



OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY PRINCIPAL
ACADEMICS, STUDENT AFFAIRS AND RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2020 /2021 ACADEMIC YEAR

THIRD YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION

FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
EDUCATION SCIENCE/ARTS

MAIN EXAM

COURSE CODE: MAT 311

COURSE TITLE: REAL ANALYSIS II

DATE: 18/03/2021

TIME: 0900 – 1200 HRS

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES

- SEE INSIDE

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF PRINTED PAGES

PLEASE TURN OVER

MAT 311

RUGULAR – MAIN EXAMINATION

MAT 311: REAL ANALYSIS II

STREAM: BED SCI/ARTS

TIME: 3 HRS

EXAMINATION SESSION: MARCH

YEAR: 2020/2021

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- (i) *Answer all questions in section A (Compulsory)*
- (ii) *Answer any other THREE questions in section B*
- (iii) *Answers should be comprehensive, informative and neat.*

SECTION A (31 MARKS)

Question One (16 Marks)

a). Define the following terms

- i). A limit of a sequence **(1 Mark)**
- ii). Lebesgue Measure **(2 Mark)**
- iii). Uniform convergence of sequence of functions **(2 Marks)**
- iv). Derivative of a functions f at a point p **(2 Marks)**

b). Describe the lower and upper Riemann integrals. **(4 Marks)**

c). Prove that if f is a function of bounded variation, then f is bounded. **(5 Marks)**

Question Two (15 Marks)

a). Let $\{x_n\}$ and $\{y_n\}$ be sequences which converge to x and y respectively. Prove that the sequence $\{x_n - y_n\}$ converge to $x - y$. **(3 Marks)**

b). Let $\{x_n\}$ and $\{y_n\}$ be defined as $x_n = \frac{1}{n}$ and $y_n = \frac{2+n}{n}$.

i). Determine the values of x and y if limits $x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ and $y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$ (2 Marks)

ii). Compute $x_n + y_n$ and $x + y$ hence, show that the new sequence $\{x_n + y_n\}$ to $x + y$.

(4 Marks)

c). Prove that a composite function $g \circ f$ is continuous at a if f is continuous at a and g is continuous at $b = f(a)$.

(3 Marks)

d). Find the limit of Convergence of the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^n}$.

(3 Marks)

SECTION B (39 MARKS)

Question Three (13 Marks)

a). State and prove the Rolle's theorem.

(6 Marks)

b). Show that the sequence $\{f_n\}$ defined by $f_n = \frac{nx}{1+n^2x^2}$ on $(0, \infty)$ converges pointwise to 0.

(4 Marks)

c). Prove that the sequence $\{x_n\}$ where $x_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$ is a Cauchy sequence.

(3 Marks)

Question Four (13 Marks)

a). Find the values of x for which the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (8x)^n$ converges, hence, state the radius of convergence.

(4 Marks)

b). Prove that a sequence $\{f_n\}$ of bounded functions on a set $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ to \mathbb{R}^m converges uniformly on D to a function f if and only if $\|f_n - f\| \rightarrow 0$.

(5 Marks)

c). (i). Define a right-hand side limit of a function $f(x)$.

(1 Mark)

(ii). Let f be a function defined as $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3 - x & \text{for } x \leq 1 \\ 2x^2 & \text{for } x > 1 \end{cases}$. Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$. (3 Marks)

Question Five (13 Marks)

a). Prove the a Cauchy sequence is bounded.

(4 Marks)

b). Let $\{f_n\}$ be a sequence of functions defined as $f_n = \frac{1}{n} \cos^2(nx)$. Show that $\{f_n\}$ converges uniformly to 0. **(4 Marks)**

c). Prove that any monotonic increasing function is a functions of bounded variation.**(5 Marks)**

Question Six (13 Marks)

a). Let $f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in [0,1] \cap \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Show that f is not Riemann integrable but Lebesgue integrable **(5 Marks)**

b). Let $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} x_n$ be a series of elements of \mathbb{R} . Prove that the series converges in \mathbb{R} if and only if for each real number $\epsilon > 0$, there is an $N(\epsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\left| \sum_{k=n}^m x_k \right| < \epsilon \text{ for all } m \geq n \geq N(\epsilon).$$

(6 Marks)

c). Let $V_f[a, b]$ be the total variation of the function f . Show that the total variation of the function $f(x) = 2$ is zero. **(1 Marks)**

Question Seven (13 Marks)

a) Let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence of real numbers which is monotone increasing, then the sequence converges if and only if it is bounded, in which case, its limit is $\sup\{x_n\}$. **(8 Marks)**

b). i). What is a power series? **(1 Mark)**

ii). Determine the radius of convergence and the interval of Convergence for the powers series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(-3)^n}. \quad \textbf{(4 Marks)}$$
