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think of looking at the restriction map $\alpha(f) = f \mid [-1, 1]$, $f \in A$, and define a positive linear functional on $\alpha(A)$ by $G(\alpha(f)) = F(f)$ (G is well defined because α is one-to-one by the analytic continuation principle). If G were continuous, we would use the denseness of $\alpha(A)$ in $C[-1, 1]$ to find a positive measure on $[-1, 1]$ which represents G and therefore F. We know retrospectively that G must be continuous by the existence of such representing measure, but it is not easy to prove it.

In fact, the map $\alpha(f) \mapsto f$ is not continuous (if α^{-1} were continuous, then $\alpha(A)$ would be complete. But $\alpha(A)$ contains the polynomials, so it would be $\alpha(A) = C[-1, 1]$, which is incompatible with the existence of continuous non differentiable functions on $[-1, 1]$).

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