

This is a collection of old real analysis qualifier exam solutions.

August 2019

Problem 1

Problem: Let \mathcal{C} be the Cantor set on $[0, 1]$.

- (a) Show that $\mathcal{C} + \mathcal{C} = [0, 2]$.
- (b) Find two sets $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ that are closed and have Lebesgue measure zero such that $A + B = \mathbb{R}$.
- (a) Recall that the Cantor set \mathcal{C} is defined to consist of all $x \in [0, 1]$ such that x only contains 0 and 2 in the ternary expansion of x . Writing $a \in [0, 2]$ as

$$a = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{3^k},$$

where $a_k \in \{0, 1, 2\}$, we may then find a_k at each ternary expansion slot for k as follows:

- if $a_k = 0$, we may find $b_k, c_k \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $b_k = c_k = 0$
- if $a_k = 2$, we may find $b_k, c_k \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $b_k = 2$ and $c_k = 0$ or vice versa.
- if $a_k = 1$, we may find $b_k, c_k \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $b_{k+1} = c_{k+1} = 2$.

Therefore, since every digit of every ternary expansion in $[0, 2]$ can be obtained from \mathcal{C} , we see that $\mathcal{C} + \mathcal{C} = [0, 2]$.

- (b) We may set B to be the union of all integer translates of \mathcal{C} , and set $A = \mathcal{C}$. This yields closed subsets of \mathbb{R} with Lebesgue measure zero that sum to \mathbb{R} .

Problem 2

Problem: Does there exist a finite measure space (X, \mathcal{F}, μ) and a sequence $(f_n)_n$ of μ -measurable functions such that

- $f_n(x) \geq 0$;
- $f_n(x) \rightarrow 0$ for all x ;
- $\int_X f_n(x) d\mu(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$;
- $\Phi(x) = \sup_n f_n(x)$ has infinite integral?

Consider the sequence of functions

$$f_n(x) = n \mathbb{1}_{\left[\frac{1}{n+1}, \frac{1}{n}\right]},$$

defined on $[0, 1]$. This sequence is pointwise convergent everywhere to zero, as $f_n(0) = 0$ and the Archimedean property give that for any $x \in (0, 1]$, there is some n large enough that gives $\frac{1}{n} < x$. Furthermore, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \int f_n d\mu &= n \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} \\ &\rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we see that by taking suprema, we have the integral

$$\begin{aligned} \int \Phi d\mu &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \\ &\rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Problem 4

Problem: Let $L_1(\mathbb{R})$ be the space of Lebesgue integrable functions on \mathbb{R} . Suppose $f \in L_1(\mathbb{R})$ is positive. Show that $\frac{1}{f(x)} \notin L_1(\mathbb{R})$.

Suppose toward contradiction that both f and $1/f$ are in $L_1(\mathbb{R})$. Then, from Hölder's Inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \infty &= \int 1 \, d\mu \\ &\leq \left(\int f \, d\mu \right)^{1/2} \left(\int \frac{1}{f} \, d\mu \right)^{1/2} \\ &< \infty, \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction.

Problem 5

Problem: Applying the Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization to $\{1, x, x^2, \dots\}$ in the Hilbert space $L_2([-1, 1])$ with Lebesgue measure, one gets the Legendre polynomials $L_n(x)$.

- (a) Show that the Legendre polynomials form a basis (complete orthogonal system) in the Hilbert space $L_2([-1, 1])$.
- (b) Show that the Legendre polynomials are given by the formula $L_n(x) = c_n \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$.
- (a) Let $f \in L_2([-1, 1])$. We may find $g \in C([-1, 1])$ such that $\|f - g\|_{L_2} < \varepsilon/2$. Similarly, we may find a polynomial p such that $\|g - p\|_{L_2} < \varepsilon/4$, meaning that $|p(x) - g(x)| < \varepsilon/4$ for all $x \in [-1, 1]$. This yields

$$\begin{aligned} \|p - g\|_{L_2} &= \left(\int_{-1}^1 |p(x) - g(x)|^2 \, dx \right)^{1/2} \\ &< \left(\int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{4} \right)^2 \, dx \right)^{1/2} \\ &= \left(\frac{\varepsilon^2}{8} \right)^{1/2} \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

so $\|f - p\|_{L_2} < \varepsilon$, meaning that the closed linear span of the monomials is dense in L_2 , and the Legendre polynomials form an orthonormal system.

