

Please state any theorem you use. Good Luck !!

1. Suppose that  $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  is a sequence of monotonically increasing real-valued continuous functions on  $[0, 1]$ . Assume that  $f_n$  converges pointwise to a continuous function  $f$  on  $[0, 1]$ . Show that the family  $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  is uniformly equi-continuous on  $[0, 1]$ .
2. Suppose that a sequence of real numbers  $x_n$  converges to a real number  $x_0$ . Show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n} = x_0.$$

3. Let  $f : [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function such that  $f(x, y)$  is Lebesgue integrable in  $x$  for each fixed  $y$ , and differentiable in  $y$  for each fixed  $x$ . Assume there is a Lebesgue integrable function  $g(x)$  such that  $\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) \right| \leq g(x)$  for every  $x, y$ . Show that  $\psi(y) := \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx$  can be differentiated under the integral sign.
4. Let  $\mu$  and  $\nu$  be finite nonnegative measures on a measure space  $(X, \mathcal{Q})$ , such that  $\mu \ll \nu$ . Let  $\frac{d\nu}{d(\mu+\nu)}$  stand for the Radon-Nykodim derivative of  $\nu$  with respect to  $\mu + \nu$ . Show that

$$0 < \frac{d\nu}{d(\mu + \nu)} < 1 \quad [\mu]\text{-a.e.}$$

5. Suppose that  $X$  is a normed vector space and that  $W$  is a closed subspace in  $X$ . Let  $x_0 \in X$ . Assume that  $\phi(x_0) = 0$  for all  $\phi \in X^*$  with  $N(\phi) \supseteq W$ . Show that  $x_0 \in W$ .
6. Suppose that  $C(\Omega)$  is the space of all continuous functions from a bounded connected and open domain  $\Omega$  in the Euclidean space  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Define a vector topology on the space  $C(\Omega)$  such that it becomes a Fréchet space. (Prove that it becomes a Fréchet space.)
7. State the Casorati-Weierstrass Theorem. Using it show that the only bi-holomorphic maps of  $\mathbb{C}$  to itself are mappings of the form  $f(z) = Az + B$ .
8. Let  $\Omega$  be a connected open domain in  $\mathbb{C}$  and  $f$  be a holomorphic function on  $\Omega$  which does not vanish identically. Show that the zeros of  $f$  are isolated.