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Roll No.

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M.A./M.Sc. (Final) Examination, 2022

MATHEMATICS

(Compulsory)

Paper First

(Integration Theory and Functional Analysis)

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks:100

Note: Attempt any two parts from each questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

Unit - 1

1. (a) Let E be a measurable set of finite measure, that is $0 < \mu(E) < \infty$. Then prove that E contains a positive set A with $\mu(A) > 0$.

P.T.O.

(b) State and prove Radon Nikodym theorem.

(c) State and prove Riesz representation theorem.

Unit - 2

2. (a) Show that every compact Baire set is G_δ type.

(b) If μ is finite Baire measure on the real line.

Then prove that its cumulative distribution function F is monotone increasing bounded function which is continuous on right and

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = 0$$

(c) Let μ be a measure defined on σ -algebra A containing the Baire sets. Assume that either μ is quasi regular or μ is inner regular. Then prove that for each $E \in A$ with $\mu(E) < \infty$, there is a Baire set B with $\mu(E \setminus B) = 0$

Unit - 3

3. (a) State and prove Riesz lemma.

(b) Prove that in a finite dimensional normed linear space, all the norms are equivalent.

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- (c) Let M be a closed linear subspace of a norm linear space X . Then prove that the quotient space X/M is a norm linear space with the norm $\|x + M\| = \inf \{\|x + m\| : m \in M\}$. Further prove that if x is Banach space, then so X/M .

Unit - 4

4. (a) State and prove closed graph theorem.
- (b) State and prove Hahn Banach theorem for real linear space.
- (c) Let $\{T_n\}$ be a sequence of compact linear operators from a normed space X into a Banach space Y and T be a bounded linear operator $T : X \rightarrow Y$, such that $\|T_n - T\| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, then prove that limit operator T is compact.

Unit - 5

5. (a) State and prove projection theorem.
- (b) Prove that a normed space is an inner product space if and only if the norm of the normed space satisfies the parallelogram law.

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- (c) Prove that the self adjoint operator in $B(H)$ form a closed linear subspace and therefore a real Banach space which contains the identity transformation.