- (b) We see that at every step in evaluating the expression

$$L_n(x) = c_n \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n, \quad (*)$$

the degree of the polynomial increases by 1, so each $L_n(x)$ has degree n . To verify that the polynomials generated from $(*)$ are orthogonal to each other, we let $n > m$ without loss of generality, and use integration by parts to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \langle L_n, L_m \rangle &= \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n \right) \left(\frac{d^m}{dx^m} (x^2 - 1)^m \right) \, dx \\ &= \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} (x^2 - 1)^n \frac{d^m}{dx^m} (x^2 - 1)^m \Big|_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} (x^2 - 1)^n \frac{d^{m+1}}{dx^{m+1}} (x^2 - 1)^m \, dx \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (-1)^n \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^{m+n}}{dx^{m+n}} (x^2 - 1)^m dx \\
&= (-1)^n \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left(\frac{d^m}{dx^m} (x^2 - 1)^m \right) dx \\
&= (-1)^n \int \frac{d^n}{dx^n} L_m(x) dx \\
&= 0,
\end{aligned}$$

seeing as we are taking n derivatives of a degree $m < n$ polynomial.

January 2020

Problem 1

Problem: Let μ be the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R} , and let $A \subseteq [0, 1]$ be Lebesgue-measurable.

- (a) Prove or show a counterexample to the assertion that

$$\mu(A) = \sup_{\substack{U \subseteq A \\ U \text{ open}}} \mu(U).$$

- (b) Prove or show a counterexample to the assertion that

$$\mu(A) = \inf_{\substack{A \subseteq U \\ U \text{ open}}} \mu(U).$$

- (a) This is false. If $A \subseteq [0, 1]$ is the “fat Cantor set” constructed similar to the traditional Cantor, but obtained by deleting the middle fourth of each subinterval rather than the middle third, then $\mu(A) = \frac{1}{2}$, but A is nowhere dense, meaning that if $U \subseteq A$ is open, then $U = \emptyset$.

To see that A is nowhere dense, we see that A is closed, so if $x \in A \subseteq [0, 1]$, and $\varepsilon > 0$, we may show that the interval $(x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon)$ is not contained in A . In the recursive construction of A , we may see that there is some step n_1 such that $\frac{1}{4^{n_1}} < 2\varepsilon$, implying that $(x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon)$ is not contained in the recursive construction at n_1 . Therefore $A^\circ = \emptyset$.

- (b) This is true. By the definition of the Lebesgue outer measure, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there are $\{(a_k, b_k)\}_{k=1}^\infty$ such that

$$\mu(A) + \varepsilon < \mu\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^\infty (a_k, b_k)\right),$$

so by setting

$$U = \bigcup_{k=1}^\infty (a_k, b_k),$$

we have that U is open, meaning that by the definition of infimum, we get

$$\mu(A) = \inf\{\mu(U) \mid A \subseteq U, U \text{ open}\}.$$

Remark: Part (a) can be solved by selecting $A = \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]$.

Problem 3

Problem: Let X be a compact metric space, $C(X)$ the space of real-valued continuous functions on X with the supremum norm. Assume that $\mathcal{A} \subseteq C(X)$ satisfies

- (algebra) for all $f, g \in \mathcal{A}$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, we have $\alpha f + \beta g \in \mathcal{A}$ and $fg \in \mathcal{A}$;
- (separates points) for any $x \neq y$ in X , there exists $f \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $f(x) \neq f(y)$.

- Show by example that \mathcal{A} need not be dense in $C(X)$.
 - In order to conclude that \mathcal{A} is dense by the Stone–Weierstrass Theorem, what additional condition(s) should be added.
- Consider the algebra of polynomials on $[0, 1]$ without a constant term. Then, since linear combinations and multiplications still yield polynomials without constant term, and $f(x) = x$ separates points in $[0, 1]$, this algebra satisfies the requirements of the question. Yet, since all elements of this algebra are equal to zero at $x = 0$, the uniform closure of the algebra yields all the continuous functions on $[0, 1]$ with $f(0) = 0$.
 - In order to satisfy the requirements of the Stone–Weierstrass theorem, we need the algebra \mathcal{A} to include the constant functions.

Problem 4

Problem: Let μ be a measure on $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B})$, where \mathcal{B} is the Borel σ -algebra. Let $\mu(\mathbb{R}) = 1$. Next, let $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ be the sub- σ -algebra generated by symmetric intervals.

Let $f \in L_1(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$. Find a function g such that:

- $g \in L_1(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$ (in particular, g is \mathcal{F} -measurable);
- for all $E \in \mathcal{F}$, $\int_E g \, d\mu = \int_E f \, d\mu$.

