

Analysis Comprehensive Exam

June 19, 2020 (Friday)

Math Exam ID: _____

SCORES:

1. _____ /10

2. _____ /10

3. _____ /10

4. _____ /10

5. _____ /10

6. _____ /10

7. _____ /10

8. _____ /10

Total: _____ /80

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Problem 1: Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}$ be uncountable. Prove that E has uncountably many limit points.

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Problem 2: Suppose that X is a metric space and $K \subseteq X$ is compact. Prove that there are $a, b \in K$ that are “as far apart as possible,” that is, $d(x, y) \leq d(a, b)$ for all $x, y \in K$.

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Problem 3: Let $I(x) = 1$ if $x \geq 0$ and $I(x) = 0$ if $x < 0$. Let

$$\alpha(x) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n} I(x - 2^{-n}).$$

Compute the Riemann–Stieltjes integral $\int_0^1 x d\alpha$.

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Problem 4: Let $f, g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b) . Prove that there is $\theta \in (a, b)$ such that

$$(f(b) - f(a))g'(\theta) = (g(b) - g(a))f'(\theta).$$

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Problem 5: Let $\{f_n\}$ be a bounded sequence of convex functions on $[-2, 2]$. Show that there is a subsequence $\{f_{n_k}\}$ that converges uniformly on $[-1, 1]$.

(Recall that a function f is convex on an interval I if for all $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ and all $x, y \in I$, one has $f(\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y) \leq \lambda f(x) + (1 - \lambda)f(y)$.)

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Problem 6: Let X denote the set of non-decreasing functions $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$. By *non-decreasing*, we mean that $x \leq y$ implies that $f(x) \leq f(y)$. We equip X with the metric: $d(f, g) = \sup\{|f(x) - g(x)|; x \in [0, 1]\}$.

- a). Prove that (X, d) is complete.
- b). Prove that (X, d) is not compact.

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Problem 7: Let $B_R(\mathbf{0}) = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \leq R^2\}$ be the ball of radius R in the n -dimensional Euclidean space. Compute the volume of $B_R(\mathbf{0})$.

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Problem 8: For any bounded real-valued function $u \in \mathcal{R}([a, b])$ (Riemann integrable), we define the so-called L^2 -norm of u :

$$\|u\|_2 = \left(\int_a^b |u(x)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}.$$

Prove that

a). If $f, g \in \mathcal{R}([a, b])$, then

$$\left| \int_a^b f \cdot g dx \right| \leq \|f\|_2 \cdot \|g\|_2.$$

b). If $f, g, h \in \mathcal{R}([a, b])$, then

$$\|f - h\|_2 \leq \|f - g\|_2 + \|g - h\|_2.$$