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UNIVERSITY REGULAR EXAMINATIONS

2012 /2013 ACADEMIC YEAR

FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (MATHEMATICS)

COURSE CODE: MAT 204

COURSE TITLE: REAL ANALYSIS I

DATE: 19th August 2013

TIME: 9.00 pm – Noon

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper consists of **TWO** sections; **A** and **B**. Answer **BOTH** questions in **SECTION A** and **ANY OTHER THREE** questions from **SECTION B**.

SECTION A

Answer **BOTH** questions in this section.

QUESTION 1 (16 marks)

- a. Define the following terms;
 - i. Monotone function ii. Subsequence
 - ii. Infimum of a set iv. Function (4 marks)
- b. Prove by Mathematical Induction that for all natural numbers,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{2} = 1^{2} + 2^{2} + \ldots + n^{2} = \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1)$$
(4)

marks)

- c. Suppose that $X_n \rightarrow l$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and that $\langle X_{n_r} \rangle$ is a subsequence of $\langle N_{n_r} \rangle$
 - $x_n >$. Prove that

$$x_{n_k} \rightarrow l \operatorname{asr} \rightarrow \infty$$
 (4)

marks)

d. Prove that if the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges, then $a_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

(4 marks)

QUESTION 2 (15 MARKS)

- a. Show that if x and y are positive, then x < y if and only if $x^2 < y^2$. (4 marks)
- b. Draw a diagram illustrating the set of all(x, y) such that

$$Y = \begin{cases} 5 & \text{if } x \ge 1 \\ 2 & \text{if } x < 1 \end{cases}$$

Explain why this is a graph of a function from R to itself. What is the range of this function? What is the image of the set [1, 2] under this function? (3 marks)

- c. Prove De Morgan's Law; (A \bigcup B)' = A' \cap B'. (4 marks)
- d. Consider the set {x: $2 \leq x i$ 3}. State the maximum, minimum, lub and glb if the exist. Is the set bounded? (3 marks)

SECTION B (39 MARKS)

Answer ANY THREE questions in this section.

QUESTION 3 (13 MARKS)

a. Let *f* be increasing and bounded above on (a, b) with least upper bound *L*. Prove that f(x)

$$\overrightarrow{}$$
 L as x $\overrightarrow{}$ $b^{\acute{c}}$

(6 marks)

b. State what is meant by " a function f is continuous at c on an interval , a < c < b. How then can discontinuity arise at c? Classify the type of discontinuity in each case.

(7 marks)

QUESTION 4 (13 MARKS)

- a. Define a convergent sequence, and a Cauchy sequence. (2 marks)b. Prove that any convergent sequence is a Cauchy sequence. (5 marks)
- c. Show that every Cauchy sequence is bounded. (6 marks)

QUESTION 5 (13 MARKS)

a. Let *f*: (0,
$$\stackrel{\infty}{\longrightarrow}$$
) $\xrightarrow{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{R}{\longrightarrow}$ be defined by
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ (x > 0). Discuss how this function is bounded. Does it attain any

maximum and/or minimum? If so, where? (3 marks)

b. Let $f: [0, 1] \xrightarrow{\rightarrow} [0, 1]$ be defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$
, $(0 \quad x \leq 1)$

and let $g: [0, 1] \xrightarrow{\rightarrow} [0, 1]$ be defined by

 $g(x) = 4x(1-x), (0 \le x \le 1).$

Find a formula for f ° g and g ° f and show that these functions are not the same.

Show that f^{-1} exists but that g^{-1} does not exist. Find a formula for f^{-1} . (10 marks)

QUESTION 6 (13 MARKS)

Let *f* be defined on an interval (a, b) except possibly at a point $\xi \in G$ (a, b). Demonstrate that

$$f(\mathbf{x}) \stackrel{\rightarrow}{\rightarrow} l \text{ as } \mathbf{x} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{\rightarrow} \stackrel{\xi}{} \text{ if and only if } f(\mathbf{x}) \stackrel{\rightarrow}{\rightarrow} l \text{ as } \mathbf{x} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{\rightarrow} \stackrel{-\dot{k}}{\xi^{i}} \text{ and } f(\mathbf{x}) \stackrel{\rightarrow}{\rightarrow} l \text{ as } \mathbf{x} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{\rightarrow} \stackrel{+\dot{k}}{\xi^{i}} \text{ and } f(\mathbf{x}) \stackrel{\rightarrow}{\rightarrow} l \text{ as } \mathbf{x} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{\rightarrow} \stackrel{+\dot{k}}{\xi^{i}} \frac{1}{\xi^{i}} \text{ and } f(\mathbf{x}) \stackrel{\rightarrow}{\rightarrow} l \text{ as } \mathbf{x} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{\rightarrow} \stackrel{+\dot{k}}{\xi^{i}} \frac{1}{\xi^{i}} \frac{1$$

QUESTION 7 (13 MARKS)

- a. If *F* is a countable collection of disjoint sets, say $F = \{A_1, A_2, ...\}$ such that each set A_n is countable, show that the union $ik = 1i \otimes A_k$ is also countable. (6 marks)
- b. Define an open set and prove that the union of any collection of open sets is an open set. (7 marks)