We consider the signed measure on \mathcal{F} defined by

$$\nu(E) = \int_E f \, d\mu,$$

meaning that $\nu \ll \mu$, so the function $g := \frac{d\nu}{d\mu}$, where $\frac{d\nu}{d\mu}$ denotes the Radon–Nikodym derivative of ν with respect to μ (where we restrict μ to \mathcal{F}), is \mathcal{F} -measurable (by Radon–Nikodym) and in $L_1(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$. This gives, for all $E \in \mathcal{F}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_E g \, d\mu &= \int_E \frac{d\nu}{d\mu} \, d\mu \\ &= \int_E d\nu \\ &= \nu(E) \\ &= \int_E f \, d\mu. \end{aligned}$$

Problem 5

Problem: Let μ be a finite measure on (X, \mathcal{F}) . Show that a sequence of \mathcal{F} -measurable functions $(f_n)_n$ converges to f in measure if and only if

$$\int_X \min\{1, |f_n - f|\} \, d\mu(x) \rightarrow 0.$$

Let $M = \mu(X)$.

Let $(f_n)_n \rightarrow f$ in measure, and let $\varepsilon > 0$. If we let

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{x \mid |f_n(x) - f(x)| > \varepsilon/2M\} \\ B &= \{x \mid |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \varepsilon/2M\}, \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X \min(1, |f_n - f|) \, d\mu &= \int_A \min(1, |f_n - f|) \, d\mu + \int_B \min(1, |f_n - f|) \, d\mu \\ &\leq \mu(A) + \varepsilon/2 \\ &< \varepsilon/2 + \varepsilon/2 \\ &= \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Meanwhile, if

$$\int_X \min(1, |f_n - f|) \, d\mu \rightarrow 0,$$

then by Chebyshev's Inequality, we have, for a fixed $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\{x \mid |f_n - f| \geq \varepsilon\}) &= \mu(\{x \mid \min(1, |f_n - f|) \geq \varepsilon\}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_X \min(1, |f_n - f|) \, d\mu \\ &\rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

so $(f_n)_n \rightarrow f$ in measure.

August 2020

Problem 1

Problem: Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous and almost everywhere differentiable such that $f'(x) = 1$ almost everywhere. Does this imply that $f(2) - f(1) = 1$?

This is false. To see this, let $\mathcal{C}(x)$ denote the Cantor–Lebesgue function, and let

$$h(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \mathcal{C}(x - n) + n.$$

Then, since $\mathcal{C}(x)$ has derivative zero almost everywhere, the sum of a number of translates of $\mathcal{C}(x)$ still has derivative zero almost everywhere. Then, setting

$$f(x) = h(x) + x,$$

we get that $f(x)$ has derivative equal to 1 almost everywhere. However, at the same time, $f(2) - f(1) = 2$.

Problem 2

Problem: Prove or provide a counterexample to the assertion that every open set in \mathbb{R}^2 is a countable union of closed sets.

We show the inverse problem, which is that every closed set in \mathbb{R}^2 is G_δ . To do this, we let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ be closed, nonempty, and proper (if $A = \emptyset$ or $A = \mathbb{R}^2$ the answer is trivial).

Then, there is some $x \in A^c$, and specifically there is $x \in A^c$ with rational coordinates (else, select $y \in \mathbb{Q}^2$ within the ball of radius ε that allows A^c to be open). Furthermore, since \mathbb{R}^2 is a metric space, \mathbb{R}^2 is regular, so there are open U_x and V_x such that $A \subseteq U_x$, $x \in V_x$, and $U_x \cap V_x = \emptyset$.

Therefore, we get

$$A = \bigcap \{U_x \mid x \in \mathbb{Q}^2 \setminus A\},$$

meaning that A is G_δ . Taking complements, we thus get that every open set is F_σ .

Problem 3

Problem: Let \mathcal{H} be a separable complex Hilbert space with basis $(f_n)_n$. Define $P(f_n) = f_{n+1}$.

(a) Find P^* , the adjoint to P .

(b) Find PP^* and P^*P .

(a) We see that

$$\begin{aligned} \langle Pf_i, f_j \rangle &= \delta_{i+1,j} \\ &= \delta_{i,j-1} \\ &= \langle f_i, f_{j-1} \rangle \\ &= \langle f_i, P^*f_j \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

so that $Pf_n = f_{n-1}$ if $n > 1$. Else, if $n = 1$, then $P^*f_n = 0$.

(b) We see that, acting on the orthonormal basis $(f_n)_n$, $P^*P(f_n) = f_n$, and

$$PP^*(f_n) = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 1 \\ 1 & \text{else,} \end{cases}$$

so that $P^*P = I$ and PP^* is as above.

