

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS  
Qualifying Review Examination in Analysis  
6 January 2009: Morning Session, 9:00-12:00

1 Suppose that  $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $1 \leq p < \infty$ . Let  $T_r(f)(t) = f(t - r)$ . Show that  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \|T_r f - f\|_{L^p} = 0$ .

2 Calculate the integral

$$\int_C \frac{6z^5 + 1}{z^6 + z + 1} dz$$

where  $C$  is the circle centered at 0 of radius 2, traversed counterclockwise.

3 Find a conformal map from  $D = \{z; 0 < \arg z < 2\pi\}$  to  $\Omega = \{w; 0 < \operatorname{Im} w < \pi\}$

4 Suppose  $1 \leq p < q \leq \infty$ . Show that  $L^p([0, 1]) \supset L^q([0, 1])$  and the inclusion is proper.

5 This consists of 3 quick questions. Don't elaborate too much on the answers.  $\Delta = \{|z| < 1\}$ .

a) Suppose that  $f$  is an analytic function on  $\Delta$  with  $f(1/j) = 1/6$ ,  $j = 2, 3, \dots$ . Show that  $f$  is constant.

b) Show that there is no nonconstant bounded analytic function on  $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$  but that there is a nonconstant bounded analytic function on  $\mathbb{C} \setminus [1, \infty)$

c) Show that there exists no analytic function on  $f : \Delta \rightarrow \Delta$  with  $f(0) = 0$  and  $f(1/2) = 3/4$ .

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6 Suppose that  $f \in L^\infty \cap L^1(\mathbb{R})$ .

a) Show that  $f \in L^p$  for all  $1 < p < \infty$ .

b) Show that  $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|f\|_{L^p} = \|f\|_\infty$ .

7 Evaluate  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{4+x^4}$

8 Suppose that  $f(x)$  is a bounded function on  $\mathbb{R}$  and suppose that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = A$ . Show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(x) dx}{1+n x^2} = A.$$

9 Let  $A = \{1/2 < |z| < 2\}$ . Is there an analytic function  $f$  on  $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$  so that the imaginary part  $\text{Im}(f) < -1$  on  $\partial A$  and  $f(1) = 0$ . Explain your answer.

10 Suppose that  $f \in L^1([0, 1])$  and continuous on  $(0, 1]$ . Show that  $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\epsilon}^1 f(x) dx$  converges to  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$  or give an example where the conclusion fails.