#### NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE

#### FACULTY OF SCIENCE

#### SEMESTER 1 EXAMINATION 2009-2010

#### MA5205 Graduate Analysis I

November 30, 2009 — Time allowed :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours

# **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- 1. This examination paper comprises **THREE** (3) printed pages.
- 2. This paper consists of FIVE (5) questions. Answer ALL of them.
- 3. Candidates may use calculators. However, they should lay out systematically the various steps in the calculations.

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Answer all the questions in this paper

## Question 1 [20 marks]

Let F be a closed subset of  $R^1$  and let  $\delta(x) = \delta(x, F)$  be the corresponding distance function of F. Suppose  $\lambda > 0$  is a constant and f is a non-negative integrable function over  $R^1$ . Show that the function

$$\int_{R^1} \frac{\delta^{\lambda}(y)f(y)}{|x-y|^{1+\lambda}} dy$$

is integrable over F and so it is finite almost everywhere in F.

## Question 2 [20 marks]

Let  $\Omega$  be a subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  such that  $|\Omega| = 1$ . Suppose  $h : \Omega \to [0, \infty)$  is a non-negative measurable function. Define  $\alpha = \int_{\Omega} h$ . Show that

$$\sqrt{1+\alpha^2} \le \int_{\Omega} \sqrt{1+h^2} \le 1+\alpha.$$

## Question 3 [20 marks]

Define  $f(x) = x^3$  if x is a rational number in the interval [0,1] and  $f(x) = x^5$  if x is an irrational number in the same interval. For a positive constant  $\alpha > 0$ , find the limit

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 n \ln(1+[\frac{f(x)}{n}]^{\alpha}) dx.$$

# Question 4 [20 marks]

Let  $C \subset [0,1]$  be the Cantor set. Define the function f on [0,1] as follows: f(x) = 0 if  $x \in C$  and f(x) = n if x is in one of the sub-intervals deleted in n-stage. Calculate the integral  $\int_{[0,1]} f$ .

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# Question 5 [20 marks]

Suppose g>0 on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is in  $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . Let  $f\in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  such that  $\|f\|_{L^\infty}>0$ . Define

$$\alpha_k = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f|^k g, \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, \cdots).$$

Show that

$$\lim_{k\to\infty}\frac{\alpha_{k+1}}{\alpha_k}=\|f\|_{L^\infty}.$$

# END OF PAPER