

Real Analysis
End-Sem 2023
Time - 3.00 hours
Full marks 100

- 1.a) Prove that a sequence can have at most one limit
b) Consider $\{u_n\}$ and $\{v_n\}$ are two converging sequences which converges to u and v respectively. Then prove the following identities.

i) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_n + v_n) = u + v$

ii) if $c \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (cu_n) = cu$

iii) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_n v_n) = uv$

iv) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_n/v_n) = u/v$ providing $\{v_n\}$ is a sequence of non zero elements and it does not converge to 0.

(5+15)

2. Test the convergences of the following two series:

$$S_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n} \right)$$

$$S_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^5} + \frac{1}{2^4} \dots\dots\dots$$

(5+5)

- 3.a) State and prove the Sandwich theorem of limits.

- b) State and prove the Cauchy principle of limit.

(10+15)

4. Use the definition of continuity at a point to prove that

i) $f(x) = 3x - 5$ is continuous at $x = 2$.

ii) $f(x) = x^2$ is continuous at $x = 3$.

iii) $f(x) = 1/x$ is continuous at $x = 1/2$.

(5+5+5)

- 5.a) From the definition of differentiation prove that $(fg)'(x) = f(x)g'(x) + f'(x)g(x)$, where $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are differentiable functions in the interval I .

- b) Let $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ and $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a real valued function differentiable at $c \in I$. Then prove that if $f'(x) > 0$ (or $f'(x) < 0$) at c , then the function is increasing (or decreasing) at c .

- c) State and prove Taylor's theorem.

(5+10+15)