

M.Sc. 1st Semester Examination, 2019**MATHEMATICS***(Real Analysis)*

PAPER — MTM-101

*Full Marks : 50**Time : 2 hours**The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable***1.** Answer any *four* questions from the following :

(a) When a metric space (X, d) is said to be 2×4 connected.

(b) Check whether the hyperbola

$$\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 - y^2 = 1\}$$

is path connected or not.

(c) Show that the product metric space of two complete metric spaces is also complete.

(d) For every $\epsilon > 0$ and $f \in L^1(\mu)$, show that

$$\mu\{x \in X : |f(x)| \geq \epsilon\} \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int f \, d\mu.$$

(e) Show that addition of two complex measurable functions on a measurable set X is a measurable function.

(f) If $f(x) = 5$ for all $x \in E$, prove that

$$L \int_E f(x) \, d\mu = 5\mu(E)$$

(g) Give an open cover of the set $(0, 1) \cup [2, 5]$.

(h) If α is continuous and β is of bounded variation on $[a, b]$, show that

$$\int_a^b \alpha \, d\beta \quad \text{exists.}$$

2. Answer any *four* questions from the following :

4 × 4

(a) Show by an example that composition of two

functions of bounded variation may not be a function of bounded variation.

- (b) Let (X, d) be a discrete metric space such that X has at least two elements. Show that (X, d) is not connected.
- (c) Show that

$$f(x) = 2x \sin \frac{3\pi}{x}, \quad 0 < x \leq 1$$

$$= 0, \quad x = 0$$

is not of bounded variation.

- (d) Show that l^p is separable metric space for $1 \leq p < \infty$.
- (e) Show that every finite sum of real numbers can be expressed as the R-S integral over some interval.
- (f) Let $f_n : X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ be measurable for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, $f_1 \geq f_2 \geq f_3 \geq \dots \geq 0$, $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$ as

$n \rightarrow \infty$ for every $x \in X$, and $f_1 \in L^1(\mu)$. Show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_n d\mu = \int f d\mu.$$

(g) Let μ be a measure on a σ -algebra \mathcal{A} . Then show that

$$\mu(A_n) \rightarrow \mu(A) \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

if $A = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$, $A_n \in \mathcal{A}$ and $A_1 \subset A_2 \subset A_3 \subset \dots$.

(h) If $f : [a, b] \rightarrow R$ is continuous and $g : [a, b] \rightarrow R$ is monotonically increasing then prove that there is a point c between a and b such that

$$\int_a^b f dg = f(c)[g(b) - g(a)].$$

3. Answer any two questions from the following :

(a) (i) Show that every bounded Riemann 8 × 2
integrable function is Lebesgue integrable
and the two integrals are equal in this
case. 4

(ii) Let μ be a measure on a σ -algebra of subsets of X . Show that the outer measure μ^* induced by μ is countably subadditive. 4

(b) (i) Define Lebesgue integrable of an unbounded function. Evaluate the

Lebesgue integral $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ where

$$f(x) = \frac{35}{14\sqrt[3]{x}}, \quad 0 < x \leq 1$$

$$= 0, \quad x = 0$$

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(ii) Evaluate the following :

$$\int_{-1}^3 8 \sin^3 x d(9x^3 + 6[x])$$

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(c) (i) If $\{G_n\}$ is a sequence of connected sets in a metric space with $G_n \cap G_{n+1} \neq \phi$ for all n , then show that

$$\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} G_n \text{ is connected.}$$

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(ii) Prove that continuous image of a compact metric space is compact. 4

(d) (i) Let s_1 and s_2 be non-negative simple measurable functions on a measurable space X . For every $E \in \mathcal{M}$, let $\psi(E) = \int_E s_1 d\mu$. Show that ψ is a measure on \mathcal{M} and

$$\int_X (s_1 + s_2) d\mu = \int_X s_1 d\mu + \int_X s_2 d\mu \quad 5$$

(ii) Let $f : X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ be measurable, $E \in \mathcal{M}$ and $\int_E f d\mu = 0$. Show that $f = 0$ a.e. on E . 3

[*Internal Assessment* : 10 Marks]
