

**2203000205023004**  
**EXAMINATION FEBRUARY -MARCH 2024**  
**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (FIFTH SEMESTER)**  
**MATHEMATICS-XIV**  
**(MTH-504-REAL ANALYSIS-II) LEVEL-2**

[Time: As Per Schedule ]

[Max. Marks:50 ]

**Instructions:**

**1. Fill up strictly the following details on your answer book**

- a. Name of the Examination: **BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (FIFTH SEMESTER)**
  - b. Name of the Subject: **MATHEMATICS-XIV (MTH-504-REAL ANALYSIS-II) LEVEL-2**
  - c. Subject Code No: **2203000205023004**
2. Sketch neat and labelled diagram wherever necessary.
  3. Figures to the right indicate full marks of the question.
  4. All questions are compulsory.
  5. Follow **usual** notations.

Seat No:

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Student's Signature

**Q.1 Answer any FIVE as directed.**

**10**

- 1) If the real-valued function  $f$  is continuous at  $a \in \mathbb{R}^1$ , then prove that  $|f|$  is also continuous at  $a \in \mathbb{R}^1$ .
- 2) If  $|x - 2| < 1$ , then prove that  $|x^2 + 2x - 8| < 7$ .
- 3) If  $f$  is a real valued function, then define  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = L$ .
- 4) Define convergent sequence in a Metric Space with an illustration.
- 5) State the usual metric for  $\mathbb{R}$  and the discrete metric for  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- 6) Show that any subset of  $R_d$  is open.
- 7) Show that every Cauchy sequence in  $R_d$  is convergent.
- 8) Give an example of a subset  $B$  of a set  $A$  in a metric space  $\langle M, \rho \rangle$ , such that  $B$  is open in  $A$ , but  $B$  is not open in  $M$ .

**Q.2 Attempt any TWO.****10**

- 1) Let  $x = \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle$  and  $y = \langle y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n \rangle$  of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .  
If  $d(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - y_i|$ , then show that  $\langle \mathbb{R}^n, d \rangle$  is a metric space.
- 2) If  $\rho$  and  $\sigma$  are metrics for set  $M$ , then prove that  $\rho + \sigma$  is also metric for  $M$ .
- 3) If the real valued function  $f$  and  $g$  are continuous at  $a \in \mathbb{R}^1$ , then prove that  $f \cdot g$  and  $\max\{f, g\}$  are also continuous at  $a \in \mathbb{R}^1$ .

**Q.3 Attempt any TWO.****10**

- 1) Show that any convergent sequence in a metric space  $\langle M, \rho \rangle$  cannot converge to two distinct points of  $M$ .
- 2) Let  $\langle M, \rho \rangle$  and  $\langle M, \sigma \rangle$  be two metric spaces, if there exists  $k > 1$  such that  $\frac{1}{k} \sigma(x, y) \leq \rho(x, y) \leq k \sigma(x, y); x, y \in M$ , then prove that  $\langle M, \rho \rangle$  and  $\langle M, \sigma \rangle$  are equivalent.
- 3) For each  $n \in I$ , let  $P_n = \langle x_n, y_n \rangle$  be a point in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Show that a sequence  $\{P_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  converges to  $P = \langle x, y \rangle$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  if and only if  $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  and  $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  converge in  $\mathbb{R}^1$  to  $x$  and  $y$  respectively.

**Q.4 Attempt any TWO.****10**

- 1) Prove that the real valued function  $f$  is continuous at  $a \in \mathbb{R}^1$  if and only if given  $\epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ , such that  $f^{-1}(B[f(a); \epsilon]) \supset B[a; \delta]$ .
- 2) Prove that the function  $f$  is continuous at  $a \in M_1$  if and only if whenever  $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  is sequence of points in  $M_1$  converging to  $a$ , then the sequence  $\{f(x_n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  of points converges to  $f(a) \in M_2$ .
- 3) Prove that the if both real value function  $f$  and  $g$  are continuous at a point  $a$ , then prove that  $\max\{f, g\}$  and  $\min\{f, g\}$  are also continuous at  $a$ .

**Q.5 Attempt any TWO.****10**

- 1) Let  $\langle M_1, \rho_1 \rangle$  and  $\langle M_2, \rho_2 \rangle$  be two metric spaces let  $f : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ . If  $f^{-1}(G)$  is open in  $M_1$  whenever  $G$  is open in  $M_2$ , then show that the  $f$  is continuous on  $M_1$ .
- 2) Let  $\langle M, \rho \rangle$  be a metric space. Let  $A$  be a proper subset of  $M$ , then prove that the subset  $G_A$  of  $A$  is an open subset of metric space  $\langle A, \rho \rangle$  if and only if there exists an open subset  $G_M$  of  $\langle M, \rho \rangle$ , such that  $G_A = A \cap G_M$ .
- 3) Define open set in a metric space. Prove that an open interval  $(a, b)$  in  $\mathbb{R}$  is open set in  $\mathbb{R}$ .

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