Problem 4

Problem: Let (X, \mathcal{F}, μ) be a measure space with $\mu(X) = 1$. Let $f_n : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be measurable functions such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(\{x \mid f_n(x) \leq t\}) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t \geq 0 \end{cases}.$$

Show that $f_n \rightarrow 0$ in measure.

We see that

$$\mu(\{x \mid f_n(x) > t\}) = \mu(X) - \mu(\{x \mid f_n(x) \leq t\}),$$

so by taking limits, we find that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(\{x \mid f_n(x) > t\}) = \begin{cases} 1 & t < 0 \\ 0 & t \geq 0 \end{cases}.$$

So, if $\varepsilon > 0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\{x \mid |f_n(x)| > \varepsilon\}) &= \mu(\{x \mid f_n(x) < -\varepsilon\}) + \mu(\{x \mid f_n(x) > \varepsilon\}) \\ &\leq \mu(\{x \mid f_n(x) \leq -\varepsilon\}) + \mu(\{x \mid f_n(x) > \varepsilon\}) \\ &\rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

January 2021

Problem 1

Problem: Let $(f_n)_n, f$ be measurable functions on $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$ such that $f_n \rightarrow f$ in measure. Does this imply that there exists a measurable set $A \subseteq \Omega$ with $\mu(\Omega \setminus A) = 0$ such that $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$ for all $x \in A$.

This is not true. To see this, consider the family of functions defined by

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= \mathbb{1}_{[0,1]} \\ f_2 &= \mathbb{1}_{[0,1/2]} \\ f_3 &= \mathbb{1}_{[1/2,1]} \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

where f_n is of width $\frac{1}{2^k}$ when $2^k \leq n < 2^{k+1}$, moving along $[0, 1]$. Then, since $\mu(\{x \mid |f_n(x)| > 0\}) = \frac{1}{2^k}$, we have that $(f_n)_n \rightarrow 0$ in measure. Yet, since for any $x \in [0, 1]$ there are infinitely many such n such that $f_n(x) = 1$, the family $(f_n)_n$ does not converge to 0 pointwise anywhere on $[0, 1]$.

Problem 2

Problem: Let B be a measurable subset of the two-dimensional plane such that the intersection of B with every vertical line is either finite or countable. Find $\mu(B)$, where μ is the two-dimensional Lebesgue measure.

Note that the two-dimensional Lebesgue measure is the completion of $m \times m$, where $m \times m$ is the product measure on the product σ -algebra $\mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}) \otimes \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R})$. If $B \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^2)$, then $B = C \cup N$, where N is a μ -null set and $C \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}) \otimes \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R})$. Therefore, if we show that $(m \times m)(C) = 0$, we then show that $\mu(B) = 0$.

To see that $(m \times m)(C) = 0$, note that by our assumption, $B^x = \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid (x, y) \in B\}$ is either finite or countable, so since $C^x \subseteq B^x$, we must have that C^x is either finite or countable. By Tonelli's Theorem, since $\mathbb{1}_C$ is positive, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \mathbb{1}_C \, d(m \times m) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{1}_{C^x} \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} m(C^x) \, dx \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

so $(m \times m)(C^x) = 0$, meaning

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(B) &= \mu(C) + \mu(N) \\ &= (m \times m)(C) + \mu(N) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Problem 3

Problem: Let (Ω, \mathcal{F}) be a measurable space, μ, ν, ρ finite positive measures with $\mu \ll \nu$. Show that there exists a measurable function f on Ω such that for all $E \in \mathcal{F}$,

$$\mu(E) = \int_E f \, d\nu + \int_E (f - 1) \, d\rho.$$

Since $\mu \ll \nu$, and $\rho \ll \nu$, we have $\mu + \rho \ll \nu$, so by Radon–Nikodym, there is some measurable f such that

$$\mu(E) + \rho(E) = \int_E f \, d(\nu + \rho),$$

so

$$\mu(E) = \int_E f \, d\nu + \int_E (f - 1) \, d\rho.$$

Problem 4

Problem: Let f, g be nonnegative measurable functions on $[0, 1]$, and let $a, b, c, d \geq 0$ be arbitrary nonnegative numbers. Show that

$$\left(ac + bd + \int_0^1 f(x)g(x) \, dx \right)^3 \leq \left(a^3 + b^3 + \int_0^1 (f(x))^3 \, dx \right) \left(c^{3/2} + d^{3/2} + \int_0^1 (g(x))^{3/2} \, dx \right)^2.$$

