

[illegible]

1.
 - a) Two finite sets have m and n elements. The total number of subsets of the first set is 56 more than the total number of subsets of the second set. Find the values of m and n .
 - b) Find the radius of convergence of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n}$.
 - c) State Dirichlet's test for uniform convergence.
 - d) Find the radius of convergence of the series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^2} x^n$.
 - e) If $f \in R(\alpha)$ and $g \in R(\alpha)$ on $[a, b]$ then prove that $fg \in R(\alpha)$.
 - f) Prove that $\sum a_n n^{-x}$ is uniformly convergent on $[0, 1]$ if $\sum a_n$ converges uniformly in $[0, 1]$.
 - g) Define a closed curve and rectifiable curve.
 - h) Show that the sequence $\{f_n\}$, where $f_n(x) = nx e^{-nx^2}$, $x \geq 0$ is not uniformly convergent on $[0, k]$, $k > 0$.

SECTION-B

2.
 - a) State and prove Dirichlet's theorem on power series.
 - b) State and prove Heine-Borel theorem.
3.
 - a) Prove that the continuous image of a compact set is compact.
 - b) State and prove Cauchy's General Principle of uniform convergence.
4.
 - a) Prove that each closed and bounded set in $\mathbb{R}^n$ is compact.
 - b) Prove that the set of real numbers in $[0, 1]$ is uncountable.

SECTION-C

5.
 - a) If f is continuous on $[0, 1]$ and if $\int_0^1 f(x)x^n dx = 0$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ Prove that $f(x) = 0$ on $[0, 1]$.
 - b) Show that the sequence $\{f_n\}$ where $f_n : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f_n(x) = x/n \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N}$ is convergent point wise but not uniformly.
6.
 - a) Let α be monotonically increasing function on $[a, b]$ and $f_n \in R(\alpha)$ on $[a, b]$, for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, such that $f_n \rightarrow f$ uniformly on $[a, b]$. Then $f \in R(\alpha)$ on $[a, b]$ and $\int_a^b f d\alpha = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f_n d\alpha$.
 - b) Prove that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin nx$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$ are uniformly convergent on $\mathbb{R}$ if $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ converges.
7. State and prove Stone Weierstrass theorem.