

**REAL ANALYSIS QUALIFYING EXAM, SPRING 2001**

**Instructions:** Attempt to do all of the problems. Each is worth 20 points. All the measures involved are Lebesgue measure.

1.) Suppose that  $\phi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  has  $\int \phi dx = 1$ . If  $\phi_\varepsilon(x) = \varepsilon^{-n}\phi(x/\varepsilon)$ , prove that if  $1 \leq p < \infty$  and  $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$  then  $f * \phi_\varepsilon \rightarrow f$  in  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . Prove that this is not true for  $p = \infty$ .

2.) Suppose that  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . Prove that for every  $\varepsilon > 0$  there is a  $\delta > 0$  such that if  $A$  is measurable with measure  $< \delta$  then

$$\left| \int_A f dx \right| < \varepsilon.$$

3.) Recall that  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is lower semicontinuous if  $\liminf_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \geq f(x_0)$  for every  $x_0 \in [0, 1]$ . Prove that if  $f$  is a nonnegative lower semicontinuous function then one always has  $S_+(f, P) \rightarrow \int_0^1 f(x) dx$  as  $|P| \rightarrow 0$  if  $S_+(f, P)$  is the lower Riemann sum associated with a partition  $P$  of  $[0, 1]$  and  $|P|$  is the smallest interval of the partition. Here  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$  is the Lebesgue integral of  $f$ .

Here, if  $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = 1$ , is the partition  $P$ , then

$$S_+(f, P) = \sum_{j=1}^n \inf_{x \in [t_{j-1}, t_j)} f(x)(t_j - t_{j-1}).$$

*Hint:* To prove  $S_+(f, P) \rightarrow \int_0^1 f(x) dx$  as  $|P| \rightarrow 0$ , it suffices to show that  $S_+(f, P_n) \rightarrow \int_0^1 f(x) dx$  if  $P_n$  is a nested sequence of partitions whose lengths goes to zero.

4.) For which values of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  does the following inequality hold?

$$\|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_{4/3}^\alpha \|f\|_4^\beta.$$

Prove your assertion.

5.) Let  $K \in C([0, 1] \times [0, 1])$ . For  $f \in C([0, 1])$  define

$$Tf(x) = \int_0^1 K(x, y)f(y)dy.$$

Prove that  $Tf \in C([0, 1])$ . Moreover, prove that  $\Omega = \{Tf : \|f\|_{sup} \leq 1\}$  is precompact in  $C([0, 1])$ . Here, we are using the sup-norm  $\|\cdot\|_{sup}$  on  $C([0, 1])$  and  $\Omega$  being precompact means that every sequence in  $\Omega$  must have a subsequence that converges with respect to this norm to an element of  $C([0, 1])$ .