

Roll No. ....

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**13661/NH****B-2111****ANALYSIS**

Paper-I

Semester-III

Time Allowed : 3 Hours] [Maximum Marks : 40

**Note :** The candidates are required to attempt **two** questions each from Sections A and B carrying 6 marks each and the entire Section C consisting of 8 short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each.

**SECTION—A**

1. Examine the convergence of the series : 3

$$(a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1.3.5.....(4n-5)(4n-3)x^{2n}}{2.4.6.....(4n-4)(4n-2)4n}, x > 0.$$

$$(b) 1 + \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{6}{9}x^2 + \frac{14}{17}x^3 + \dots + \frac{2^n - 2}{2^n + 1}x^{n-2} + \dots \quad 3$$

2. (a) Find the interval of absolute convergence for

$$\text{the series } x + \frac{x^2}{2^2} + \frac{2!x^3}{3^3} + \frac{3!x^4}{4^4} + \dots \quad 3$$

(b) Show that the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{n(1+nx^2)}$  converges.

3

3. Prove that the sequence defined by

$$a_{n+1} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}\right), n \geq 1, a_1 = 1 \text{ is convergent and}$$

evaluate  $\lim a_n$ . 6

4. Evaluate the following limits : 3,3

$$(a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{\{(n+1)(n+2)\dots(n+n)\}}.$$

$$(b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n!)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n}.$$

**SECTION—B**5. (a) If the function  $f$  is bounded and integrable on  $[a, b]$ , then prove that  $f^2$  is also integrable.(b) Using the definition of integral as the limit of a sum, show that  $\int_0^a \sin x \, dx = 1 - \cos a$ . 3

6. (a) Find the upper and lower Riemann integrals for the following function defined on  $[0, 1]$ .

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (1-x^2)^2, & \text{if } x \text{ is rational} \\ 1-x, & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational.} \end{cases} \quad 3$$

- (b) A bounded function  $f$  is integrable in  $[a, b]$ , if the set of its points of discontinuity is finite. Is the converse true? Justify your answer. 3

7. Examine the convergence of Gamma function. 6

8. (a) Examine the existence of the improper integral

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{2x^2}{x^4-1} dx \text{ and evaluate if exist.} \quad 3$$

- (b) Show that  $\int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{1+x} - e^{-x} \right) \frac{dx}{x}$  is convergent. 3

9. Attempt all of the following questions :  $8 \times 2 = 16$

- (i) Let  $P = \{0, 1, 2, 4\}$  be a partition of the interval  $[0, 4]$ . Let  $f(x) = x^2$ . Find norm  $P$ ,  $U(P, f)$ ,  $L(P, f)$ .

- (ii) Give an example of Riemann integrable function defined on  $[0, 2]$  and having discontinuity only at 1 and 2.

- (iii) The value of  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + 1/n)^n$  lies between .....

- (iv) If  $\langle f_n \rangle$  is any bounded sequence, then prove that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \inf (-f_n) = -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup (f_n)$ .

- (v) State Abel's and Dirichlet's tests for convergence of improper integrals.

- (vi) Examine the convergence of  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\log x}{x^2} dx$ .

- (vii) For what value of  $n$  in  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} - 1 \right)$ , the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  is divergent.

- (viii) Apply Cauchy's integral test to examine the convergence of  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+1}$ .