



*(Knowledge for Development)*

## **KIBABII UNIVERSITY COLLEGE**

**A CONSTITUENT COLLEGE OF MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**2014/2015 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**SECOND YEAR SECOND SEMESTER**

**MAIN EXAMINATION**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE AND  
BACHELOR OF EDUCATION**

**COURSE CODE:** MAT 204

**COURSE TITLE:** REAL ANALYSIS I

**DATE:** 29/4/15

**TIME:** 11.30AM -1.30PM

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### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer Question One in and Any other TWO Questions

TIME: 2 Hours

This Paper Consists of 3 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

**QUESTION ONE (COMPULSORY) (30 MARKS)**

- a) Show that if  $x \neq 0$ , then  $x^{-1} \neq 0$  and  $x^{-1}$  is unique. (3mks)
- b) For every  $x \neq 0$ , show that  $x^2 > 0$ , hence show that  $1 > 0$ . (3mks)
- c) Let  $(S, <)$  be an ordered set and  $E$  a subset of  $S$ , if the least upper bound of  $E$  ( $\text{lub}E$ ) and the greatest lower bound of  $E$  ( $\text{glb}E$ ) exist. Show that i) the  $\text{lub}E$  is unique (4 mks)
- ii) the  $\text{glb}E$  is unique. (4 mks)
- d) Show that  $\sqrt{3}$  is an irrational number. (4mks)
- e) State the completeness axiom for  $\mathfrak{R}$  (2mks)
- f) Let  $A$  be a nonvoid subset of  $\mathfrak{R}$  which is bounded above. Define a set  $B$  by  $B = \{-x; x \in A\}$ , show that  $B$  is bounded below and  $-\text{sup } A = \text{inf } B$ . (4mks)
- g) If  $a$  and  $b$  are given real numbers such that for every real number  $v > 0$ ,  $a \leq b + v$ , show that  $a \leq b$  (5mks)
- h) Define an inductive set? (2mks)

**QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)**

- a) For any subset  $E$  of a metric space  $(X, \dots)$ , prove that  $E^0$  is an open set. (6mks)
- b) Consider the metric space  $(\mathfrak{R}, d)$  and let  $f : \mathfrak{R} \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}$  be defined by  $f(x) = |x|$ . Show that  $f$  is uniformly continuous. (6mks)
- c) Show that the limit of a convergent sequence is unique in a metric space (8mks)

**QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)**

- a) Show that every infinite set  $E$  contains a countable subset  $A$ . (7mks)
- b) Differentiate between an algebraic and a transcendental number giving examples in each case (3mks)

- c) Does the equation  $x^2 + 1 = 0$  have a solution in  $\mathfrak{R}$ ? Show your working. (4mks)
- d) Define the following terms;
- i. A metric space (4mks)
  - ii. An interior point of a set E (2mks)

**QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)**

- a) Suppose that an open interval  $(0,1)$  is equivalent to  $\mathfrak{R}$ . Show that  $\mathfrak{R}$  is uncountable (10mks)
- b) State and provide a proof of Cauchy -Schwarz inequality. (10mks)

**QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)**

- a) Let A and B be nonvoid subsets of  $\mathfrak{R}$  and define the set  $A + B = \{x + y; x \in A, y \in B\}$ ,
- b)
- i. If A and B are bounded above, then show that  $A+B$  is also bounded above and  $\sup(A+B) = \sup A + \sup B$  (5mks)
  - ii. (5mks)
  - iii. If A and B are bounded below, then show that  $A+B$  is also bounded below and  $\inf(A+B) = \inf A + \inf B$  (5mks)
- c) For every real numbers  $x$  and  $a$ ,  $a > 0$ , show that  $|x| \leq a$  iff  $x \in [-a, a]$  (4mks)
- d) Let A, B, C be nonvoid sets and  $f : A \rightarrow B$  and  $g : B \rightarrow C$  be bijections. Then, prove that  $(g \circ f)^{-1}$  exists and  $(g \circ f)^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$ . (6 mks)