**CHUKA** 



#### **UNIVERSITY**

# UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESIT/SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS

## THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

MATH 313/303: REAL ANALYSIS II

STREAMS: TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: TUESDAY 04/05/2021 11.30 A.M – 1.30 P.M

#### **INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Answer question **ALL** the questions
- Sketch maps and diagrams may be used whenever they help to illustrate your answer
- Do not write on the question paper
- Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely

### **QUESTION ONE: (30 MARKS)**

- (a) (i) When is the sequence  $x_n$  of elements of real or complex numbers said to be convergent? (2 marks)
- (ii) Let  $x_n, y_n$  and  $z_n$  be sequences of real numbers such that  $x_n \le z_n \le y_n \quad \forall \ n \ge N(N \text{ is a fixed integer})$ . Let  $x_n, y_n$  both converge to the same limit, say t. Show that  $z_n$  also converges to t as  $n \to \infty$  (5 marks)
- (b) Take a, b > 0  $(a, b \neq 1)$ , prove that  $log_a x = \frac{log_b x}{log_b a}$  (3 marks)
- © Define and give an example of a periodic function (2 marks)
- (d) (i) Define an absolutely convergent series (2 marks)
  - (ii) Show that in general absolute convergence implies convergence in (K, d) (3 marks)

(e) (i) Let  $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} x_k$  be a series of real numbers. Prove that if  $|x_k| \le y_k \ \forall \ k \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} y_k$  is convergent, then the sum  $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} x_k$  is also convergent (4 marks)

(ii) Prove that if p = 1, then the series  $\sum_{n \in N} \frac{1}{n^p}$  is divergent (5 marks)

(f) Define the Fourier series of the function f(x) on the interval -l to l (4 marks)

## **QUESTION TWO: (20 MARKS)**

- (a) (i) Write the general expression of an exponential and logarithmic function whose base is a (2marks)
- (ii) By considering a > 1 and 0 < a < 1 for the functions f(x) and g(x) respectively make a comparison of the exponential and logarithmic functions. Hence state any three differences in these graphs. (8marks)
- (b) Find the Fourier series of the function defined by

$$f(x) = 0$$
, for  $-\pi < x < 0$ , and  $f(x) = x$  for  $0 < x < \pi$ 

(10marks)

## **QUESTION THREE: (20 MARKS)**

- (a) (i) Describe the Riemann Integrable function f on the interval [a, b] (4 marks)
- (ii) Show that a Dirichlet function on the interval [a, b] is not Riemann Integrable. (6 marks)
- (b) Show that the function f(x) = x is Riemann Integrable in [0,1] that  $\int_0^1 f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$  (10 marks)