



Date: 26-04-2016

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 09:00-12:00

PART – A

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

(10 x 2 = 20)

1. Define order complete.
2. Write the triangle inequality.
3. Define discrete metric space.
4. Define interior point.
5. Give an example of a continuous function which is not uniformly continuous.
6. Define Cauchy sequence.
7. Show that a function differential at c is also continuous at c .
8. Define local maximum.
9. Define limit superior of a real sequence.
10. State linearity property of Riemann – Stieltjes integral.

PART – B

ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS

(5 x 8 = 40)

11. State and prove Minkowski's inequality.
12. If n is any positive integer, then prove that \mathbf{N}^n is countably infinite.
13. Let (X, d) be a metric space. Then prove that
 - (i) the union of an arbitrary collection of open sets in X is open in X .
 - (ii) the intersection of an arbitrary collection of closed sets in X is closed in X .
14. Prove that the continuous image of a compact metric space is compact.
15. Let $f : (X, d_1) \rightarrow (Y, d_2)$ be uniformly continuous on X . If $\{x_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in X . Prove that $\{f(x_n)\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in Y .
16. State and prove Rolle's theorem .
17. Let $\{a_n\}$ be a real sequence. Then prove that
 - (i) $\{a_n\}$ converges to l if and only if $\liminf a_n = \limsup a_n = l$.
 - (ii) $\{a_n\}$ diverges to ∞ if and only if $\liminf a_n = +\infty$
18. State and prove the formula for Integration by parts.

PART – C

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

(2x 20 = 40)

19. (a) Prove that the set \mathbf{R} is uncountable.
(b) State and prove Cauchy- Schwarz Inequality.
20. (a) Prove that the Euclidean space \mathfrak{R}^k is complete.
(b) Every compact subset of a metric space is complete.
21. State and prove Bolzano Weierstrass theorem and deduce Intermediate value theorem.
22. (a) State and prove Taylor's theorem.
(b) Suppose (i) $f \in R(\alpha)$ on $[a,b]$, (ii) α is differentiable on $[a,b]$ and (iii) α' is continuous on $[a, b]$. Prove that the Riemann integral $\int_a^b f \alpha' dx$ exists and $\int_a^b f d\alpha = \int_a^b f \alpha' dx$.

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