

1. (a) Define what is meant by a bounded sequence, a convergent sequence, a monotone sequence. Prove that a convergent sequence is bounded. Give an example to show that a bounded sequence need not be convergent.  
(b) If  $(a_n)$  is a convergent sequence,  $(b_n)$  a bounded sequence and  $\lim(a_n) = 0$ , show that  $(a_nb_n)$  is convergent and  $\lim(a_nb_n) = 0$ .
2. (a) If  $S$  is a bounded nonempty set in  $\mathbb{R}$ , show that the set  $S' = \{x : -x \in S\}$  is bounded, and determine its bounds in terms of the bounds of  $S$ .  
(b) Let  $A$  and  $B$  be bounded nonempty subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$ , and let  $A + B = \{a + b : a \in A, b \in B\}$ . Prove that  $\sup(A + B) = \sup A + \sup B$ .
3. (a) If  $a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}$ , for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , show that  $\frac{1}{2} \leq a_n \leq 1$  for all  $n$ ; show further that  $(a_n)$  converges.  
(b) If  $a_n = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , show that  $(a_n)$  and  $(\sqrt{n}a_n)$  both converge.
4. (a) Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous. Prove that  $f$  attains an absolute maximum on  $[a, b]$ .  
(b) Suppose that  $f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous and let

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = 0.$$

If  $f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) > 0$  prove that  $f$  attains an absolute maximum at some point  $c \in (a, b)$ .

5. Define what is meant by the statement that a function  $f$  is *uniformly continuous* on an interval. *State* a theorem on the uniform continuity of a continuous function on a bounded closed interval. Show that a function  $f$  can be uniformly continuous on every bounded interval and yet not be uniformly continuous on  $\mathbb{R}$ . Show however that if in addition  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$  both exist and are finite, then  $f$  is uniformly continuous on  $\mathbb{R}$ .
6. State the Mean-Value Theorem.  
Let  $f$  be a differentiable function in  $\mathbb{R}$  with  $|f'(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2}$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Prove that for any  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \frac{1}{2}|x - y|.$$

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

FINAL EXAMINATION

MATHEMATICS 189-242A

REAL ANALYSIS I

Examiner: Professor J.R. Choksi  
Associate Examiner: Professor S.W. Drury

Date: Tuesday, December 10, 1996  
Time: 2:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS

**No Calculators, Notes or Books Permitted**  
**All questions carry equal marks**

This exam comprises the cover and 1 page of questions.