## Fall 2012: MA/MS Analysis Preliminary Exam

## Instructions:

- 1. All problems are worth 10 points. Explain your answers clearly. Unclear answers will not receive credit. State results and theorems you are using.
- 2. Use separate sheets for the solution of each problem.

## Problem 1:

Show that the space of all continuous functions on the interval [0, 1] with the sup norm  $||f|| = \max |f(x)|$  is not a Hilbert space.

**Problem 2.** Suppose  $\varphi$  is a real-valued continuous function on the interval [0, 1], and T is a linear operator on  $L^2[0, 1]$  given by

$$(Tf)(x) = \varphi(x) \int_0^1 \varphi(t) f(t) dt$$

for all  $f \in L^2[0,1]$ . Show that

- (a) T is self-adjoint.
- (b) there exists a number  $\lambda \ge 0$  such that  $T^2 = \lambda T$ .
- (c) Find the spectral radius r(T) of T.

**Problem 3.** Let T be a bounded linear operator on a Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H}$ . Show that

(a) If  $||T|| \leq 1$ , then T and its adjoint operator  $T^*$  have the same fixed point. i.e. Show that for  $x \in \mathcal{H}$ ,

$$Tx = x \iff T^*x = x.$$

(b) Let  $\lambda$  be an eigenvalue of T. Is it true that its complex conjugate  $\lambda$  must be an eigenvalue of  $T^*$ ? Is it true that  $\overline{\lambda}$  must be in the spectrum of  $T^*$ ? Justify your answers.

**Problem 4.** The heat kernel on  $\mathbb{R}^3$  is given by  $H_t(x) = (4\pi t)^{-3/2} e^{-|x|^2/(4t)}$ where |x| denotes the Euclidean norm of  $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ . Prove that if  $u \in L^3(\mathbb{R}^3)$ , then  $t^{1/2} ||H_t * u||_{L^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^3)} \to 0$  as  $t \to 0^+$ . (Note that \* denotes convolution.)

**Problem 5.** Let M be a bounded subset of C[a, b] with the sup norm and

$$A = \left\{ F\left(x\right) = \int_{a}^{x} f\left(t\right) dt : f \in M \right\}$$

Show that A is a precompact subset of C[a, b].

**Problem 6.** Consider the one-dimensional function f. Prove that if

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\hat{f}(k)|^2 (1+|k|^2)^s dk < \infty$$

for some s > 3/2 then f is globally Lipschitz, i.e., there exists a constant K such that  $|f(x) - f(y)| \le K|x - y|$ .