

Seat No. : \_\_\_\_\_

# JD-111

July-2021

B.Sc., Sem.-VI

## 309 : MATHEMATICS (Analysis-III)

Time : 2 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 50

- Instruction :**
- (1) Attempt any **three** questions in **Section-I**.
  - (2) **Section-II** is a **compulsory** section of short questions.
  - (3) Notations are usual everywhere.
  - (4) The right hand side figures indicate marks of the sub question.

### SECTION – I

Attempt any **THREE** of the following questions :

1. (A) Define a metric space. Prove that a subset  $G$  of a metric space  $X$  is open if and only if it is a union of open spheres. 7  
(B) Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be metric spaces and  $f$  a mapping of  $X$  into  $Y$  then prove that  $f$  is continuous if and only if  $f^{-1}(G)$  is open in  $X$  whenever  $G$  is open in  $Y$ . 7
2. (A) Prove that a subset  $F$  of a metric space  $X$  is closed in  $X$  if and only if its complement  $F^c$  is open in  $X$ . 7  
(B) Show that a real function  $d$  defined on ordered pairs of elements of a nonempty set  $X$  satisfying the conditions  
 $d(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y$ , and  $d(x, y) \leq d(x, z) + d(y, z)$  is a metric on  $X$ . 7
3. (A) Prove that Compact subsets of metric spaces are closed. 7  
(B) Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be metric spaces and  $f$  a mapping of  $X$  into  $Y$  then prove that  $f$  is continuous at  $x_0$  if and only if  $f(x_n) \rightarrow f(x_0)$  whenever  $x_n \rightarrow x_0$ . 7
4. (A) Prove that closed subsets of a compact set are compact in a metric space. 7  
(B) A mapping  $f$  of a metric space  $X$  into a metric space  $Y$  is continuous on  $X$  if and only if  $f^{-1}(V)$  is open in  $X$  for every open set  $V$  in  $Y$ . 7

5. (A) State and prove Weierstrass M-test. Show that  $f_n(x) = n^2 x^n (1 - x)$ ;  $x \in [0, 1]$  converges pointwise to a function which is continuous on  $[0, 1]$ . 7
- (B) Let  $(f_n)$  be a sequence of functions in  $R[a, b]$  converging uniformly to  $f$ .
- Then  $f \in R[a, b]$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$ . 7
6. (A) Let  $(f_n)$  be a sequence of continuous function of  $E \subset C$  converges uniformly to  $f$  on  $E$  then prove that  $f$  is continuous on  $E$ . 7
- (B) Let  $f_n$  satisfy (1)  $f_n \in D[a, b]$  (2)  $(f_n(x_0))$  converges for  $x_0 \in D[a, b]$  (3)  $f_n$  converges uniformly on  $[a, b]$  then prove that  $f_n$  converges uniformly on  $[a, b]$  to a function  $f$ . 7
7. (A) State and prove Abel's limit theorem. 7
- (B) Show that for  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $\log(1 + x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \dots$ .  
Hence evaluate  $\log 2$ . 7
8. (A) For every  $x \in R$  and  $n > 0$   
Prove that  $\sum_{k=0}^n (nx - k)^2 \binom{n}{k} x^k (1 - x)^{n-k} = nx(1 - x) \leq \frac{n}{4}$ . 7
- (B) State and prove Weierstrass Approximation theorem. 7

### SECTION – II

9. Attempt any **FOUR** of the following in short : 8
- (1) Prove that  $X$  and  $\phi$  are open sets.
  - (2) Define : Metric Space.
  - (3) If  $F$  is closed and  $K$  is compact then prove that  $F \cap K$  is compact.
  - (4) Define : Connected set.
  - (5) Define : Uniform convergence.
  - (6) Prove by Taylor's series  $\tan^{-1} x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots$
  - (7) Is  $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{1 + nx}$  ( $x \geq 0$ ) continuous? Justify.
  - (8) Show that  $\log 2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots$