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4 SEM TDC MTMH (CBCS) C 9

2024

(May/June)

MATHEMATICS

(Core)

Paper : C–9

(Riemann Integration and Series of Functions)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. *(a)* State Riemann condition of integrability. 1

(b) If f is bounded on $[a, b]$ and M, m are supremum and infimum of f on $[a, b]$, then prove that

$$m(b-a) \le \underline{\int_a^b} f(x)\,dx \le \overline{\int_a^b} f(x)\,dx \le M(b-a)$$ 4

2. (a) Define partition and tagged partition of a closed interval $[a, b]$. 1+1=2

(b) Let f be a bounded function defined on $[a, b]$. If Q is a refinement of a partition P, then prove that

$$U(f, P) \geq U(f, Q)$$ 3

Or

Prove that a bounded function $f \in R[a, b]$, if for $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a partition P such that

$$U(f, P) - L(f, P) < \varepsilon$$

(c) Answer any *four* of the following questions : 5×4=20

(i) Give an example with explanation that a function which is Riemann integrable but neither monotonic nor continuous.

(ii) Prove that a continuous function is integrable.

(iii) Let $f, g \in R[a, b]$. Prove that $f + g$ is integrable and that

$$\int_a^b (f + g)\,dx = \int_a^b f dx + \int_a^b g dx$$

(iv) Let $f : [a, b] \to \mathscr{R}$ be differentiable and f' is integrable on $[a, b]$. Then prove that

$$\int_a^b f'(x)dx = f(b) - f(a)$$

(v) Show that if a function f is continuous on $[a, b]$, then there exists $c \in [a, b]$ such that

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = f(c)(b - a)$$

3. (a) Show that the improper integral

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx$$

exists. 2

(b) Show that

$$\int_0^1 x^{n-1}e^{-x}\,dx$$

is convergent, if $n > 0$. 3

(c) Prove that

$$B(m, n) = \frac{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$$ 5

Or

Prove that

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

4. (a) What is the difference between pointwise convergence and uniform convergence? 1

(b) Give an example to prove that if a sequence of functions $\{f_n\}$ converges uniformly to a function f, then it converges pointwise to f also. But the converse is not true. 2

(c) Show that the function defined by

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\infty < x \le 0 \\ nx, & 0 \le x \le \dfrac{1}{n} \\ 1, & x \ge \dfrac{1}{n} \end{cases}$$

converges pointwise to $f(x) = 0$ for $x \le 0$ and $f(x) = 1$ for $x > 0$. 4

(d) Show that if $f_n : X \to \mathscr{R}$ be a sequence of uniformly convergent functions, then the sequence $\{f_n\}$ is uniformly Cauchy on X. 4

(e) Let $\{f_n\}$ be a sequence of continuous functions on $[a, b]$, and $f_n \to f$ uniformly on $[a, b]$. Prove that f is continuous and hence integrable on $[a, b]$. Hence show that

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \lim \int_a^b f_n(x)\,dx$$ 4

(f) Find the pointwise limit of the sequence of real-valued function

$$f_n(x) = \frac{nx}{1+n^2x^2}, \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

5

(g) State and prove Weierstrass M-test for the series of functions. 5

5. (a) Define limit interior and limit superior.

1+1=2

(b) Let R is the radius of convergence of the power series

$$\sum a_n x^n$$

Prove that the series is absolutely convergent if $|x| < R$ and divergent if $|x| > R$.

4

(c) Find the radius of convergence of the power series

$$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1.3}{2.5}x^2 + \frac{1.3.5}{2.5.8}x^3 + \cdots$$

4

(d) If a power series

$$\sum a_n x^n$$

converges to a particular value $x_0 \neq 0$, then show that it converges absolutely for every x for which $|x| \leq |x_0|$. 5

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4 SEM TDC MTMH (CBCS) C 10

2024

(May/June)

MATHEMATICS

(Core)

Paper : C–10

(Ring Theory and Linear Algebra—I)

Full Marks : 80
Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. *(a)* Define an integral domain with an example. 1+1=2

(b) Let R be a ring with unity 1. Show that

$$(-1)a = -a = a(-1), \ \forall a \in R$$ 2

(c) Prove that a field has no proper ideals. 3

(d) Prove that in a finite commutative ring with unity, every prime ideal is maximal. 3

(e) Answer any *two* of the following questions : 5×2=10

(i) Let R be the ring of 2×2 matrices having the elements as real numbers. Then show that the set of matrices of the type

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & a \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix}$$

with a and b as real numbers is a subring of R. Give an example of a subring which is not an ideal.

