

U.G. 3rd Semester Examination - 2019

MATHEMATICS

[PROGRAMME]

Course Code : Math(G)CC-03-T

Full Marks : 60

Time : $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.**Symbols and notations have their usual meanings.*

1. Answer any ten questions:

 $2 \times 10 = 20$

i) Find the infimum and supremum of the set

$$A = \left\{ \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} : p, q \in \mathbb{N} \right\}.$$

ii) Show that \mathbb{N} , the set of Natural number is unbounded above.iii) Show that $[a, b]$ is not an open set.

iv) Define limit point of a set. Is there a limit point of a finite set?

v) Prove that \mathbb{R} is closed as well as open.

[Turn over]

- vi) Define countable set. Give an example of an uncountable set.
- vii) Define convergence of a sequence. Give an example of a bounded sequence which is not convergent.
- viii) Define a Cauchy sequence. Give an example of a Cauchy sequence.
- ix) Show that the series $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \dots + \frac{n}{n+1} + \dots$ does not converge.
- x) Define Cauchy criteria for convergence of a series.
- xi) Give an example of a geometric series. Is $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ is convergent?
- xii) Define alternating series. Give an example.
- xiii) Give an example of a set which has three limit points. Is the set Q is closed?
- xiv) Evaluate the limit of the sequence $\{\sqrt{(n+1)} - \sqrt{n}\}$.
- xv) Show that $\sum \frac{n^n}{n!}$ does not converge.

2. Answer any **four** questions: $5 \times 4 = 20$

- i) State and prove Archimedian property of \mathbb{R} .
- ii) Prove that a convergence sequence is bounded.
- iii) Prove that every subset of a countable set is countable.
- iv) Prove that every absolutely convergent series is convergent.
- v) Prove that the set of natural numbers has no limit point.
- vi) Is $\lim x_n = l$, then prove that
$$\lim \frac{(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)}{n} = l.$$

3. Answer any **two** questions: $10 \times 2 = 20$

- i) a) Show that $(0, 1)$ in \mathbb{R} is not countable.
b) Find the derived set of $S = \left\{ \frac{1}{n}; n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$.
 $5+5$
- ii) a) State and prove Cauchy's general principle of convergence.
b) Prove that the p-series is convergent if $p > 1$.
 $5+5$

iii) a) Test the convergence of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}$.

b) Prove that every infinite set has a countable subset. 5+5

iv) a) A sequence of function $\{f_n\}$ is defined on $[0, a]$, $0 < a < 1$, by $f_n(x) = x^n$, $x \in [0, a]$. Show that the sequence $\{f_n\}$ converges uniformly on $[0, a]$.

b) Prove that the series $\sum \frac{x}{n+n^2x^2}$ is uniformly convergent for all real x .

5+5