

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati

MA642: Real Analysis-I
Instructor: Rajesh Srivastava
Time duration: Two hours

Mid Semester Exam
February 28, 2017
Maximum Marks: 30

N.B. Answer without proper justification will attract zero mark.

1. (a) Is $\{(n, \sin \frac{1}{n}) : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ a closed set w.r.t. usual metric on \mathbb{R}^2 ? **1**
- (b) Can the function $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$, $x \neq 0$ be extended continuously on \mathbb{R} ? **1**
- (c) Let (X, d) be a metric space. Then $d(x, y) = 0 \forall x, y \in X$ if and only if \dots . **1**
- (d) Does there exist an unbounded set $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ such that $\lambda(A) = 0$, but $\lambda(\bar{A}) = 1$? **1**
- (e) Does it possible that any metric d on an infinite set X satisfying that every closed and bounded set is compact? **1**

2. For $x, y \in (l^\infty, \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ define $d(x, y) = \#\{n \in \mathbb{N} : x_n \neq y_n\}$. Prove or disprove that d is a metric on l^∞ . **2**

3. Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a normed linear space. Show that $\|x\| = \sup\{|\alpha| : |\alpha| < \|x\|\}$. **2**

4. Let f be a non-negative function on a linear space X such that $f(\alpha x) = |\alpha|f(x)$ for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$. Show that f is norm on X if and only if f is a convex map which can vanish at most at one point. **2+2**

5. For $x \in (c_0, \|\cdot\|_\infty)$, define $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{j=1}^n x_j$. Show that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0$. Further, prove that $\sup_{\|x\|_\infty=1} |f_n(x)| = 1$. **2+3**

6. Show that $\{f \in C[0, 1] : \|f\|_2 < 1\}$ is an unbounded subset of the normed linear space $(C[0, 1], \|\cdot\|_\infty)$. **3**

7. Let $X = \{f \in C[-1, 1] : f(0) = 0\}$ and $M = \left\{f \in X : \int_{-1}^1 f(t)dt = 0\right\}$. Show that M is an infinite dimensional closed subspace of the normed linear space $(X, \|\cdot\|_\infty)$. Does there exist a unit vector $f \in (X, \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ such that $\|f + M\| > 1$? **3+1**

8. Let M be a closed subspace of normed linear space X . Define $\pi : X \rightarrow X/M$ by $\pi(x) = x + M$. Show that $\pi^{-1}(\pi(E)) = E + M$. Further, deduce that π is open. **3+2**

END