DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS  
University of Toronto  

Analysis Comprehensive Exam  
3 hours  

September, 5 2018  

Make sure to justify all your work. If you make a reference to a result in the textbook, please make sure to state it explicitly (and correctly!).

Problem 1  
Each of the following items can be solved independently

(a) Let $X, Y$ be Banach spaces and $S, T : X \to Y$ two bounded linear operators; show that if $T$ is a bijection, there exists $\delta > 0$ so that if $\|S - T\| < \delta$ then $S$ is a bijection.  

(b) Is it possible to find uncountably many disjoint measurable subsets of $\mathbb{R}$ with strictly positive Lebesgue measure? Either give an example or show that this is impossible.  

(c) Let $p > 1/2$ and assume $(x^p + x^{-p})f \in L^2(0, \infty)$; show that $f \in L^1(0, \infty)$.

Problem 2  
Let $\mathcal{M}$ denote the set of finite signed Borel measures on $\mathbb{R}$; given $z \in \mathbb{R}$ and $r > 0$, denote with $B(z, r) = \{y \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } |z - y| < r\}$ the ball of radius $r$ centered at $z$. Given two $\mu, \mu' \in \mathcal{M}$, define  

$$ (\mu, \mu')_r = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mu(B(z, r))\mu'(B(z, r))\,dz. $$

(a) show that $\|\mu\|_r = \sqrt{(\mu, \mu)_r}$ is a norm on $\mathcal{M}$ and deduce that  

$$(\mu, \mu')_r \leq \|\mu\|_r\|\mu'\|_r.$$  

(b) Let $\mu \in \mathcal{M}$ be so that $\mu(\mathbb{R}) = 1$ and define  

$$\ell_r(\mu) = \liminf_{r \to 0^+} \frac{\|\mu\|_r}{r}.$$  

Show that if $\ell_r(\mu) < \infty$, then $\mu \ll \text{Leb}$ and  

$$\left\|\frac{d\mu}{dx}\right\|_{L^2} \leq \ell_r(\mu).$$  

[HINT: For $r > 0$ define $g_r(x) = r^{-1}\mu(B(x, r))$; show that there exists a sequence $r_k \to 0^+$ so that $\lim_{k \to \infty} \|g_{r_k}\|_{L^2} \leq \ell_r(\mu)$ and $g_{r_k}$ converges weakly to some $\tilde{g}$. Show that $\frac{du}{dx} = \tilde{g}$.]
Problem 3

(a) State the Hahn Banach theorem, the open mapping theorem, the uniform boundedness principle and Alaoglu’s theorem.
(b) Define the weak topology on a Banach space $\mathcal{X}$, and the weak-* topology on its dual $\mathcal{X}^*$.
(c) Suppose that $B$ is the closed unit ball in $\mathcal{X}$, and that $\mathcal{X}$ is reflexive. Prove that $B$ is compact in the weak topology on $\mathcal{X}$.

Problem 4

a) What is the general formula for the Fourier transform of a function $f$ on $\mathbb{R}$? The Fourier inversion formula? The Plancherel formula?
b) Explain what conditions you can put on $f$ in order to make these formulas valid.
c) (Optional question on distribution theory)
   Can you define the Fourier transform of the function $f(x) = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \ldots + (m+1)x^m$?
   What is it?

Problem 5

(a) Does every holomorphic mapping of the open unit disk $D$ to itself have a fixed point? Why or why not?
(b) Does there exist a holomorphic mapping of $D$ onto $\mathbb{C}$? Explain.

Problem 6

Suppose that $f(z)$ is meromorphic in an open subset $\Omega$ of $\mathbb{C}$, and that $K \subset \Omega$ is a compact set with oriented boundary $\Gamma$. Assume that $f(z)$ does not take the value $a$ on $\Gamma$ and has no poles on $\Gamma$. Use the residue theorem to determine what is counted by the integral

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z) - a} \, dz.$$  

Problem 7

Let $\{f_n\}$ denote a sequence of holomorphic functions on a domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$. Suppose that $\{f_n\}$ is a normal family, and that every subsequence $\{f_{n_k}\}$ which converges uniformly on compact sets converges to the same holomorphic function $f$ on $\Omega$. Prove that $\{f_n\}$ converges to $f$ uniformly on compact subsets of $\Omega$.

— End of the exam —