

(For those admitted in June 2023 and later)

SEM	CATEGORY	COMPONENT	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
I	PART - III	CORE - 2	P23MA102	REAL ANALYSIS - I

Maximum: 75 Marks

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CO2	K2	12a.	If $f \in R(\alpha)$ and if $g \in R(\alpha)$ on $[a, b]$, show that $c_1 f + c_2 g \in R(\alpha)$ on $[a, b]$ and $\int_a^b (c_1 f + c_2 g) d\alpha = c_1 \int_a^b f d\alpha + c_2 \int_a^b g d\alpha$. (OR)
CO2	K2	12b.	Assume that $\alpha \nearrow$ on $[a, b]$. If $f \in R(\alpha)$, Show that $f^2 \in R(\alpha)$ on $[a, b]$.
CO3	K3	13a.	Write down the statement and the proof of the First mean-value theorem for Riemann-Stieltjes integrals. (OR)
CO3	K3	13b.	Write down the statement and the proof of second fundamental theorem of integral calculus.
CO4	K3	14a.	If a series is convergent with sum S, then illustrate that it is also $(C, 1)$ summable with Cesaro sum S. (OR)
CO4	K3	14b.	Write down the statement of Abel's limit Theorem and illustrate it.
CO5	K4	15a.	Prove that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx \neq \int_0^1 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) dx$ where $f_n(x) = n^2 x(1-x)^n$ where $x \in R, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ (OR)
CO5	K4	15b.	Write down the statement of Dirichlet's test for uniform convergence and illustrate it.

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No	<p align="center">SECTION – C (5 X 8 = 40 Marks) Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions choosing either (a) or (b)</p>
CO1	K4	16a.	Let f be of bounded variation on $[a, b]$ and assume that $c \in (a, b)$. Show that f is of bounded variation on $[a, c]$ and $[c, b]$ and $V_f(a, b) = V_f(a, c) + V_f(c, b)$. (OR)
CO1	K4	16b.	Let $\sum a_n$ be an absolutely convergent series having sum s . Then show that every arrangement of $\sum a_n$ also converges absolutely and has sum s .
CO2	K5	17a.	State and prove the integration by parts formula. (OR)
CO2	K5	17b.	Assume $f \in R(\alpha)$ on $[a, b]$ and assume that α has continuous derivative α' on $[a, b]$. Prove that the Riemann integral $\int_a^b f(x) \alpha'(x) dx$ exists and $\int_a^b f(x) d\alpha(x) = \int_a^b f(x) \alpha'(x) dx$.
CO3	K5	18a.	Assume that α is of bounded variation on $[a, b]$. Let $V(x)$ denote the total variation of α on $[a, x]$ if $a < x \leq b$ and let $V(a) = 0$. Let f defined and bounded on $[a, b]$. If $f \in R(\alpha)$ on $[a, b]$, then prove that $f \in R(V)$ on $[a, b]$. (OR)
CO3	K5	18b.	State and prove the Lebesgue's criterion for Riemann-integrability.
CO4	K5	19a.	State and prove the Merten's Theorem. (OR)
CO4	K5	19b.	State and prove the Bernstein's Theorem.
CO5	K6	20a.	Write down the statement of Dirichlet's test for uniform convergence and compose the proof of it. (OR)
CO5	K6	20b.	Let $\{f_n\}$ be a boundedly convergent sequence on $[a, b]$. Assume that each $f_n \in R$ on $[a, b]$ and that the limit function $f \in R$ on $[a, b]$. Assume also that there is a partition P of $[a, b]$, say $P = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ such that on every subinterval $[c, d]$ not containing any of the points x_k , the sequence $\{f_n\}$ converges uniformly to f . Then prove that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n(t) dt = \int_a^b \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(t) dt = \int_a^b f(t) dt$