

2019

Full Marks - 80

Time - 3 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Answer **all** questions

1. a) Prove that an order field  $F$  has least upper bound property if and only if it has greatest lower bound property. 8
- b) Let  $x > 1$ . Then prove that the set  $S = \{x^n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  is unbounded above. 4
- c) Find the maximum, minimum, supremum and infimum of the sets, if exists. 4

i)  $\left\{ \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} : m, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$

ii)  $\left\{ (-1)^n \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$

OR

d) Prove that  $\mathbb{Q}$  is not a complete order field. 8

e) Let  $S = \left\{ 1 - \frac{(-1)^n}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$ . Find supremum, infimum, maximum and minimum of  $S$ , if exists. 4

f) Define bounded and unbounded set. Give example of sets 4

i) for which  $\text{lub} = \text{glb}$ .

ii) for which  $\text{lub}$  does not exist and  $\text{glb}$  belongs to the set.

iii) which does not contain its  $\text{lub}$  and  $\text{glb}$ .

2. a) State and prove Archimedean, property. 8

b) Show that  $\mathbb{Q}$  is dense in  $\mathbb{R}$ . 4

c) Give examples of 4

i) an infinite set with no limit point

ii) A bounded set with no limit point.

iii) An unbounded set with no limit point.

e) Test the conditional and absolute convergence of the series. 4

i) 
$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 6} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 8} + \dots$$

ii) 
$$1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{7}\right) + \dots$$

f) Show that the series

$$\sum \sqrt{n^2+1} - \sqrt{n^2-1}$$

[ 6 ]

f) Show that the harmonic series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ diverges.}$$

4

5. a) Let  $a_n \in \mathbb{C}$ . If  $\sum a_n$  is absolutely convergent then prove that it is convergent but converse is not true. 8

b) Test the conditional and absolute convergence of the series 4

i)  $\sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$

ii)  $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\log n}$ .

c) If  $\sum a_n$  is absolutely convergent and  $(b_n)$  is bounded, then prove that  $\sum a_n b_n$  converge absolutely. 4

OR

d) If  $\sum a_n$  is absolutely convergent, then prove that any rearrangement of  $\sum a_n$  has the same sum. 8

L-564

[Turn Over

[ 3 ]

iv) An unbounded set with exactly one limit point.

OR

d) State and prove rational density theorem. 8

e) If  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}_+$  such that  $a < b$  then show that there exist a rational number  $\frac{K}{10^n}$  where  $K \in \mathbb{N}, n \in \mathbb{N}$

s.t.  $a < b - \frac{1}{10^n} \leq \frac{K}{10^n} < b$ . 4

f) Find the limit point of the sets. 4

i)  $S = \{ (-1)^n + \frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N} \}$

ii)  $T = (0, 1)$

3. a) Prove that a sequence of real numbers is convergent iff it is Cauchy sequence. 8

b) Show that 4

i)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n^2 + 1} - n = 0$

ii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^{1/n}) = 1$  if  $x > 0$

c) If  $(x_n), (y_n), (z_n)$  are three sequences

s.t. i)  $x_n \leq y_n \leq z_n \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

(ii)  $\lim x_n = \lim z_n = l$

Then prove that  $\lim y_n = l$ .

4

OR

d) State and prove Bolzano Weirstrass theorem for sequence. 8

e) i) Give example of two sequences  $(x_n)$  and  $(y_n)$  both divergent but  $(x_n + y_n)$  is convergent. 4

ii) Determine a monotone subsequence of the sequence  $\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ .

f) Prove that every convergent sequence is bounded. 4

4. a) Let  $\sum b_n$  be converges. If there exist a constant  $K > 0$  such that  $0 \leq a_n \leq kb_n$ , then prove that  $\sum a_n$  is convergent. 8

b) Test the convergence of the series 4

i)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$

ii)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{3^n}\right)$

c) Show that the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+5}{n(n+1)\sqrt{(n+2)}}$  converges. 4

OR

d) Show that the series  $\sum \frac{1}{n!}$  converges to e, where e is an irrational number. 8

e) Test the convergence of the series 4

i)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + n}$

ii)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}$