

## Analysis and Differential Equations Individual

Please solve 5 out of the following 6 problems.

1. Suppose that  $f$  is an integrable function on  $\mathbf{R}^d$ . For each  $\alpha > 0$ , let  $E_\alpha = \{x \mid |f(x)| > \alpha\}$ . Prove that:

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^d} |f(x)| dx = \int_0^\infty m(E_\alpha) d\alpha.$$

2. Let  $p(z)$  be a polynomial of degree  $d \geq 2$ , with distinct roots  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_d$ . Show that

$$\sum_{i=1}^d \frac{1}{p'(a_i)} = 0.$$

3. Let  $\alpha$  be a number such that  $\alpha/\pi$  is not a rational number. Show that:

1)  $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N e^{ik(x+n\alpha)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{ikt} dt.$

- 2) For every continuous periodic function  $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  of period  $2\pi$ , we have

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N f(x+n\alpha) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt.$$

4. Let  $u$  be a positive harmonic function over the punctured complex plane  $\mathbf{C}/\{0\}$ . Show that  $u$  must be a constant function.

5. Suppose  $H = L^2(B)$ ,  $B$  is the unit ball in  $\mathbf{R}^d$ . Let  $K(x, y)$  be a measurable function on  $B \times B$  that satisfies

$$|K(x, y)| \leq A|x - y|^{-d+\alpha}$$

for some  $\alpha > 0$ , whenever  $x, y \in B$ . Define

$$Tf(x) = \int_B K(x, y)f(y)dy$$

- (a) Prove that  $T$  is a bounded operator on  $H$ .  
(b) Prove that  $T$  is compact.

6. Let  $A$  be a  $n \times n$  real non-degenerate symmetric matrix. For  $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}^+$ , we define:  $\int_{\mathbf{R}} \exp(i\lambda x^2) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(i\lambda x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\epsilon x^2) dx$ . Show that:

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \exp\left(i\frac{\lambda}{2} \langle Ax, x \rangle - i \langle x, \xi \rangle\right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^{n/2} |\det(A)|^{-1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{i}{2\lambda} \langle A^{-1}\xi, \xi \rangle\right) \exp\left(\frac{i\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn} A\right).$$

Here  $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}^+$ ,  $\xi \in \mathbf{R}^n$ ,  $\operatorname{sgn}(A) = \nu_+(A) - \nu_-(A)$ ,  $\nu_+(A)$  ( $\nu_-(A)$ ) is the number of positive (negative) eigenvalues of  $A$ .