

Give reasons for all your steps. Write all proofs in a logical neat fashion. Turn problems in a separate sheets. Do all problems.

1. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be metric spaces. Suppose  $X$  is compact and

$f : X \rightarrow Y$  is continuous. Show that  $f(X)$  is compact.

2. Let  $(X, d)$  be a compact metric space. Let  $\{x_n\}$  be a Cauchy sequence of elements in  $X$ . Does  $\{x_n\}$  converge to an element in  $X$ ?

Prove or disprove.

3. Suppose

(a)  $f$  is continuous for  $x \geq 0$ ,

(b)  $f'(x)$  exists for  $x > 0$ ,

(c)  $f(0) = 0$ ,

(d)  $f'$  is monotonically increasing.

Put  $g(x) = f(x)/x$  ( $x > 0$ ).

Prove  $g$  is monotonically increasing.

4. (a) State and prove the  $n$ th root test for series.

(b) Does the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - 1/n)^{n^2} \quad \text{converge?}$$

5. Let  $K$  be a compact set in a metric space. Prove that if  $\{f_n\}$  is pointwise bounded and equicontinuous on  $K$ , then  $\{f_n\}$  is uniformly bounded on  $K$ .

6. Let

$$f_n(x) = x/(1 + nx^2) \quad \text{for } n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Show that  $\{f_n\}$  converges uniformly to a function  $f$ . Determine the set on the real line in which

$$f'(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f'_n(x).$$

7. Let  $f$  be a Riemann integrable over the interval  $[a, b]$  and define

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt.$$

Then  $F'(x) = f(x)$  a.e. on  $[a, b]$ .

8. For  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ , let

$f(x) = 0$  if  $x$  is irrational

$1/n$  if  $x = m/n$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  do not have common factors.

Is  $f$  Riemann integrable? If so, find the value of the integral on  $[0, 1]$ .

9. Let  $E$  be a measurable subset of  $[0, 1]$  and  $m(E) > 0$ . Prove that there exist a pair of points  $x$  and  $y$  in  $E$  such that  $x - y$  is a non-zero rational number.

10. Let  $\{f_n\}$  be a decreasing sequence of integrable functions on the measurable space  $X$ . If

$$\int_X f_n d\mu \geq M > -\infty$$

for all  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_n d\mu = \int_X \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n d\mu.$$