## 十唐七刊王入冷奏記入

## Ph.D. Entrance Exam: Analysis May 27, 2003

- (20%) 1. Let  $f_n : [0, 1] \longrightarrow [0, \infty)$ , n = 1, 2, ..., be a sequence of Lebesgue measurable functions.
  - (a) Give an example to show that  $f_n \longrightarrow f$  a.e. as  $n \longrightarrow \infty$  does not imply that  $\int_0^1 f_n(x) dx \longrightarrow \int_0^1 f(x) dx$ . (5%)
  - (b) What general relation (equality, inequality?) on the integrals of  $f_n$  and f can be concluded from  $f_n \longrightarrow f$  a.e.?
  - (c) Give at least two sets of different conditions on the  $f_n$ 's for which we can conclude  $\int_0^1 f_n(x) dx \longrightarrow \int_0^1 f(x) dx$  from  $f_n \longrightarrow f$  a.e. (10%)
- (10%) 2. Prove that if f: [a, b] → R is Lebesgue integrable and ∫<sub>a</sub><sup>x</sup>f(t)dt = 0 for all x in [a, b], then f = 0 a.e. on [a, b].
  (You are not supposed to prove this by using a more general theorem.)
- (20%) 3. Let f be a function in  $L^p[0, 1]$  with  $1 \le p < \infty$ , and let  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$  for x in [0, 1].
  - (a) Prove that  $\|F\|_{p} \le (1/p)^{1/p} \|f\|_{p}$ . (10%)
  - (b) Give a necessary and sufficient condition on f for which in (a) the equality holds and prove your assertion. (10%)
- (20%) 4. (a) Prove that a linear functional on a normed space is bounded if and only if its kernel is closed. (10%)
  - (b) Determine to what extent (a) can be generalized to linear transformations between two normed spaces. Justify your assertions with proofs and examples. (10%)
- (10%) 5. Let M be a linear manifold of a normed space. Prove that M is weakly closed if and only if it is closed in norm.
- (20%) 6. (a) Prove that if  $f:[0, 2\pi] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is Lebesgue integrable, then  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = 0$ . (10%)
  - (b) Let  $n_1 < n_2 < ...$  be positive integers. Use (a) to prove that the set  $E = \{x \in [0, 2\pi] : \lim_{k \to \infty} \cos(n_k x) \text{ exists}\}$  has Lebesgue measure zero. (10%)

(Hint: Consider lim<sub>k→∞</sub> ∫<sub>E</sub> sin<sup>2</sup>n<sub>k</sub>x dx. )