

**Analysis Preliminary Exam, Math @ UCSC, Fall 2016**

1. Let  $C[0, 1] = \{f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{R} : f \text{ is continuous on } [0, 1]\}$  with the norm

$$\|f\|_{C[0,1]} = \max\{|f(x)| : x \in [0, 1]\}.$$

Similarly, let  $C^1[0, 1] = \{f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbf{R} : f \text{ and } f' \text{ are all continuous on } [0, 1]\}$  with the norm

$$\|f\|_{C^1[0,1]} = \max\{|f(x)| + |f'(x)| : x \in [0, 1]\}.$$

Show that a bounded subset in  $C^1[0, 1]$  is pre-compact in  $C[0, 1]$ .

2. Show that there is no continuous function from  $[0, 1]$  into the Cantor set, except the constant functions.
3. (a) Let  $f_n$  be a sequence of measurable functions that converges in measure to  $f$ . Prove that there exists a subsequence  $f_{n_k}$  which converges almost everywhere.  
(b) Give an example of a sequence  $f_n$  of measurable functions converging in measure, which do not converge almost everywhere.
4. (a) Let  $f$  be an integrable function on  $[a, b]$ . Show that the function  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$  is absolutely continuous.  
(b) Let  $g$  be absolutely continuous and monotonically increasing. If  $E$  is a set of measure zero, then  $g(E)$  has also measure zero.
5. Let  $V$  be a normed vector space. Prove that if  $x_0 \in V$  and  $x_0 \neq 0$ , then there exists a continuous linear functional  $\phi \in V^*$  such that  
(a)  $\phi(x_0) = \|x_0\|$ ; (b)  $\|\phi\| = 1$ .

Moreover, prove that

$$\|x_0\| = \sup_{\phi \in V^*, \|\phi\|=1} |\phi(x_0)|.$$

6. Show that  $L^2[0, 2]$  is a set of first category in  $L^1[0, 2]$ .
7. Let  $f_n(z)$  be a sequence of functions holomorphic in the connected open set  $\Omega$  of the complex plane  $\mathbf{C}$  and assume they converge uniformly on every compact subset of  $\Omega$ . Show that the sequence of derivatives  $f'_n(z)$  also converges uniformly on every compact subset of  $\Omega$ .
8. Let  $f(z)$  be holomorphic in  $|z| \leq R$  with  $|f(z)| \leq M$  on  $|z| = R$  for some  $M > 0$ . Show that

$$|f(z) - f(0)| \leq \frac{2M|z|}{R}.$$

Moreover, use this to give a proof of Liouville's theorem.