Since all of f, g, a, b, c, d are positive, we may show

$$ac + bd + \int_0^1 f(x)g(x) \, dx \leq \left(a^3 + b^3 + \int_0^1 (f(x))^3 \, dx \right)^{1/3} \left(c^{3/2} + d^{3/2} + \int_0^1 (g(x))^{3/2} \, dx \right)^{2/3}.$$

To do this, we use Hölder's Inequality three times:

$$\begin{aligned} ac + bd + \int_0^1 f(x)g(x) \, dx &\leq \left(a^3 + b^3 \right)^{1/3} \left(c^{3/2} + d^{3/2} \right)^{2/3} + \int_0^1 f(x)g(x) \, dx \\ &\leq \left(a^3 + b^3 \right)^{1/3} \left(c^{3/2} + d^{3/2} \right)^{2/3} + \left(\int_0^1 (f(x))^3 \, dx \right)^{1/3} \left(\int_0^1 (g(x))^{3/2} \, dx \right)^{2/3} \\ &\leq \left(a^3 + b^3 + \int_0^1 (f(x))^3 \, dx \right)^{1/3} \left(c^{3/2} + d^{3/2} + \int_0^1 (g(x))^{3/2} \, dx \right)^{2/3}. \end{aligned}$$

Problem 5

Problem: Let $f(x)$ be a continuous function on $[0, 1]$. Show that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}$ such that for

$$D := \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^k,$$

we have

$$\left| f(x) - e^{x^2} \left(D e^{-x^2} \right) \right| < \varepsilon$$

for all $x \in [0, 1]$.

We note that for each n ,

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^n \left(e^{-x^2} \right) = P_n(x) e^{-x^2}$$

where $P_n(x)$ is a degree n polynomial. To see this,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \left(e^{-x^2} \right) &= -2xe^{-x^2} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \left(P_n(x) e^{-x^2} \right) &= P'_n(x) e^{-x^2} - 2xP_n(x) e^{-x^2} \\ &:= P_{n+1}(x) e^{-x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$e^{x^2} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^n \left(e^{-x^2} \right) = P_n(x).$$

Since each $P_n(x)$ is linearly independent (as they have different degrees of polynomials), the linear combinations of P_n form polynomials. By Stone–Weierstrass, there is some linear combination $\sum_{k=0}^n a_k P_k(x)$ such that $|f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^n a_k P_k(x)| < \varepsilon$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$. Thus,

$$\left| f(x) - e^{x^2} \left(D e^{-x^2} \right) \right| < \varepsilon$$

for the particular expression

$$D = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right)^k.$$

August 2022

Problem 1

Problem: Compute

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{n \sin(x/n)}{x(1+x^2)} dx.$$

We note that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{n \sin(x/n)}{x(1+x^2)} \right| &\leq \left| \frac{n(x/n)}{x(1+x^2)} \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \end{aligned}$$

and since $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ is integrable, we may use Dominated Convergence to switch limit and integral, giving

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{n \sin(x/n)}{x(1+x^2)} dx &= \int_0^\infty \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \sin(x/n)}{x(1+x^2)} dx \\ &= \int_0^\infty \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{h} \sin(hx)}{x(1+x^2)} dx \\ &= \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{x(1+x^2)} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Problem 2

Problem: Fix $a < b$ in \mathbb{R} . For a Lipschitz function $g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, set

$$\|g\|_{\text{Lip}} = \sup_{x \neq y \in [a, b]} \frac{|g(x) - g(y)|}{|x - y|}.$$

- (a) Show that $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is Lipschitz if and only if f is absolutely continuous and $f' \in L_\infty([a, b])$.
- (b) If $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is Lipschitz, show that $\|f\|_{\text{Lip}} = \|f'\|_{L_\infty}$.

- (a) Let f be Lipschitz, and let M denote the Lipschitz constant — i.e., $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq |x - y|$ for all $x, y \in [a, b]$. Set $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{M}$. Then, if $\{(a_j, b_j)\}_{j=1}^k$ is a partition such that $\sum_{j=1}^k |b_j - a_j| < \delta$, we have

$$\sum_{j=1}^k |f(b_j) - f(a_j)| \leq M \sum_{j=1}^k |b_j - a_j|$$

$$< \varepsilon.$$

Thus, f is absolutely continuous. Now, if $x, x+h \in [a, b]$, we have that

$$\left| \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right| \leq M,$$

meaning that

$$\begin{aligned} |f'(x)| &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right| \\ &\leq M, \end{aligned}$$

and since $f'(x)$ exists for a.e. $x \in [a, b]$, we have that $\text{ess sup}_{x \in [a, b]} |f'(x)| \leq M$, so $f' \in L_\infty([a, b])$.

