

**The University of British Columbia**  
**Department of Mathematics**  
**Qualifying Examination—Analysis**  
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## Real analysis

1. 10 marks (a) State Stoke's theorem. You do not need to give it in full generality (the Calculus-4 version will be sufficient).
- (b) Now let  $R$  be a finite region in the  $xy$  plane, and let  $C$  be the boundary of  $R$ .
- Suppose, further, that  $C$  consists of a single piecewise smooth closed curve that is oriented consistently with  $R$ .
  - Let  $F(x, y), G(x, y)$  be real-valued functions with continuous partial derivatives everywhere on  $R$ .

Use Stoke's Theorem to prove Green's Theorem in the plane:

$$\oint_C (F(x, y)dx + G(x, y)dy) = \iint_R \left( \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

- (c) Hence, evaluate

$$I = \oint_C \mathbf{H} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$

where

$$\mathbf{H} = \left( y^2 - e^{-y^2} + \sin(x), 2xye^{-y^2} + x \right)$$

and  $C$  is the boundary of the triangle with vertices  $(0, 0), (1, 0), (1, 2)$  oriented counter-clockwise.

2. 10 marks Let  $f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be twice differentiable. Further, suppose that there are constants  $A, B, C$  so that

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sup \{|f(x)| : x > 0\} & B &= \sup \{|f'(x)| : x > 0\} \\ C &= \sup \{|f''(x)| : x > 0\} \end{aligned}$$

Prove that  $B^2 \leq 4AC$  in the following three steps.

- (a) Use Taylor's Theorem to expand  $f(x)$  about  $a$  and compute  $f(a + 2h)$  for  $h > 0$ .
- (b) Rearrange the resulting expression to isolate  $|f'(a)|$  and bound it in terms of  $A, C$  and  $h$ .

- (c) Now pick  $h$  to minimise your bound on  $|f'(a)|$  and clean up.
3. 10 marks Let  $(X, \rho)$  and  $(Y, \tau)$  be metric spaces, and let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be a function.
- (a) Define what it means for  $f$  to be uniformly continuous.
- (b) Now let  $A$  be a non-empty subset of  $X$ , and
- let  $f$  be a uniformly continuous function, and
  - let  $(x_n)_n$  be a Cauchy sequence in  $A$
- Prove that the sequence  $\left(f(x_n)\right)_n$  is also Cauchy.
- (c) Construct an example that shows that if we weaken “uniform continuity” to “continuity”, then the result is not true. That is, construct
- two metric spaces,
  - a continuous function  $g$  that maps from one to the other, and
  - a Cauchy sequence  $(y_n)_n$
- so that the sequence  $(g(y_n)_n)$  is not Cauchy.

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## Complex analysis

To earn credits, you have to justify your answer carefully.

**Notation:**

- Let  $D = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| < 1\}$  be the open unit disc in the complex plain  $\mathbb{C}$ .
- $i = \sqrt{-1}$ .

1. 10 marks (a) 4 marks Evaluate the contour integral

$$\int_C \frac{e^{z^2-2z+2}}{(z-1)^{100}} dz$$

where  $C$  is the circle in  $\mathbb{C}$ , of radius 10 centred at  $z = 0$ , with counter-clockwise orientation. Justify your answer.

- (b) 6 marks Compute the following integral for the real variable  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  using **the contour integral method** in complex analysis:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos x}{(1+x^2)} dx.$$

**This question asks you to use the contour integral method, so you must use it to earn a credit.**

2. 12 marks (a) 6 marks Suppose two analytic functions  $f, g : D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  satisfy  $f(z_n) = g(z_n)$  for an infinite number of points  $\{z_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \subset D$ . Is it necessarily true that  $f(z) = g(z)$  for all  $z \in D$ ? Prove or give a counterexample; if you give a counterexample, you have to justify it.
- (b) 6 marks Let  $f, g : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be analytic functions. Suppose  $|f(z)| > |g(z)|$  for all  $z \in \mathbb{C}$ ; notice the strict inequality. Suppose that  $g(0) = 0$ . Find **all**  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  such that  $g(z) = 0$ . Justify your answer.
3. 8 marks Let  $f, g : D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be analytic functions. Suppose the following hold:

- $|f(z)| \geq |g(z)|$  for all  $z \in D$ ; notice that the inequality is not strict;
- $f(0) = 0$  and  $f'(0) = 1$ ;
- $g(0) = 0$ ,  $g'(0) = 0$ , and  $g''(0) = 1$ .

Can we determine the ratio  $g(z)/f(z)$  as a function of  $z \in D$  completely? If so give the formula for that ratio, otherwise give a counterexample. Justify your answer.