

**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS**  
**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY GUWAHATI**

**Course:** MA224: Real Analysis  
**Instructor:** Rajesh Srivastava  
**Duration:** 2.0 hours

**MidSem**  
March 01, 2026  
**Maximum Marks:** 30

**Note:** Answers without adequate justification may receive little or no credit.

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1. (a) Is it possible to construct a bounded metric out of an unbounded metric? **1**  
(b) Let  $(X, \|\cdot\|)$  be a complete normed linear space. Let  $\{x_n\}$  be sequence  $X$  such that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|x_n\| < \infty$ . Does it implies that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$  is convergent in  $X$ ? **1**  
(c) Is it possible to cover the set  $\{0, 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}, \dots\}$  by finitely many open intervals of arbitrarily small length? **1**  
(d) Consider the set  $\{f \in C[0, 1] : f(0) = 0\}$ . Is this set closed in  $(C[0, 1], \|\cdot\|_1)$ ? **1**
2. For  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , let  $f_n(t) = \frac{t}{n^2 + t^2}$ . Show that  $f_n$  converges uniformly on  $[0, \infty)$ . Does the same conclusion hold on  $\mathbb{R}$ ? **3**
3. Let  $f : [1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be uniformly continuous. Show that there exists constant  $M > 0$  such that  $|\frac{f(x)}{x}| \leq M$  for all  $x \in [1, \infty)$ . **3**
4. Show, by constructing an explicit counterexample, that the continuous image of a complete metric space need not be complete. **3**
5. Show that  $f(x) = \sqrt{|x|}$  is uniformly continuous on  $\mathbb{R}$ . **3**
6. Let  $(0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be uniformly continuous. Prove that both one-sided limits  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x)$  exist (as finite real numbers). **2**
7. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two compact sets in a metric space  $(X, d)$ . Show that there exists  $(x_o, y_o) \in A \times B$  such that  $d(A, B) = d(x_o, y_o)$ , where  $d(A, B) = \inf_{x \in A, y \in B} d(x, y)$ . Does the same conclusion hold if  $A$  and  $B$  are both closed only? **4**
8. Let  $f : (1, \infty) \rightarrow (1, \infty)$  be a contraction mapping and define  $g(x) = x^3 - f(x)$ . Prove that  $g : (1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is injective. Is  $g$  surjective as well? Justify your answer. **4**
9. For  $f \in C^1[0, 1]$ , define  $\|f\| = \|f\|_1 + \|f\|_{\infty}$ . Determine whether  $(C^1[0, 1], \|\cdot\|)$  is a complete normed linear space. **4**

**END**