



# LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034

## M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – MATHEMATICS

FIRST SEMESTER – APRIL 2017

### MT 1816- REAL ANALYSIS

Date: 02-05-2017  
09:00-12:00

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Answer all Questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. (a) State and prove the theorem on integration by parts and use the theorem to prove the following  
Suppose  $f$  is a real continuously differentiable function on  $[a, b]$ ,  $f(a) = f(b) = 0$  and  $\int_a^b f^2(x) dx = 1$ .  
1. Prove that  $\int_a^b x f(x) f'(x) dx = -1/2$ .

(OR)

- (b) Prove that  $\int_a^b f d\alpha \leq \int_a^b f d\alpha$ . (5 marks)

- (c) i) State and prove the necessary and sufficient condition for a function  $f$  to be Riemann-Steiltjesintegrable with respect to  $\alpha$ . (10 marks)

- ii) Any monotone function  $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is Riemann Integrable. Justify. (5 marks)

(OR)

- (d) i) Suppose  $f \in R(\infty)$  on  $[a, b]$ ,  $m \leq f \leq M$ ,  $\phi$  is continuous on  $[m, M]$  and  $h(x) = \phi(f(x))$  on  $[a, b]$ .  
Then prove that  $h \in R(\infty)$  on  $[a, b]$ . (10 marks)

- ii) If  $f \in R(\infty)$  and  $g \in R(\infty)$  on  $[a, b]$  then prove that

1)  $fg \in R(\infty)$

2)  $|f| \in R(\infty)$  and  $\left| \int_a^b f d\alpha \right| \leq \int_a^b |f| d\alpha$ . (5 marks)

2. (a) Prove that for  $f_n(x) = n^2 x(1-x^2)^n$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ,

$$\int_0^1 \left( \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \right) dx \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx$$

(OR)

- (b) State and prove the Cauchy criterion for uniform convergence of sequence of functions. (5 marks)

- (c) State and prove the Stone-Weierstrass theorem.

(OR)

- (d) If  $\{f_n\}$  is a sequence of continuous functions on a set  $E$  and if  $f_n \rightarrow f$  uniformly on  $E$ , then prove that  $f$  is continuous on  $E$ . (15 marks)

3. (a) Let  $\{\phi_0, \phi_1 \dots\}$  be orthonormal on  $I$  and assume that  $f \in L^2(I)$ . If the sequence of functions  $\{s_n\}$  and  $\{t_n\}$  on  $I$  are defined by  $s_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n c_k \phi_k(x)$ ,  $t_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n b_k \phi_k(x)$ , where  $c_k = (f, \phi_k)$ ,  $k=0,1 \dots n$  and  $b_0, b_1 \dots b_n$  are arbitrary complex numbers then for each  $n$ , prove that  $\|f - s_n\| \leq \|f - t_n\|$  and the equality holds if and only if  $b_k = c_k$  for  $k = 0,1 \dots n$ .

(OR)

- (b) State and prove the Bessel's Inequality and Parseval's formula. (5 marks)

- (c) State and prove the Riemann-Lebesgue lemma and use the lemma to prove the following:

$$\text{For } f \in L(-\infty, +\infty), \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \frac{1 - \cos \alpha t}{t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{f(t) - f(-t)}{t} dt. \quad (15 \text{ marks})$$

(OR)

- (d) (i) Define Dirichlet's kernel and prove that  $\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \cos kx = \frac{\sin((2n+1)\frac{x}{2})}{2\sin\frac{x}{2}}$ ,  $x \neq 2m\pi$

(ii) If  $f \in L[0, 2\pi]$ ,  $f$  is periodic with period  $2\pi$  and  $\{s_n\}$  is a sequence of partial sums of Fourier series generated by  $f$ ,  $s_n = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx)$ ,  $n = 1, 2 \dots$  then prove that  $s_n(x) =$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{f(x+t) + f(x-t)}{2} D_n(t) dt \quad (5+10 \text{ marks})$$

4. (a) Prove that the set of all linear transformations of  $R^n$  into  $R^m$ ,  $L(R^n, R^m)$  is a metric space with respect to the norm defined by  $\|A\| = \sup_{|x| \leq 1} |Ax|$ , where  $A \in L(R^n, R^m)$ .

(OR)

- (b) If  $\Omega$  is the set of all invertible linear operators on  $R^n$  and for  $A \in \Omega, B \in L(R^n)$ , if  $\|B - AA^{-1}\| < 1$ , then prove that  $B \in \Omega$ . (5 marks)

- (c) State and prove the inverse function theorem.

(OR)

- (d) State and prove the implicit function theorem. (15 marks)

5. (a) A cup of tea at  $98^\circ C$  is placed inside a room with its room temperature  $72^\circ C$ , after 3 minutes its temperature reduces to  $90^\circ C$ , at what time the temperature will reduce to  $80^\circ C$ .

(OR)

- (b) Explain rectilinear coordinate system with algebraic and geometric approach.

(5 marks)

- (c) Derive the expression for Newton's Law of Cooling.

(OR)

- (d) Derive the D'Alembert's wave equation for a vibrating string. (15 marks)