Let f be absolutely continuous with bounded derivative. Then, if M is the essential supremum of the f' , the fundamental theorem of calculus gives

$$\begin{aligned} |f(y) - f(x)| &= \left| \int_x^y f'(t) dt \right| \\ &\leq \int_x^y |f'(t)| dt \\ &\leq \int_x^y M dx \\ &= M|y - x|, \end{aligned}$$

so f is Lipschitz.

(b) If f is such that $f'(x)$ exists, then for $x, x+h \in [a, b]$, we have

$$\left| \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right| \leq \|f'\|_{\text{Lip}},$$

so by taking limits, we have

$$|f'(x)| \leq \|f'\|_{\text{Lip}}.$$

Thus, this ordering must respect essential suprema, meaning

$$\|f'\|_{L_\infty} \leq \|f'\|_{\text{Lip}}.$$

Furthermore, if $\varepsilon > 0$, there are $x, y \in [a, b]$ with $x < y$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \|f'\|_{\text{Lip}} - \varepsilon &< \left| \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{|y - x|} \left| \int_x^y f'(t) dt \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{|y - x|} \int_x^y |f'(t)| dt \\ &\leq \frac{1}{|y - x|} \int_x^y \|f'\|_{L_\infty} dt \\ &= \|f'\|_{L_\infty}, \end{aligned}$$

and since ε is arbitrary, we have $\|f'\|_{\text{Lip}} \leq \|f'\|_{L_\infty}$.

Problem 3

Problem: Let (X, μ) be a σ -finite measure space. Show that if $f, g \in L_1(X, \mu)$ with $0 \leq f, g$ almost everywhere, then

$$\|f - g\|_{L_1} = \int_0^\infty \mu(\{x \mid f(x) > t\} \Delta \{x \mid g(x) > t\}) dt.$$

We start by showing that

$$|a - b| = \int_0^\infty |\mathbb{1}_{(t, \infty)}(a) - \mathbb{1}_{(t, \infty)}(b)| dt$$

for all $a, b \in [0, \infty)$. Without loss of generality, $a \leq b$. To see this, note that there are three cases:

$$|\mathbb{1}_{(t, \infty)}(a) - \mathbb{1}_{(t, \infty)}(b)| = \begin{cases} 0 & t < a, b \\ 1 & a \leq t < b, \\ 0 & a, b \leq t \end{cases}$$

giving

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \mathbb{1}_{[a, b]} dt &= \mu([a, b]) \\ &= b - a \\ &= |a - b|. \end{aligned}$$

Now, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|f - g\|_{L_1} &= \int_X |f(x) - g(x)| d\mu(x) \\ &= \int_X \int_0^\infty |\mathbb{1}_{(t, \infty)}(f(x)) - \mathbb{1}_{(t, \infty)}(g(x))| dt d\mu(x), \end{aligned}$$

and by Tonelli's Theorem, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^\infty \int_X |\mathbb{1}_{f^{-1}((t, \infty))} - \mathbb{1}_{g^{-1}((t, \infty))}| d\mu(x) dt \\ &= \int_0^\infty \int_X \mathbb{1}_{f^{-1}((t, \infty)) \Delta g^{-1}((t, \infty))} d\mu(x) dt \\ &= \int_0^\infty \mu(f^{-1}((t, \infty)) \Delta g^{-1}((t, \infty))) dt. \end{aligned}$$

Problem 4

Problem: Let (X, Σ) be a measurable space. Suppose that μ, ν are signed measures on Σ such that $\|\mu\|_{TV}, \|\nu\|_{TV} < \infty$, and $|\mu| \perp |\nu|$.

- (a) If $\mu = \mu_1 - \mu_2$ and $\nu = \nu_1 - \nu_2$ with $\mu_1 \perp \mu_2$ and $\nu_1 \perp \nu_2$, show that $\mu_i \perp \nu_j$ for all $i, j \in \{1, 2\}$.
- (b) Show that

$$\|\mu + \nu\|_{TV} = \|\mu\|_{TV} + \|\nu\|_{TV}.$$

- (a) Since $|\mu| \perp |\nu|$, there are $U, V \subseteq X$ such that $|\mu|$ is concentrated on U and $|\nu|$ is concentrated on V , with $U \cap V = \emptyset$.

Note that by the Jordan decompositions, we have $|\mu| = \mu_1 + \mu_2 \geq \mu_{1,2}$ so $\mu_{1,2}$ are concentrated on U , and similarly $\nu_{1,2}$ are concentrated on V , so $\mu_i \perp \nu_j$.

