y)\| \leq |y - x| \sup_{0 \leq t \leq 1} \|f'(x + t(y - x))\|$.

For all $x, y \in (a, b)$ 6

b) Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle} = \|x\|$$

Where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is usual inner product on \mathbb{R}^n .

(3)

Show that f is differentiable at each $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ and the derivative is given by

$$Df(x)h = \frac{\langle x, h \rangle}{\|x\|} \quad 4$$

Group B

Answer any two questions :

6x2=12

5. Let $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be open and $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be a mapping. What do you mean by f to be C^1 ? Show that f has continuous partial derivatives if it is C^1 . 2+4
6. a) What do you mean by a Lebesgue measurable function? 2
- b) Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be of bounded variation. Show that f is Lebesgue measurable. 4
7. Let K be a compact subset of \mathbb{R}^n , and $\{V_\alpha\}$ be an open cover of K . Show that there exist functions $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_s \in C(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that
- a) $0 \leq \psi_i \leq 1; 1 \leq i \leq s$
- b) each ψ_i has its support in some V_α , and
- c) $\psi_1(x) + \dots + \psi_s(x) = 1$ for each $x \in K$. 6

(4)

8. a) What do you mean by a Jordan-measurable subset of \mathbb{R}^2 ? 2

b) Let $f : [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational} \\ 1 & \text{if } x \text{ is rational and } y \text{ irrational} \\ 1 - \frac{1}{q} & \text{if } x = \frac{p}{q} \text{ is lowest terms and } y \text{ is rational} \end{cases}$$

Show that f is integrable and $\int_{[0,1] \times [0,1]} f = 1$. 4

Group C

Answer any four questions 4x2=8

9. Let $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be a linear map. Show that f is differentiable at each $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $Df(x)(h) = f(h)$, $h \in \mathbb{R}^n$. 2

10. Evaluate the RS-integral $\int_1^4 2x \, dx^2$. 2

11. State Implicit function theorem. 2

12. Let for $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\|x\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$ and

$$\|x\|_2 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ show that } \|\cdot\|_1 \text{ and } \|\cdot\|_2 \text{ are equivalent. } 2$$

13. Show that any normal linear space is a metric space. 2

14. Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a normed linear space. Show that the function $\phi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $\phi(x) = \|x\|$; $x \in X$ is continuous. 2

15. Let X be compact and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be continuous. Prove that f is a closed map. 2

16. Let $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by
 $f(x) = 0$ if $x = 0$

$$= \frac{u^3}{u^2 + v^2} \text{ if } x = (u, v) \neq (0, 0)$$

Show that the directional derivatives exist at the origin but f is not differentiable at the origin. 2

