

9. Assume that  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$  converges absolutely and has sum A and suppose  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n$  converges with sum B. Prove that the Cauchy product of these two series converges and has sum AB.

10. let  $\alpha$  be of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$ . Assume that each term of the sequence  $\{f_n\}$  is real valued function such that  $f_n \in R(\alpha)$  on  $[a, b]$  for each  $n=1,2,\dots$ . Assume that  $f_n \rightarrow f$  uniformly on  $[a,b]$

and define  $g_n(x) = \int_a^x f_n(t) d(\alpha(t))$  if  $x \in [a,b]$

$n=1,2,\dots$ . Prove that the following

(a)  $f \in R(\alpha)$  on  $[a,b]$

(b)  $g_n \rightarrow g$  uniformly on  $[a,b]$ , where

$$g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) d\alpha(t).$$

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2019

MMA12 — REAL ANALYSIS - I

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

SECTION A — (5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

1. (a) If  $f$  is bounded on  $[a,b]$ , prove that  $f$  is of bounded variation on  $[a,b]$ .

Or

- (b) State and prove additive property of total variation.

2. (a) Assume that  $\alpha$  is of bounded variation on  $[a,b]$ . If  $f \in R(\alpha)$  and  $g \in R(\alpha)$  on  $[a,b]$ , and if  $f(x) \leq g(x)$  for all  $x$  in  $[a,b]$ , prove that  $\int_a^b f(x) d\alpha(x) \leq \int_a^b g(x) d\alpha(x)$ .

Or

- (b) If  $f \in R(\alpha)$  and if  $g \in R(\alpha)$  on  $[a,b]$ , prove that  $c_1 f + c_2 g \in R(\alpha)$  on  $[a,b]$  (for any two constants  $c_1$  and  $c_2$ ) and  $\int_a^b (c_1 f + c_2 g) d\alpha = c_1 \int_a^b f d\alpha + c_2 \int_a^b g d\alpha$ .



3. (a) State and prove second mean value theorem for Riemann – Stieljes integrals.

Or

- (b) Let  $\alpha$  be of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$  and assume that  $f \in R(\alpha)$  and  $[a, b]$ . Prove that  $f \in R(\alpha)$  on every subinterval  $[c, d]$  of  $[a, b]$ .

4. (a) State and prove Abel's test.

Or

- (b) If a series is convergent with sum  $s$ , prove that it is also  $(c, I)$  summable with cesaro sum  $s$ .

5. (a) Assume that  $f_n \rightarrow f$  uniformly on  $s$ , If each  $f_n$  is continuous at a point  $c$  of  $s$ , prove that the limit function  $f$  is also continuous at  $c$ .

Or

- (b) Assume that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n = f$  on  $[a, b]$ . If  $g \in R$  on  $[a, b]$ , define  $h(x) = \int_a^x f(t)|g(t)|dt$ ,  
 $h_n(x) = \int_a^x f_n(t)|g(t)|dt$  if  $x \in [a, b]$ , prove that  $h_n \rightarrow h$  uniformly on  $[a, b]$ .

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SECTION B — (3 × 15 = 45 marks)

Answer any THREE questions.

6. Let  $f$  be of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$ . If  $x \in [a, b]$ , let  $V(x) = V_f(a, x)$  and put  $V(a) = 0$ . Prove that every point of continuity of  $f$  is also a point of continuity of  $v$  and the converse is also true.

7. Assume that  $\alpha \nearrow$  on  $[a, b]$ . Prove that the following statements are equivalent.

(a)  $f \in R(\alpha)$  on  $[a, b]$

- (b)  $f$  satisfies Riemann's conditions with respect to  $\alpha$  on  $[a, b]$ .

(c)  $\underline{I}(f, \alpha) = \bar{I}(f, \alpha)$ .

8. Let  $Q = \{(x, y) : a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d\}$ . Assume that  $\alpha$  is of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$ ,  $\beta$  is of bounded variation on  $[c, d]$  and  $f$  is continuous on  $Q$ . If

$(x, y) \in Q$  define  $F(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) d\alpha(x)$ ,

$G(x) = \int_c^d f(x, y) d\beta(y)$ . Prove that  $F \in R(\beta)$  on

$[c, d]$ ,  $G \in R(\alpha)$  on  $[a, b]$  and

$\int_c^d f(y) d\beta(y) = \int_a^b G(x) d\alpha(x)$ .

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