

**B.A./B.Sc. SECOND YEAR MATHEMATICS**

**SEMESTER-IV,PAPER-IV**

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**REAL ANALYSIS**

*Time: 3 Hours*

*Max. Marks : 75*

**PART - A**

**I. Answer any FIVE of the following Questions :**

**5 X 5= 25 Marks**

1. Test for convergence  $\sum \frac{1}{n^2 + 1}$ .
2. State Cauchy's root test and test for convergence  $\sum \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n^2}$ .
3. Discuss various types of discontinuity.
4. Examine for continuity of a function  $f(x) = |x| + (x-1)$  at  $x=0$ .
5. If  $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+e^x}$  if  $x \neq 0$  and  $f(x) = 0$  if  $x=0$  show that  $f$  is not derivable at  $x = 0$ .
6. Prove that  $f(x) = x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ ,  $x \neq 0$  and  $f(0) = 0$  is derivable at the origin.
7. State Cauchy's Mean value theorem.
8. Find 'C' of the Lagrange's mean value theorem for  $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$  on  $[0, 4]$ .
9. If  $f(x) = x^2$  on  $[0, 1]$  and  $P = \left\{0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, 1\right\}$  compute  $L(P, f)$  and  $U(P, f)$ .
10. Prove that a constant function is Riemann integrable on  $[a, b]$ .

## **PART - B**

Answer any **FIVE** of the following Questions.

**5 × 10 = 50 Marks**

11. State and Prove Root Test.

12. State and prove Ratio Test.

13. Discuss the continuity of  $f(x) = \frac{x \left( \frac{1}{e^x - e^{-x}} \right)}{\frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}}}$  for  $x \neq 0$  and  $f(0) = 0$  at  $x = 0$ .

14. If  $f$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$  and  $f(a), f(b)$  having opposite sign then prove that there exist  $C \in (a, b) \ni f(C) = 0$ .

15. Show that  $f(x) = x \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), x \neq 0, f(x) = 0$  when  $x=0$  is continuous but not derivable at  $x=0$ .

16. Show that  $f(x) = \frac{x \left( \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right)}{\frac{1}{e^x + 1}}$  if  $x \neq 0$  and  $f(0) = 0$  is continuous at  $x=0$  but not

derivable at  $x=0$ .

17. State and prove Rolle's theorem.

18. Using Lagrange's theorem show that  $x > \log(1+x) > \frac{x}{1+x}$  if  $f(x) = \log(1+x)$ .

19. If  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow R$  is monotonic on  $[a, b]$  then  $f$  is integrable on  $[a, b]$ .

20. If  $f \in R[a, b]$  and  $m, M$  are the infimum and supremum of  $f$  on  $[a, b]$ , then

$$m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a).$$