



**UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL**  
B.Sc. Honours 3rd Semester Examination, 2020

**CC7-MATHEMATICS**

**RIEMANN INTEGRATION AND SERIES OF FUNCTIONS**

Full Marks: 60

**ASSIGNMENT**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.  
All symbols are of usual significance.*

**Answer all questions**

**GROUP-A**

1. Answer *all* questions: 2×6 = 12
- (a) Compute  $L(P, f)$  and  $U(P, f)$  if  $f(x) = x^2$  on  $[0, 1]$  and  $P = \{0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, 1\}$ .
- (b) Show by an example that every bounded function need not be Riemann integrable.
- (c) If a power series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  converges for all real  $x$ , prove that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n|^{1/n} = 0$ .
- (d) Prove that the series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3 + n^4 x^2}$  is uniformly convergent for all real  $x$ .
- (e) Find the radius of convergence of the power series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  where  $a_n = 2^n + 3^n$ ,  $n \geq 1$ .
- (f) Give an example of function  $f$  and  $g$  both integrable on  $[a, b]$  such that

$$\int_a^b |f - g| = 0 \text{ but } f \neq g$$

**GROUP-B**

**Answer all questions**

5×4 = 20

2. Let  $f_n(x) = \log(n^2 + x^2)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that the sequence  $\{f'_n\}$  is uniformly convergent on  $\mathbb{R}$  but  $\{f_n\}$  is not uniformly convergent on  $\mathbb{R}$ . 5

3. Show that for the function  $f$  defined on  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  as 5

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}, \quad x \text{ is rational}$$

$$= 1-x, \quad x \text{ is irrational}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_a^{\bar{b}} f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{and so } f(x) \text{ is not integrable on } [0, 1].$$

4. A function  $f$  is defined on  $(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$  by 5

$$f(x) = 1 + 2.3x + 3.3^2x^2 + \dots + n.3^{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots$$

Show that  $f$  is continuous on  $(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$ . Evaluate  $\int_{1/4}^0 f$ .

5. (a) Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow R$  be function on  $[a, b]$ . Show that if  $f$  is integrable on  $[a, b]$  then  $|f|$  is integrable on  $[a, b]$ , but the converse is not true. 4
- (b) Let  $f_n(x) = \tan^{-1} nx$ ,  $x \in [0, 1]$ . Prove that the sequence  $\{f_n\}$  is not uniformly convergent on  $[0, 1]$ . 1

### GROUP-C

**Answer all questions**

7×4 = 28

6. (a) Let  $R(> 0)$  be the radius of convergence of the power series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ . Prove that the radius of convergence of the series obtained by integrating  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  term-by-term is also  $R$ . 3
- (b) Let  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  be a power series with radius of convergence  $R(> 0)$  and  $f(x)$  be the sum of the series on  $(-R, R)$ . Show that  $f^k(0) = k! a_k$  ( $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ). 4
7. (a) Construct a sequence of functions  $\{f_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  on  $[0, 1]$  such that each  $f_n$  is  $R$ -integrable on  $[0, 1]$ ,  $\{f_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  converges pointwise on  $[0, 1]$  to  $f$  and  $f$  is not  $R$ -integrable on  $[0, 1]$ . 4
- (b) Show that the sequence  $\{f_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  where  $f_n(x) = \frac{\sin nx}{\sqrt{n}}$  is uniformly convergent on  $[0, \pi]$ . 3

8. (a) Prove that a bounded real valued function  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is Riemann integrable on  $[a, b]$  if and only if there exist a partition  $P$  of  $[a, b]$  such that  $U(P, f) - L(P, f) < \varepsilon$ . Is this result true for any replacement of  $P$ ? Is this result true for unbounded function? — Justify. 5
- (b) Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be bounded function. Suppose that there is a partition  $P$  of  $[a, b]$  such that  $L(P, f) = U(P, f)$ . Show that  $f$  is a constant function. 2
9. (a) If a sequence of functions  $\{f_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  converges uniformly on  $[a, b]$  to a function  $f$  and if  $c \in [a, b]$  s.t.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f_n(x) = a_n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Show that 5
- (i)  $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  converges
- (ii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$  exists
- (iii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f_n(x)$ .
- Deduce further that if each  $f_n$  be continuous on  $[a, b]$ , then the limit function  $f$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$ .
- (b) Give an example to show that the continuity of  $f(x)$  is not a necessary condition for the existence of an antiderivative of  $f(x)$ . 2

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