

## Applied analysis

### Test Exam

**Task 1.** Consider the Banach space  $C([0, 1])$  equipped with the sup norm  $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ . Fix a function  $g \in C([0, 1])$ . Define a mapping  $T : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C([0, 1])$  by

$$(Tf)(x) := \frac{1}{4} \int_0^x f(s/3) ds + g(x)$$

a: Check that  $T$  is well-defined.

b: Verify that  $T$  is a strict contraction on  $C([0, 1])$ .

c: Prove that there exists a unique function  $u \in C([0, 1])$  such that

$$u(x) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^x u(s/3) ds + g(x)$$

**Task 2.** Let  $(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$  be a measure space,  $\mathcal{A}$  is the Borel  $\sigma$ -algebra. Show that for any integrable function  $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and any  $R > 0$  the following holds:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B(0, R - \frac{1}{n})} |f| d\mu(x) = \|f\|_{L^1(B(0, R), \mathcal{A}, \mu)}$$

**Task 3.** Let  $E := C([0, 1])$ . Show that  $\varphi : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  given by

$$\varphi(f) = \int_0^1 [3f(t) + 4t^2 f(t)] dt$$

is in  $E'$  and compute  $\|\varphi\|_{E'}$ .

**Task 4.** Let  $T : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C([0, 1])$  be given by

$$(Tf)(x) := \frac{1}{4} \int_0^x f(s/3) ds.$$

Show that  $S := I - T$  is invertible.

**Task 5.** Consider the real Hilbert space  $l^2$ . Define a set

$$A := \{x = (x_k)_k \in l^2 : x_1 > 0\}$$

and a point  $b := (-3, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$

**a:** Check that  $A$  is open and convex.

**b:** Prove that there exists  $\varphi \in (l^2)'$  and  $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$  such that

$$\varphi(x) < \gamma \leq \varphi(y)$$

for any  $x \in A$ .

**Task 6.** Is the unit ball in  $C([-4, 2])$  compact? Prove your assertion.

**Task 7.** Let  $f(t) := e^t$ . Show that  $\text{abs}(f) = 1$  and  $\hat{f}(s) = 1/(s - 1)$  for  $s > \text{abs}(f)$ . ( $\hat{f}$  denotes the Laplace transform of  $f$ ).

**Task 8.** Let  $f : [0, 1] \times [1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be given by  $f(t, x) := \cos(t^2 x)x^{-3}$ . Show that the function  $F : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  given by

$$F(t) := \int_1^\infty f(t, x) dx$$

is continuous.