

M.Sc. MATHEMATICS  
SECOND SEMESTER  
REAL ANALYSIS & LEBESGUE MEASURE  
MSM-201

[ PART-A : Objective ]

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

- A sequence  $\{f_n\}$  of functions is said to converge uniformly on X to a function  $f$  if for every  $\varepsilon > 0$ , we have
  - $|f_n(x) + f(x)| > \varepsilon$
  - $|f_n(x) + f(x)| < \varepsilon$
  - $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$
  - None of these
- Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space and  $s = \{s_n\}$  be a sequence in X. Then  $s$  is said to be a .....in X iff for every  $\varepsilon > 0$ , there exists a positive integer  $m(\varepsilon)$  such that  $p \geq m(\varepsilon) \& n \geq m(\varepsilon) \Rightarrow d(s_p, s_n) < \varepsilon$ 
  - Monotonic sequence
  - Cauchy sequence
  - Convergent sequence
  - Divergent sequence
- A sequence  $\{f_n\}$  of real valued functions defined on a metric space X is said to be uniformly bounded on X if
  - $|f_n(x)| = M$
  - $|f_n(x)| > M$
  - $|f_n(x)| < M$
  - $|f_n(x)| = 0$
- By Weirestrass's M Test the given series  $\cos x + \frac{\cos 2x}{2^2} + \frac{\cos 3x}{3^2} + \dots$  will
  - diverge uniformly
  - converge uniformly
  - both of these
  - None of these
- Let  $f_n(x) = x^{1/n}$  for  $x \in [0,1]$ . Then
  - $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$  exists for all  $x \in [0,1]$ .
  - $\{f_n\}$  converges uniformly on  $[0,1]$
  - $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$  defines a continuous function on  $x \in [0,1]$ .
  - $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0$  for all  $x \in [0,1]$ .
- The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ 
  - Does not converge
  - Converges to 1
  - Converges to 2
  - None of these

- The function  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, x > 0$  is
  - continuous but not uniformly continuous.
  - uniformly continuous but not continuous.
  - neither continuous nor uniformly continuous.
  - discontinuous everywhere.
- In properties of Lebesgue integral for bounded measurable function  $f$  on  $[a,b]$ , if  $A_k$  is a finite or infinite sequene of disjoint measurable subsets of  $[a,b]$  whose union  $A$  has finite measure, then
  - $\int f = 0$
  - $\int f = \sum_k \int f$
  - $\int f = 1$
  - $\int f = -\sum_k \int f$
- If  $f$  is Lebesgue integrable, then
  - $|\int_a^b f| \geq \int_a^b |f|$
  - $|\int_a^b f| \geq -\int_a^b |f|$
  - $\int_a^b |f| \geq |\int_a^b f|$
  - $|\int_a^b f| < \int_a^b |f|$
- Every upper Riemann integral is .....every upper Lebesgue integral.
  - equal to
  - greater than or equal to
  - less than or equal to
  - less than
- If  $f$  is a function of bounded variation, then  $1/f$  is also a function of bounded variation if for a positive integer  $k$ , .....
  - $|f(x)| \leq k$
  - $|f(x)| \geq k$
  - $|f(x)| = k$
  - $|f(x)| < k$
- Let  $f(x) = \sin x$ , then the total variation of  $f$  in  $[0, \pi/2]$  is
  - 0
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
- Which of the following statement is true?
  - A bounded monotonic function is a function of bounded variation.
  - If  $f$  is a function of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$ , then it is not a function of bounded variation on  $[a, c]$  and  $[c, b]$ .
  - The product of two functions of bounded variation is not necessarily a function of bounded variation.
  - All of the above.
- If  $f$  is R-S integrable in  $[a, b]$ , then which of the following is true
  - $\int_a^b f d\alpha > \int_a^b f d\alpha$
  - $\int_a^b f d\alpha < \int_a^b f d\alpha$
  - $\int_a^b f d\alpha = \int_a^b f d\alpha$
  - None of these

15.  $\int_0^2 x^2 dx^2$  will be equal to

- a. 2  
 b. 4  
 c. 6  
 d. 8

16. If  $f$  is a function of bounded variation in  $[a, b]$ , then

- a.  $V(f; a, b) \geq |f(a) - f(b)|$  with respect to the partition  $\{a, b\}$   
 b.  $V(f; a, b) \leq |f(a) - f(b)|$  with respect to the partition  $\{a, b\}$   
 c.  $V(f; a, b) \geq |f(b) - f(a)|$  with respect to the partition  $\{a, b\}$   
 d.  $V(f; a, b) \leq |f(b) - f(a)|$  with respect to the partition  $\{a, b\}$

17. If  $f$  is R-S integrable and  $\alpha$  is monotonic increasing function on  $[a, b]$  such that  $\alpha'$  is also R-S integrable, then which of the following holds

- a.  $\int_a^b f d\alpha = \int_a^b f d\alpha'$   
 b.  $\int_a^b f d\alpha > \int_a^b f d\alpha'$   
 c.  $\int_a^b f d\alpha < \int_a^b f d\alpha'$   
 d. None of these

18. If  $f$  is a function of bounded variation on  $[a, b]$  and  $x \in [a, b]$ , then the total variation function  $V(f; a, x)$  is a \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Monotonic decreasing function  
 b. Monotonic increasing function  
 c. Step function  
 d. Constant function

19. Let  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  be two partitions of  $[a, b]$  and  $P^*$  is their common refinement, then which of the following will hold

- a.  $P^* = P_1 \cap P_2$   
 b.  $P^* = P_1 \cup P_2$   
 c.  $P^* = P_1 + P_2$   
 d.  $P^* = P_1 - P_2$

20. If  $f$  and  $\alpha$  are bounded functions on  $[a, b]$  and  $\alpha$  is a monotonic increasing function on  $[a, b]$ , then

- a.  $\int_a^b f d\alpha = \inf U(P, f, \alpha)$   
 b.  $\int_a^b f d\alpha = \sup L(P, f, \alpha)$   
 c.  $\int_a^b f d\alpha = U(P, f, \alpha)$   
 d.  $\int_a^b f d\alpha = L(P, f, \alpha)$

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**UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, MEGHALAYA**



**Question Paper CUM Answer Sheet**

**[PART (A) : OBJECTIVE]**

Serial no. of the main Answer sheet

Course : .....

Semester : ..... Roll No : .....

Enrollment No : ..... Course code : .....

Course Title : .....

Session : ..... 2016-17 ..... Date : .....

**Instructions / Guidelines**

- The paper contains twenty (20) / ten (10) questions.
- The student shall write the answer in the box where it is provided.
- The student shall not overwrite / erase any answer and no mark shall be given for such act.
- Hand over the question paper cum answer sheet (Objective) within the allotted time (20 minutes / 10 minutes) to the invigilator.

Full Marks	Marks Obtained	Remarks
20		

Scrutinizer's Signature

Examiner's Signature

Invigilator's Signature