



University
of Glasgow

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREES OF
M.A. AND B.Sc.

Mathematics 2C - Introduction to Real Analysis

*This exam has two parts, consisting of a moodle quiz and the questions below.
Candidates must attempt all questions.*

1. (i) Show that the set

$$A = \{3x - 2y + \frac{1}{2z} \mid x, y, z \in (2, 4)\}$$

is bounded.

3

- (ii) Show that

$$\inf \left\{ \frac{2n+5}{7n+7} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \right\} = \frac{2}{7}.$$

3

2. Prove the following statements *directly from the definition*.

- (i) Every convergent real sequence is bounded above.

4

- (ii) The function $f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 2}$$

is continuous at $x = 1$.

4

3. (i) Prove *directly from the definition of convergence* that a sequence $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ with $|x_n - x_{n+1}| > 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ does not converge to any limit.

3

- (ii) Calculate

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^3 + 2n^2}{3n^4 + (-1)^n},$$

stating clearly all properties of limits used.

4

4. For each of the series below, determine whether they converge or diverge. Justify your answers, clearly referring to any results or tests you use from the course. Answers without a justification will receive zero marks.

(i)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2n^2 + 1}{n^2} \quad \mathbf{3}$$

(ii)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(n)}{n^2} \quad \mathbf{3}$$

(iii)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^n}{3^n + 3n!} \quad \mathbf{3}$$

5. (i) Give an example of a continuous function $f : (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that is both unbounded above and unbounded below. Justify your answer. **2**

- (ii) Suppose that $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a continuous function. Show that there exists $c \in [0, 1]$ such that $f(c) = 1 - c^2$. **3**

6. (i) Let $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a real sequence, let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function and assume $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = L$. Show that

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } (n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow |f(x_n) - f(L)| < \varepsilon). \quad \mathbf{3}$$

- (ii) Give an example of a function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and a convergent real sequence $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ such that $(f(x_n))_{n=1}^{\infty}$ does not converge. **2**

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