

ANALYSIS PRELIM EXAM

- (1) Let f be a continuous function on $[0, 1]$. Assume $\int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx = 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}_0 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$. Prove f is identically zero on $[0, 1]$.
- (2) Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a Banach space. Suppose $x_n \in X$ is a sequence such that $\|x_n\| \leq 1$.
 - (a) If $x_n \rightarrow x$ in the norm topology, prove that $\|x\| \leq 1$.
 - (b) If $x_n \rightharpoonup x$ weakly in X , prove that $\|x\| \leq 1$.
- (3) Let $X = C([0, 1])$ endowed with the uniform norm, $\|\cdot\|_\infty$, and let $Y = C([0, 1])$ endowed with the norm $\|f\|_1 := \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx$. Define the operators $Tf(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt$ and $If(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. Prove
 - (a) $I : X \rightarrow X$ is compact.
 - (b) $T : Y \rightarrow X$ is **not** bounded.
- (4) Let \mathcal{H} be an infinite dimensional separable Hilbert space.
 - (a) Write a definition of an orthonormal basis.
 - (b) Show that any orthonormal basis is countable.
 - (c) Let $\{e_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be an orthonormal basis. Show that for every $x \in \mathcal{H}$

$$\|x\|^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\langle e_n, x \rangle|^2.$$

The last statement is called the Parseval's equality. (For full credit we expect a proof starting from the definition you wrote in part 4a.)

- (5) An operator L on a Hilbert space is called nilpotent if there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $L^n = 0$ and quasi-nilpotent if the spectrum of L contains only zero, $\sigma(L) = \{0\}$.
 - (a) Show that every nilpotent operator is quasi-nilpotent,
 - (b) Show that if L is Hermitian and quasi-nilpotent then $L = 0$,
 - (c) Let $L : l^2(\mathbb{N}) \rightarrow l^2(\mathbb{N})$ be defined by $(Lx)_k = 2^{-(k+1)} x_{k+1}$. Prove that L is quasi-nilpotent, but not nilpotent.
- (6) Let

$$c_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^\pi e^{-inx} dx,$$

and define

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{inx}.$$

- (a) Find the values $f(1)$ and $f(0)$.
- (b) Does $f \in L^2([-\pi, \pi])$? If yes, compute the norm.
- (c) Does $f \in C([-\pi, \pi])$? If yes, compute the norm.