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3 (Sem-3/CBCS) STA HC 3

2022

STATISTICS

(Honours)

Paper : STA-HC-3036

(Mathematical Analysis)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

**The figures in the margin indicate
full marks for the questions.**

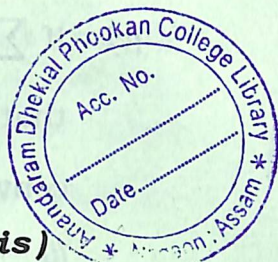
1. Answer **any seven** from the following questions : $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Identify the wrong statement :

- (i) The set R of real numbers is the neighbourhood of each of its points.
- (ii) The set Q of rationals is the neighbourhood of each of its points.
- (iii) The open interval $]a, b[$ is the neighbourhood of each of its points.

(Choose the correct option)

Contd.



(b) The set $\left\{\frac{1}{n} : n \in N\right\}$ has only one limit point, zero, which is not a member of the set. (State True or False)

(c) If $\sum u_n$ is a positive term series, such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = l$, then the series converges if

(i) $l < 1$

(ii) $l > 1$

(iii) $l = 1$

(iv) $l = 0$ (Choose the correct option)

(d) The positive term geometric series $1 + r + r^2 + \dots$ converges for $r < 1$ and diverges for $r \geq 1$.

(State True or False)

(e) Define alternating series.

(f) A function which is continuous in a closed interval is also uniformly continuous in that interval.

(State True or False)

(g) State the geometrical interpretation of Lagrange's mean value theorem.

(h) State the expansion of $\cos x$.

(i) The n th divided difference can be expressed as the product of multiple integrals. (State True or False)

(j) Define the operators μ, δ used in calculus of finite differences.

(k) State Stirling's formula for factorial n , when n is large.

(l) Which of the following is not correct ?

(i) Simpson's rule gives a better result than the trapezoidal rule.

(ii) Weddle's rule is generally more accurate than any of the others.

(iii) Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule is better than

Simpon's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule

(iv) None of the above

2. Answer **any four** from the following questions : $2 \times 4 = 8$

(a) Show that the series

$$\frac{1}{1^P} - \frac{1}{2^P} + \frac{1}{3^P} - \frac{1}{4^P} + \dots \text{ converges for } P > 0.$$

(b) Define bounded and unbounded sets. Is the set of natural numbers bounded?

(c) If M and N are neighbourhood of a point x , then prove that $M \cap N$ is also a neighbourhood of x .

(d) State Taylor's theorem with Lagrange's and Cauchy's form of remainder.

(e) Using Lagrange's mean value theorem prove that

$$|\tan^{-1} x - \tan^{-1} y| \leq |x - y| \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

(f) Solve the difference equation

$$u_{x+1} - au_x = 0, a \neq 1$$

(g) Write a note on numerical integration.

(h) Find the first three divided differences of the function $\frac{1}{x}$ for the arguments a, b, c, d .

3. Answer **any three** from the following questions : $5 \times 3 = 15$

(a) Show that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$

(b) Expand e^x by Maclaurin's infinite series.

(c) (i) Define limit superior and limit inferior of a bounded sequence. 2

(ii) Prove that the intersection of a finite family of open sets is open. 3

(d) Show that between any two roots of $e^x \cos x = 1$, there exists at least one root of $e^x \sin x - 1 = 0$.

(e) State the following :

(i) d'Alembert's ratio test

(ii) Raabe's test

(iii) Absolute convergence of series 1

- (f) State and prove Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule.
- (g) Establish the relation between operator E of calculus of finite differences and differential coefficient D of differential calculus.

Also show that

$$\nabla = 1 - e^{-hD}$$

where ∇ is called backward difference operation.

$$3+2=5$$

- (h) State and prove Gauss's forward interpolation formula.

4. Answer **any three** of the following questions:

$$10 \times 3 = 30$$

- (a) State and prove Cauchy's general principle of convergence.
- (b) Prove that if $f(x)$ is a function, which is
- (i) continuous in the closed interval $[a, b]$

- (ii) differentiable in the open interval (a, b) and

- (iii) $f(a) = f(b)$, then there exists one value of x say $\xi \in]a, b[$ such that $f(\xi) = 0$

Also give the geometrical meaning of Rolle's theorem.

$$8+2=10$$

- (c) Expand $\log(1+x)$ by Maclaurin's infinite series.

- (d) (i) State Cauchy's first theorem on limits.

1

- (ii) Show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \right] = 1$$

6

- (iii) Define (i) monotonic sequence and (ii) derived sets.

3

- (e) (i) State and prove Lagrange's mean value theorem. Also give its geometrical interpretation.

5+2=7



Fig. 1. (a) - 100x; (b) - 200x; (c) - 300x; (d) - 400x; (e) - 500x; (f) - 600x; (g) - 700x; (h) - 800x; (i) - 900x; (j) - 1000x.

(ii) Show that a necessary condition for convergence of an infinite series

$$\sum u_n \text{ is that } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum u_n = 0. \quad 3$$

(f) State and prove Lagrange's interpolation formula for unequal intervals. Also show that the sum of the Lagrangian coefficients is unity. 7+3=10

(g) (i) State and prove Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule. Also state its assumptions. 6

(ii) Solve the difference equation $u_{x+1} - 3^x u_x = 0$ 4

(h) (i) Write a note on use of various interpolation formulae. 5

(ii) Evaluate

$$\Delta^2 \left[\frac{5x+12}{x^2+5x+6} \right], \text{ taking } h=1 \quad 5$$

