

# Real Analysis Preliminary Examination

May 2011

Do 7 of the following 10 problems. You must clearly indicate which 7 are to be graded. Strive for clear and detailed solutions.

1. Let  $m$  denote the Lebesgue measure on  $\mathbb{R}$ . Prove or disprove: there is a measurable set  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  with the property that for every bounded interval  $I$ ,  $m(A \cap I)/mI = 1/2$ .
2. Let  $(X, \mathcal{B})$  be a measurable space and  $x_0 \in X$ . Define a measure  $\delta_{x_0}$  on this space by  $\delta_{x_0}E = \chi_E(x_0)$  (you may assume without proof that  $\delta_{x_0}$  is a measure). Show that if  $f$  is  $\delta_{x_0}$ -measurable then  $\int_X f \, d\delta_{x_0} = f(x_0)$ .
3. Let  $(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$  be a measure space and  $\{f_n\}$  a sequence of measurable functions on  $X$ . Let  $E$  denote the set of points  $x$  at which the sequence  $\{f_n(x)\}$  does *not* converge. Show that  $E$  is measurable.
4. Suppose  $f$  is a Lebesgue integrable function on  $\mathbb{R}$  with the property that  $\int_I f \, dm = 0$  for every interval  $I$ . Show that  $f = 0$  a.e..
5. Suppose  $f \in C[a, b]$  and for every nonnegative integer  $k$ ,  $\int_{[a, b]} f(x)e^{kx} \, dx = 0$ . Show that  $f \equiv 0$  on  $[a, b]$ .
6. Let  $(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$  be a finite measure space.
  - (i) Show that  $L^2(X, \mu) \subseteq L^1(X, \mu)$ .
  - (ii) Suppose that  $\{f_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  is a Cauchy sequence of functions in  $L^2(X, \mu)$ . Show that  $\{f_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  is also Cauchy with respect to the  $L^1$ -norm.
7. Determine  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0, \infty)} \frac{1}{x^{1/n} + x^n} \, dx$ . (As always, you must *justify* each step.)
8. Show that  $L^\infty[0, 1]$  is not separable.
9. Let  $H$  be a Hilbert space with inner product  $\langle -, - \rangle$  and  $u$  a nonzero element of  $H$ . Define a function  $F$  on  $H$  by  $F(x) = \langle u, x \rangle$ .
  - (i) Show that  $F$  is continuous on  $H$ .
  - (ii) Show that  $F$  is an open mapping.
10. Let  $X = Y = \{1, 2, \dots\}$  and  $\mu = \nu$  be the counting measure on  $X$  and  $Y$  respectively. Let
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2 - 2^{-x}, & \text{if } x = y, \\ -2 + 2^{-x}, & \text{if } x = y + 1, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$
Compute  $\int_X \int_Y f(x, y) \, d\nu(y) \, d\mu(x)$ ,  $\int_Y \int_X f(x, y) \, d\mu(x) \, d\nu(y)$ ,  $\int_{X \times Y} f^+(x, y) \, d(\mu(x) \times \nu(y))$  and  $\int_{X \times Y} f^-(x, y) \, d(\mu(x) \times \nu(y))$ . Explain in detail why these results don't contradict the theorems of Fubini and Tonelli.