(b) We show that the measures $\mu_1 + \nu_1$ and $\mu_2 + \nu_2$ are mutually singular. To see this, note the following:

- $\mu_1 = 0$ on $N_\mu \cup V$;
- $\nu_1 = 0$ on $N_\nu \cup U$;
- $\mu_2 = 0$ on $P_\mu \cup V$;
- $\nu_2 = 0$ on $P_\nu \cup U$,

so $\mu_1 + \nu_1 = 0$ on $A = (N_\mu \cup V) \cap (N_\nu \cup U)$, and $\mu_2 + \nu_2 = 0$ on $B = (P_\mu \cup V) \cap (P_\nu \cup U)$. Therefore, since

$$\begin{aligned} A \cup B &= (N_\mu \cap N_\nu) \cup (N_\mu \cap U) \cup (N_\nu \cap V) \\ &\quad \cup (P_\mu \cap P_\mu) \cup (P_\mu \cap U) \cup (P_\nu \cap V) \\ &= X \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \cap B &= (N_\mu \cup V) \cap (N_\nu \cup U) \\ &\quad \cap (P_\mu \cup V) \cap (P_\nu \cup U) \\ &= \emptyset, \end{aligned}$$

the measures $\mu_1 + \nu_1$ and $\mu_2 + \nu_2$ are mutually singular, so $A \sqcup B$ forms a Hahn decomposition for $\mu + \nu$ with corresponding Jordan decomposition of $(\mu_1 + \nu_1) - (\mu_2 + \nu_2)$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mu + \nu\|_{TV} &= |\mu + \nu|(X) \\ &= (\mu_1 + \nu_1)(X) + (\mu_2 + \nu_2)(X) \\ &= (\mu_1 + \mu_2)(X) + (\nu_1 + \nu_2)(X) \\ &= |\mu|(X) + |\nu|(X) \\ &= \|\mu\|_{TV} + \|\nu\|_{TV}. \end{aligned}$$

Problem 5

Problem:

(a) For $f \in L_1([0, 1])$, let L_f be the set of all $x \in [0, 1]$ such that

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2r} \int_{x-r}^{x+r} |f(y) - f(x)| dy = 0.$$

State the conclusion of the Lebesgue differentiation theorem regarding L_f .

(b) For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 \leq j \leq 2^n - 1$, set $I_{n,j} = [j2^{-n}, (j+1)2^{-n})$. For $f \in L_1([0, 1])$, define

$$E_n f = \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} \left(\frac{1}{m(I_{n,j})} \int_{I_{n,j}} f(t) dt \right) \mathbb{1}_{I_{n,j}}.$$

Show that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (E_n f)(x) = f(x)$ for a.e. $x \in [0, 1]$.

(a) The conclusion of the Lebesgue differentiation theorem states that $\mu([0, 1] \setminus L_f) = 0$.

(b) Let $x \in [0, 1]$. We note that x must be in exactly one such interval $[j2^{-n}, (j+1)2^{-n}]$ since these intervals are disjoint. If we select $r > 0$ such that $\frac{1}{2^n} < r \leq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$, then we note the following:

- $I_{n,j} \subseteq U(x, r)$ for exactly one such j ;
- $m(U(x, r)) \leq 4m(I_{n,j})$.

If $x \in L_f$, then for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there is some $\delta > 0$ such that when $r < \delta$, then

$$\frac{1}{\mu(U(x, r))} \int_{U(x, r)} |f(t) - f(x)| dt < \varepsilon,$$

by the Lebesgue Differentiation Theorem. If n is such that $\frac{1}{2^{n-1}} < \delta$, then when $\frac{1}{2^n} < r \leq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$, then for any $x \in L_f$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |E_n f(x) - f(x)| &= \left| \frac{1}{m(I_{n,j})} \int_{I_{n,j}} f(t) dt - f(x) \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{m(I_{n,j})} \int_{I_{n,j}} |f(t) - f(x)| dt \\ &\leq \frac{1}{m(I_{n,j})} \int_{U(x, r)} |f(t) - f(x)| dt \\ &\leq \frac{4}{\mu(U(x, r))} \int_{U(x, r)} |f(t) - f(x)| dt \\ &< 4\varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

so $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E_n f(x) = f(x)$ for all $x \in L_f$, meaning that it holds for a.e. $x \in [0, 1]$.

January 2023

Problem 1

Problem: Let (X, μ) be a σ -finite measure space, $p \in [1, \infty)$. Let $(f_n)_n$ be a sequence in $L_p(X, \mu)$, and suppose $\|f_n\|_{L_p} \leq 1$, $(f_n)_n \rightarrow f$ almost everywhere. Show that $\|f\|_p \leq 1$.

