

Applied Analysis Preliminary Exam

10.00am{1.00pm, August 21, 2017 (Draft v7, Aug 20)

Instructions. You have three hours to complete this exam. Work all the problems. Please start each problem on a new page. Please clearly indicate any work that you do not wish to be graded (e.g., write SCRATCH at the top of such a page). You MUST prove your conclusions or show a counter-example for all problems unless otherwise noted. In your proofs, you may use any major theorem on the syllabus or discussed in class, unless you are directly proving such a theorem (when in doubt, ask the proctor). Write your student number on your exam, not your name. Each problem is worth 20 points. (There are no optional problems.)

Problem 1:

(a) Let F be a family of equicontinuous functions from a metric space $(X; d_X)$ to a metric space $(Y; d_Y)$. Show that the completion of F is also equicontinuous.

(b) Let $(f_n)_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence of functions in $C([0; 1])$. Let $\| \cdot \|$ be the sup norm. Suppose that, for all n , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_n\| &\leq 1, \\ f_n &\text{ is differentiable, and} \\ \|f_n'\| &\leq M \text{ for some } M > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Show that the completion of $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ is compact, and therefore that it has a convergent subsequence.

Problem 2:

Show that there is a continuous function u on $[0; 1]$ such that

$$u(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{8} \int_0^x \sin(u^2(y)) dy;$$

Problem 3:

Let $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$. Show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{f(x) |x|^n}{1+x^2} dx$$

exists and equals $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx$.

Problem 4:

Let $K : L^2([0;1]) \rightarrow L^2([0;1])$ be the integral operator defined by

$$Kf(x) = \int_0^x f(y) dy:$$

This operator can be shown to be compact by using the Arzela-Ascoli Theorem. For this problem, you may take compactness as fact.

- (a) Find the adjoint operator K^* of K .
- (b) Show that $\|K\|^2 = \|K^*K\|$.
- (c) Show that $\|K\| = 2^{-1/2}$. (Hint: Use part (b).)
- (d) Prove that

$$K^n f(x) = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_0^x f(y) (x-y)^{n-1} dy:$$

- (e) Show that the spectral radius of K