(ii) Let R be a commutative ring with unity and S be an ideal of R. Show that $\frac{R}{S}$ is an integral domain if and only if S is prime.

(Continued)

(iii) Show that each pair of elements in a principal ideal domain has the greatest common divisor.

2. (a) Define kernel of a homomorphism. 1

(b) Let C be the ring of complex numbers. Is the map $f : C \to C$ such that

$$f(x+iy) = x - iy$$

where x and y are reals, a ring homomorphism? Justify. 2

(c) Let R and R' be two rings and $f : R \to R'$ be a ring homomorphism. Show that—

(i) $f(0) = 0'$, where 0 is zero element of R and $0'$ is zero element of R';

(ii) $f(-a) = -f(a), \forall a \in R$. 2+2=4

(d) Determine all ring homomorphisms from $\mathbb{Z}$ to $\mathbb{Z}$ where $\mathbb{Z}$ is the ring of integers. 3

(Turn Over)

(e) State and prove the first theorem of isomorphism. 5

Or

If S is an ideal of a ring R and T is any subring of R, then show that

$$\frac{S+T}{S} \cong \frac{T}{S \cap T}$$

3. (a) Define a vector space. 2

(b) Prove that a subset of a linearly independent set is linearly independent. 2

(c) Does the set $\{(1, 1, 1), (1, 2, 3), (2, -1, 1)\}$ form a basis for $\mathbb{R}^3$? Justify. 3

(d) Let W be a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^4$ spanned by

$$\{(1, -2, 5, -3), (2, 3, 1, -4), (3, 8, -3, -5)\}$$

Find a basis and dimension of W. 3

(e) Let W_1 and W_2 be two subspaces of V. Then show that

$$\dim(W_1 + W_2) = \dim W_1 + \dim W_2 - \dim(W_1 \cap W_2)$$ 5

Or

Let V be a vector space of n-dimension and W be a subspace of V. Show that any basis $\{W_1, W_2, \cdots, W_k\}$ of W can be extended to a basis $\{V_1, V_2, \cdots, V_n\}$ of V such that $V_i = W_i$, $\forall\, 1 \le i \le k$.

4. (a) What is the range space of a linear transformation? 1

(b) Prove that the map $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$T(x, y, z) = (x, y), \quad \forall (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

is a linear map. 2

(c) Consider the map $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ defined by

$$T(x, y, z) = (x+y, y+z, z+x), \quad \forall (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

Show that T is one-one and onto. 2

(d) Find $\operatorname{Im} T$ and $\ker T$, where T is a map $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ defined by

$$T(x, y, z) = (x+2y-z, y+z, x+y-2z), \quad \forall (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

3+2=5

5. Answer any *four* of the following questions : 5×4=20

(a) Let V and W be two finite dimensional vector space, over a field F. Show that V and W are isomorphic if and only if

$$\dim(V) = \dim(W)$$

(b) Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ be a linear map defined by

$$T(x, y, z) = (x+z, x-z, y), (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

Prove that T is invertible and find T^{-1}.

(c) Let V and W be two vector spaces over a field F, and let $T : V \to W$ be linear. Show that $T^{-1} : W \to V$ is linear if T is invertible.

(d) Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ and $S : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ be linear and

$$T(x, y, z) = (4x, 3y, -2z)$$

and $$S(x, y) = (-2x, y)$$

Find ST.

(e) Let

$$\beta_1 = \{(1, 0), (0, 1)\}$$

and $$\beta_2 = \{(1, 2), (2, 3)\}$$

be two bases of $\mathbb{R}^2$. Find the transition matrix P from basis β_2 to basis β_1.

(f) Let V and W be two vector spaces and $T : V \to W$ be a linear map. Show that

$$\dim V = \text{rank } T + \text{nullity } T$$

(g) Let $\phi : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ be such that

$$\phi(x, y) = (x-y, x+y), (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

and ϕ be linear. Prove that ϕ is an isomorphism.

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