(6 pages)

Reg. No.:....

Code No.: 20293 E Sub. Code: AMMA 52

> B.Sc. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022.

> > Fifth Semester

Mathematics — Core

REAL ANALYSIS

(For those who joined in July 2020 onwards)

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 75 marks

PART A —  $(10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ marks})$ 

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer:

- In [0, 1] with usual metric,  $B\left(0, \frac{1}{4}\right)$  is ———.
  - (a)  $\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$  (b)  $\left[0, \frac{1}{4}\right]$
- - (c)  $\left[0, \frac{1}{4}\right]$  (d)  $\left[0, \frac{1}{4}\right]$

- Which of the following subsets of R is not open?
  - (0, 1)

- $(1, 2) \cup (3, 4)$
- $f: M_1 \to M_2$  is continuous if and only if
  - (a)  $x_n x = 0 \Rightarrow f(x_n) f(x) = 0$
  - (b)  $x_n \to x \Rightarrow f(x_n) = f(x)$
  - (c)  $(x_n) \to x \Rightarrow (f(x_n)) \to f(x)$
  - (d)  $x_n x \to 0 \Rightarrow f(x_n x) \to 0$
- The function  $f:(0,1)\to R$  defined by  $f(x)=\frac{1}{x}$  is
  - not continuous
  - uniformly continuous
  - not uniformly continuous
  - neither continuous nor uniformly continuous
- If  $A = (0, 1] \subseteq R$ , then  $\overline{A}$  is
  - (0, 1)
- [0, 1]
- (0, 1]
- [0,1)

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- 6. A connected subset of R is
  - (a)  $[4, 7] \cup [8, 10]$
- (b)  $[4, 6] \cup [5, 7]$
- (c)  $[4,7)\cup(7,8)$
- (d) Q

- $7. \qquad \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} [0, n) = ?$ 
  - (a)  $[0, \infty]$

- (b) (0,∞)
- (c) [0, ∞)
- (d)  $(0,\infty]$
- 8. A compact subset of R is
  - (a)  $[0, \infty)$
- (b) (3, 4)

(c) Q

- (d) [1, 2.8]
- 9.  $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(0, \frac{1}{n}\right) = 0$ 
  - (a) (0,1)

(b) \$\display\$

(c) {0}

- (d) (0, 1]
- 10. In  $R \times R$ ,  $\overline{Q \times Q}$  is ———
  - (a) φ

- (b)  $Q^2$
- (c)  $R \times R$
- (d)  $Z \times Z$
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PART B — 
$$(5 \times 5 = 25 \text{ marks})$$

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) In any metric space prove that each open ball is an open set.

Or

- (b) Prove that  $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$ .
- 12. (a) Show that the function  $f: R \to R$  defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational} \\ 1, & \text{if } x \text{ is rational} \end{cases}$$

is not continuous.

Or

- (b) Prove that  $f: M_1 \to M_2$  is continuous if and only if  $f(\overline{A}) \subseteq \overline{f(A)}$  for all  $A \subseteq M_1$ :
- 13. (a) If A is a connected subset of the metric space M. Prove that  $\overline{A}$  is connected.

Or

- (b) Show that the continuous image of a connected metric space is connected.
- 14. (a) Prove that continuous image of a compact metric space is compact.

Or

(b) If A is a compact subset of a metric space (M,d), prove that A is closed.

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[P.T.O.]

15. (a) Let A be a subset of a metric space M. If A is totally bounded, show that A is bounded.

Or

(b) Show that a metric space is compact if and only if any family of closed sets with finite intersection property has non empty intersection.

PART C —  $(5 \times 8 = 40 \text{ marks})$ 

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) State and prove Cantor's interaction theorem.

Or

- (b) State and prove Baire's category theorem.
- 17. (a) (i) Let (M, d) be a metric space. Let  $a \in M$ , show that the function  $f: M \to R$  defined by f(x) = d(x, a) is continuous.
  - (ii) Let (M, d) be any metric space. Let  $f: M \to R$ ,  $g: M \to R$  be two continuous functions. Prove that f+g is continuous.

Or

(b) Prove that  $f: R \to R$  is continuous at  $a \in R$  f and only if w(f, a) = 0.

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18. (a) Prove that R is a connected metric space.

Or

- (b) (i) If A and B are connected subsets of a metric space M and  $A \cap B = \phi$ . Prove that  $A \cup B$  is a connected set.
  - (ii) State and prove the Intermediate value theorem.
- 19. (a) State and prove Heine Borel Theorem.

Or

- (b) Let  $(M_1, d_1)$  be a compact metric space and  $(M_2, d_2)$ , be any metric space. If  $f: M_1 \to M_2$  is continuous, prove that f is uniformly continuous on M.
- 20. (a) If A is a totally bounded set. Prove that  $\overline{A}$  is also totally bounded.

Or

(b) Prove that the metric space M is compact iff any family  $\{A_{\alpha}\}$  of closed sets with finite intersection property has non empty intersection.

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