

(4) Code No. : B/2010

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Second Semester Examination, May-2017

M.Sc. MATHEMATICS

Paper - II

REAL ANALYSIS (II)

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max.Marks : 80

Note :Section 'A', consists of 10 very short answer type questions, all of which are compulsory and should be attempted first. Section 'B' consists of four short answer type questions with internal options. Section 'C' consists of four long answer type questions with internal choice.

Section-'A'

~~Q-1 to Q-4~~ Answer the following very short-answer-type questions (2x10=20)

- Q-1. Define Riemann Stieltjes sum.
- Q-2. Define integration of vector valued function.
- Q-3. State mean value theorem.
- Q-4. Define Lebesgue outer measure.
- Q-5. Define  $F_\sigma$ -set and  $G_\delta$ -set.
- Q-6. Define Lebesgue Integral.
- Q-7. Define measurable space.
- Q-8. Define convex function.
- Q-9. State Holder's Inequality.
- Q-10. Define almost uniform convergence.

Q-2. Prove that the complement of a measurable set is measurable.

OR

Let  $A$  be any set and  $\{E_i\}_{i=1}^n$  a finite sequence of disjoint measurable sets, then prove that :

$$m^*\left(A \cap \left[\sum_{i=1}^n E_i\right]\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n m^*(A \cap E_i)$$

Q-3. Let  $(X, B, \mu)$  be a measure space. If  $E_n \subset E_{n+1}$ , then prove that :

$$\mu\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(E_n)$$

OR

Let  $(X, S, \mu)$  be a finite measure space a semiring of sets such that  $\mu$  is a measure on  $S$  if  $\mu$  is  $\sigma$ -finite on  $S$  then prove that  $\mu$  is  $\sigma$ -finite on  $\Sigma$ .

Q-4. Prove that for  $L^p$  is a normed linear space

with the norm defined by  $\|f\|_p = \left(\int_X |f|^p d\mu\right)^{1/p}$ .

OR

State and prove Holder's Inequality for  $L^p$  -spaces.

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**Section-'B'**

**Answer the following short-answer-type questions  
(5x4=20)**

Q-1. State and prove the fundamental theorem of calculus.

**OR**

If  $f$  maps  $X$  into  $\mathbb{R}$ , if  $\alpha$  is for some monotonically increasing function  $\alpha$  on  $X$  then prove

that  $\int_a^b f d\alpha \leq \int_a^b |f| d\alpha$

Q-2. Prove that if  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  are measurable sets, then so is  $E_1 \cap E_2$ .

**OR**

Let  $f$  and  $g$  be measurable real valued functions defined on a measurable set  $X$ . Let  $h$  be real and continuous on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and put  $h(x,y) = f(x)g(y)$ . Then prove that  $h$  is measurable.

Q-3. Prove that the function  $f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$

is not Lebesgue integrable over  $[0,1]$ .

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**OR**

Let  $f$  be a bounded function defined on  $[a,b]$ . If  $f$  is Riemann integrable on  $[a,b]$ , then prove that it is Lebesgue integrable on  $[a,b]$  and  $\int_a^b f dx = \int_a^b f d\mu$ .

Q-4. State and prove Minkowski's inequality.

**OR**

Prove that let  $\mu$  be a positive measure on a  $\sigma$ -algebra in a set  $X$  so that  $\mu(X) < \infty$ . If  $f$  is real valued function in  $L^1(\mu)$ .

If  $g$  is real valued for all  $x \in X$  and if  $\phi$  is convex on  $\mathbb{R}$

$\int_a^b \phi(f(x)g(x)) dx \leq \phi \left( \int_a^b f(x) dx \right) \int_a^b g(x) dx$

**Section-'C'**

**Answer the following long-answer-type questions (10x4=40)**

Q-1. Let  $f$  be bounded function, and  $\alpha$  be a monotonically increasing function on  $[a,b]$ , then prove that  $f$  is Riemann integrable on  $[a,b]$  if and only if for every  $\epsilon > 0$  there exists a partition  $P$  such that  $\sum_{i=1}^n (M_i - m_i) (\alpha(x_i) - \alpha(x_{i-1})) < \epsilon$ .

**OR**

Let  $\gamma$  be a curve. If  $c \in (a,b)$  then prove that  $\int_a^b f(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt = \int_a^c f(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt + \int_c^b f(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt$ .