

## Math 623: Homework 4

1. Exercise 4, p.90
2. Exercise 19, p.93
3. Let  $I = [0, 1]$  and consider the following functions on  $I \times I$

(a)  $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$

(b)  $f(x, y) = (x - \frac{1}{2})^{-3}$  if  $0 < y < |x - \frac{1}{2}|$ ,  $f(x, y) = 0$  otherwise.

Investigate the existence and equality of the integrals

$$\int_{I \times I} f(x, y) d(x, y), \int_I \int_I f(x, y) dx dy, \quad \int_I \int_I f(x, y) dy dx$$

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4. Exercise 21, p. 94
5. Exercise 22, p. 94
6. Exercise 23, p. 94
7. Exercise 25, p. 95.
8. Let  $E$  be subset of  $\mathbf{R}^d$  with finite measure. For any two functions  $f, g$  measurable on  $E$  let  $\rho_E(f, g) = \int_E \frac{|f-g|}{1+|f-g|} dm$ .
  - (a) Show that  $\rho_E(f, g)$  defines a metric on the set of measurable functions defined on  $E$ .
  - (b) Let  $\{f_n\}$  be a sequence of measurable functions defined on  $E$ . Show that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_E(f_n, f) = 0$  if and only if  $f_n$  converges to  $f$  in measure.
  - (c) Show that the assumption that  $E$  has finite measure is necessary. *Hint:* Consider  $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{nx}$ .
9. The following is a variation of the Dominated Convergence Theorem: Suppose that  $f_n$  converge to  $f$  in measure and that there exists a function  $g \in L^1$  such that  $|f_n| \leq g$  a.e. for all  $n$ . Show that  $f$  is integrable and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int |f - f_n| dm = 0$ .  
*Hint:* You may either argue by contradiction or you may use the following elementary fact that a sequence  $\{a_n\}$  converges to  $a$  if and only if every subsequence of  $\{a_n\}$  has a convergent subsubsequence which converges to  $a$ .

10. Suppose that the sequence  $\{f_n\}$  converges in measure to a function  $f$  on the finite interval  $[a, b]$ . Let  $g : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  be a bounded and uniformly continuous function. Show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{[a, b]} g(f_n) dx = \int_{[a, b]} g(f) dx.$$

*Hint:* You may use the previous problem.