

## MS Real Analysis Examination, August 2017

**Instructions:** Attempt five of the six questions and show all work. Good luck!

1. For part (a) and (b) recall that for a sequence of real numbers  $(a_n)$ ,

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup\{a_k : k \geq n\}.$$

(a) Let  $(x_n)$  and  $(y_n)$  be two bounded sequences of real numbers. Prove that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n + y_n) \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n + \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n.$$

(b) True or False:

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n y_n) = (\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n)(\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n).$$

If true give a proof, if false provide a counter example.

(c) Suppose that  $0 < r < 1$  and  $|x_{n+1} - x_n| < r^n$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , show that  $(x_n)$  is a Cauchy sequence.

2. (a) State the Riemann–Lebesgue Theorem on Riemann integration.

(b) Give an example of a function that is not Riemann integrable.

(c) Consider the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ 1/q & \text{if } x \text{ is rational, } x = p/q \text{ in lowest terms and } q > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational.} \end{cases}$$

Is this function Riemann integrable?

3. Let  $E$  be a closed, bounded, and nonempty subset of  $\mathbb{R}^m$  and let  $f : E \rightarrow E$  be a function satisfying  $|f(x) - f(y)| < |x - y|$  for all  $x, y \in E$ ,  $x \neq y$ . Prove that there is one and only one point  $x_0 \in E$  such that  $f(x_0) = x_0$ .

4. Let  $f : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  be a monotonically decreasing function with

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx < \infty.$$

Prove that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x f(x) = 0$ .

5. Suppose that  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous. Calculate the following limits (with proof)

(a)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx.$$

(b)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x^n) dx.$$

6. Let  $(f_n)$  be a sequence of uniformly bounded real valued continuous functions on  $[0, 1]$  such that for every natural  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) x^k dx = 0.$$

Show that for every continuous  $\phi : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) \phi(x) dx = 0.$$