## 2011年一月博士班資格考,《實分析》試題 (2011/1/28)

請回答下列問題,並給予詳細的證明或解釋。共計 6 題,滿分 100 分。

- (1) (17分) Let  $\{f_{\alpha}\}_{{\alpha}\in I}$  be a family of real-value functions defined on [a,b]. Prove that if there is a constant M > 0 such that  $|f_{\alpha}(x)| \leq M$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$  and all  $\alpha \in I$ , then for any countable set E in [a, b], there exists a sequence  $\{f_{\alpha_n}\}$  such that for any  $x \in E$ , the  $\lim_{n \to \infty} f_{\alpha_n}(x)$  exists.
- (2) (17分) Let  $\{f_n\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$  be a increasing sequence of measurable functions defined on [0, 1]. Prove that if  $f_n$  converges to f in measure on [0, 1], then  $f_n(x_0) \to$  $f(x_0)$  as  $n \to \infty$ , where  $x_0$  is any continuous point of f.
- (3) (17分) Suppose that g is a measurable function defined on the measurable set E. Prove that if  $f \cdot g \in L^1(E)$  for any  $f \in L^1(E)$ , then g is a bounded function on  $E \setminus Z$ , where Z is a set of measure zero in E.
- (4)  $(17 \hat{\alpha})$  Let f be a nonnegative measurable function on [0,1]. Prove that  $f \in L^1([0,1])$  if and only if

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n |\{x \in [0,1] : f(x) \ge 2^n\}| < \infty.$$

- (5) (16分) Let  $f_n \in L^1([0,1])$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , satisfies the following conditions:
  - (i)  $|f_n(x)| \le F(x)$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $x \in [0, 1]$ , where  $F \in L^1([0, 1])$ ;
  - (ii)  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{[0,1]} f_n(x) g(x) dx = 0$  for any  $g \in C([0,1])$ .

Prove that for any measurable set E in [0,1],  $\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_E f_n(x)dx=0$ .

- (6) (16分) Let f be a bounded and uniformly continuous function on  $\mathbb{R}$  and each  $K_n \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , satisfy the following conditions:
  - (i)  $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |K_n(x)| dx \leq M$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ;

(ii)  $\int_{\mathbb{R}}^{\mathbb{R}} K_n(x) dx = 1$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ; (iii) for any  $\delta > 0$ ,  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{|x| \ge \delta} |K_n(x)| dx = 0$ . Prove that  $(K_n * f)(x)$  converges to f(x) uniformly on  $\mathbb{R}$ .