


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
<b>UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES</b> <b>End Semester Examination, May 2022</b>			
<b>Course: Real Analysis</b> <b>Program: B.Sc. (H) Mathematics</b> <b>Course Code: MATH 1018</b>		<b>Semester: II</b> <b>Time : 03 hrs.</b> <b>Max. Marks: 100</b>	
<b>Instructions:</b> Attempt all questions. All questions are compulsory.			
<b>SECTION A</b> <b>(5Qx4M=20Marks)</b>			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Determine the supremum and infimum, if they exist, of the following sets: (i). $\left\{ \sin \frac{n\pi}{6} : n \in N \right\}$ (ii). $\{x \in R : 2x + 5 > 0\}$	4	CO1
Q 2	Determine the limit points of the following sets: (i). $S = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} : n \in N \right\}$ . (ii). $S = \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} : n \in N \right\}$ .	4	CO1
Q 3	If $S_n = \frac{(n+1)(n^3-n)}{(n^2+2)(n^2+1)}$ , then determine the value of $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$ .	4	CO2
Q 4	Determine the value of $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(3n)!}{(n!)^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ .	4	CO2
Q 5	Apply Cauchy's integral test to examine the convergence of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+n^2}$ .	4	CO3
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>(4Qx10M= 40 Marks)</b>			
Q 6	Show that the interior of a set $S$ is the largest open subsets of $S$ .	10	CO1
Q 7	Show that the set of all real numbers in the closed interval $[0, 1]$ is not a countable set.	10	CO1
Q 8	State and prove Cauchy's first theorem on limits.	10	CO2

Q 9	<p>Show that the series <math>\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2)^n \sin \frac{x}{3^n}</math> is absolutely convergent for all finite values of <math>x</math>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Examine the convergence of the alternating series <math>\frac{1}{1.2} - \frac{1}{3.4} + \frac{1}{5.6} - \frac{1}{7.8} + \dots</math></p>	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>(2Qx20M=40 Marks)</b>			
Q 10	<p>(i). Show, by applying Cauchy's convergence criterion, that the sequence <math>\langle S_n \rangle</math> defined by <math>S_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}</math> does not converge.</p> <p>(ii). Examine the convergence of the sequence <math>\langle S_n \rangle</math> defined by <math>S_n = \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}</math> by applying Cauchy's convergence criterion.</p>	<b>20</b>	<b>CO2</b>
Q 11	<p>Discuss the convergence of the following series</p> <p>(i). <math>\frac{1^2}{2^2} + \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2}{2^2 \cdot 4^2} x + \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2}{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6^2} x^2 + \dots</math></p> <p>(ii). <math>\sum_1^{\infty} \left[ \sqrt{(n^2 + 1)} - n \right] x^{2n}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Discuss the convergence of the following series</p> <p>(i). <math>1 + \frac{3x}{7} + \frac{3 \cdot 6}{7 \cdot 10} x^2 + \frac{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 9}{7 \cdot 10 \cdot 13} x^3 + \frac{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 9 \cdot 12}{7 \cdot 10 \cdot 13 \cdot 16} x^4 + \dots</math></p> <p>(ii). <math>x \log x + x^2 \log 2x + x^3 \log 3x + \dots + x^n \log nx + \dots</math></p>	<b>20</b>	<b>CO3</b>