

[This question paper contains 3 printed pages.]

5231

Your Roll No. ....

B.A. (Hon.) Programme

B

Discipline Centred Concurrent Course – Economics

(For Economics Hons.)

(Maths : Elements of Analysis)

(Admissions of 2005 and onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 38

(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately  
on receipt of this question paper.)

Attempt any two questions from each section.

### SECTION A

1. (a) Define Supremum and infimum of a set of real numbers. Give an example of a set whose Supremum and infimum do not belong to it.

(2+2)

- (b) If  $\langle a_n \rangle \rightarrow 0$  and  $\langle b_n \rangle$  is bounded. Prove that  $\langle a_n b_n \rangle \rightarrow 0$ .

(4)

2. State Cauchy's 2nd theorem on limits

Prove  $\lim \left\{ \frac{|2n|}{(n)^2} \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}} = 4$ .

(2+6)

P.T.O.

3. Define  $\langle a_n \rangle$  as :

$$a_1 = 8, \quad a_{n+1} = 2 + \frac{1}{2} a_n$$

Show that  $\langle a_n \rangle$  is monotonic and bounded. Also find its limit. (6+2)

### SECTION B

4. Test the following Series for convergence or divergence :

$$(i) \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$(ii) \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{x^2}}{(x+1)^{x^2}} \quad (3+3)$$

5. Test the convergence of the following Series :

$$(i) \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^x}{x^2 + 5}$$

$$(ii) \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2!}{5^2} + \frac{3!}{5^3} + \frac{4!}{5^4} + \dots \quad (3+3)$$

6. Test for convergence and absolute convergence of the following Series :

$$(i) \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{x-1}}{x\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(ii) \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 6} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 8} + \dots \quad (3+3)$$

### SECTION C

7. Define Power Series and its radius of convergence. Determine the radius of convergence and the exact interval of convergence of the following power series :-

$$\sum \frac{(n+1)x^n}{(n+2)(n+3)} \quad (5)$$

8. Show that

$$\tan^{-1} x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 1 \quad (5)$$

9. Write down the power series expansion of  $e^x$ . (5)