

PG (CBCS)  
M.SC. Semester-I Examination, 2022  
MATHEMATICS  
PAPER: MTM 101  
(REAL ANALYSIS)



Full Marks: 50

Time: 2 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.  
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

1. Answer any **FOUR** questions from the following: 4×2=08
- a) Let  $f(x) = \sin x$ ,  $x \in [a, b]$ . Show that  $f$  is a function of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$ .
  - b) Show that subtraction of two complex measurable set  $X$  is measurable.
  - c) Define  $\sigma$  -algebra with an example.
  - d) Show that every constant function is measurable
  - e) If  $\alpha$  is continuous and  $\beta$  is of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$ , show that  $\int_a^b \alpha d\beta$  exists.
  - f) If  $s_1, s_2 \in L_0^+$  then prove that  $s_1 + s_2 \in L_0^+$ .
2. Answer any **FOUR** questions from the following: 4×4=16
- a) Show that the function  $f(x) = x^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{x^2}$ ,  $x \in (0, 1]$  and  $f(0) = 0$  is not a function of bounded function  $[0, 1]$ .
  - b) Check whether the function  $f(x) = |5x - 1| + |x|$  on  $[0, 3]$  is a function of bounded variation or not. If so, also find the variation function of  $f$  on  $[0, 3]$ .

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(2)

- c) Let  $[a, b]$  be a closed and bounded interval. Let  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous functions on  $[a, b]$ . Show that  $f$  is a measurable function.
- d) Let  $f \in L^+$  and  $E \in \mathcal{S}$  such that  $\int_E f d\mu = 0$ . Prove that  $f(x) = 0$  for a.e.  $\mu(x) \in E$ .
- e) Let  $f_n: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^*$  be measurable for  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ . Then show that  $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n$  and  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n$  are measurable functions on  $X$ .
- f) If  $f_n: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  is measurable for  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  and  $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ ,  $x \in X$ , then show that  $\int f d\mu = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int f_n d\mu$ .

3. Answer any TWO questions from the following: 2×8=16

- a) Let  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and  $\alpha: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be two functions. If  $f$  is monotonic on  $[a, b]$  and  $\alpha$  is monotone and continuous on  $[a, b]$  then show that  $f$  is Riemann-Stieltjes integrable with respect to  $\alpha$  on  $[a, b]$ . Evaluate  $\int_0^4 (x - [x]) dx^2$ .
- b) (i) Let  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^p}$  if  $0 < x \leq 1$  and  $f(0) = 0$ . Find necessary and sufficient condition on  $p$  such that  $f \in L^1[0, 1]$ . Compute  $\int_0^1 f(x) \lambda(x) dx$  in that case.  
(ii) Evaluate the following: 6+2  
 $\int_{-1}^3 7 \sin x d(x - 3[x]).$
- c) (i) Suppose  $f: X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  is measurable and  $\varphi(E) = \int_E f d\mu$  for every measurable set  $E$  in  $X$ . Show that  $\varphi$  is a measure and  $\int g d\varphi = \int g f d\mu$  for every measurable function  $g$  on  $X$  with range in  $[0, \infty]$ .  
(ii) Show that the Cantor set is a null set. 6+2
- d) State and prove monotone convergence theorem.

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