By using Fatou's Lemma, and assuming WLOG that $(f_n)_n \rightarrow f$ pointwise everywhere, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X |f|^p d\mu &= \int_X \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f_n|^p d\mu \\ &\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X |f_n|^p d\mu \\ &\leq 1, \end{aligned}$$

so $\|f\|_{L_p} \leq 1$.

Problem 2

Problem: Let μ be an atomless Borel probability measure on \mathbb{R} . Suppose $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is a Borel set with $\mu(E) > 0$. Show that there is $t \in \mathbb{R}$ with $\mu(E \cap (-\infty, t)) = \frac{1}{2}\mu(E)$.

Let

$$f(t) = \mu(E \cap (-\infty, t)),$$

and for any sequence $(t_n)_n$, define

$$E_n = E \cap (-\infty, t_n).$$

We will show that f is left- and right-continuous, hence continuous. To start, if $(t_n)_n \searrow t$, then

$$\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} E_n = E \cap (-\infty, t],$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \mu\left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} E_n \setminus \{t\}\right) \\ &= \mu\left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} E_n\right) - \mu(\{t\}). \end{aligned}$$

Since μ is atomless, we see that $\mu(\{t\}) = 0$, so since $\mu(E) < \infty$,

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \mu\left(\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} E_n\right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(E_n) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(t_n). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, f is right-continuous. Similarly, if f is left-continuous, and $(t_n)_n \nearrow t$, then

$$\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} E_n = E \cap (-\infty, t),$$

so by continuity from below,

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \mu\left(\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} E_n\right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(E_n) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(t_n). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, f is continuous. Since

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} f(t) &= 0 \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) &= \mu(E) \\ &> 0, \end{aligned}$$

the intermediate value theorem gives some $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} f(t_0) &= \mu(E \cap (-\infty, t_0)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mu(E). \end{aligned}$$

Problem 4

Problem: Fix $p \in [1, \infty)$. Let $W_p([0, 1])$ be the space of absolutely continuous functions on $[0, 1]$ such that $f' \in L_p([0, 1])$. For all $f \in W_p([0, 1])$, define

$$\|f\|_{W_p} = |f(0)| + \|f'\|_{L_p}.$$

Show that $\|\cdot\|_{W_p}$ is a norm that makes $W_p([0, 1])$ into a Banach space. You are allowed to use the fact that $L_p([0, 1])$ is a Banach space.

We start by showing that $\|\cdot\|_{W_p}$ is indeed a norm. To see that $\|\cdot\|_{W_p}$ is positive definite, if

$$\|f\|_{W_p} = 0,$$

then $|f(0)| = 0$ and $\|f'\|_{L_p} = 0$. Since $\|f'\|_{L_p} = 0$, $f' = 0$ a.e. as L_p is a Banach space. Note that, by the fundamental theorem of calculus,

$$f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(t) dt,$$

so $f(x) = 0$ almost everywhere, hence $f(x) = 0$ in L_p .

Next, to see homogeneity, we have for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\alpha f\|_{W_p} &= |\alpha f(0)| + \|(\alpha f)'\|_{L_p} \\ &= |\alpha| (|f(0)| + \|f'\|_{L_p}) \\ &= |\alpha| \|f\|_{W_p}, \end{aligned}$$

as $\|\cdot\|_{L_p}$ is a norm. Finally, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|f + g\|_{W_p} &= |(f + g)(0)| + \|(f + g)'\|_{L_p} \\ &\leq |f(0)| + |g(0)| + \|f'\|_{L_p} + \|g'\|_{L_p} \\ &= \|f\|_{W_p} + \|g\|_{W_p}, \end{aligned}$$

as $\|\cdot\|_{L_p}$ is a norm, so the triangle inequality holds. Thus, $\|\cdot\|_{W_p}$ is a norm.

Let $(f_n)_n$ be Cauchy in $W_p([0, 1])$. Then, for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there is $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $m, n \geq N$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_n - f_m\|_{W_p} &= |f_n(0) - f_m(0)| + \|f'_n - f'_m\|_{L_p} \\ &< \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

meaning that both

$$\begin{aligned} |f_n(0) - f_m(0)| &< \varepsilon \\ \|f'_n - f'_m\|_{L_p} &< \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Since \mathbb{C} and $L_p([0, 1])$ are complete, there is $c \in \mathbb{C}$ and $g \in L_p([0, 1])$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} f_n(0) &\rightarrow c \\ f'_n &\rightarrow g. \end{aligned}$$

Define

$$f(x) = c + \int_0^x g(t) dt.$$

Then, we note that by the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= g(x) \\ &\in L_p([0, 1]), \end{aligned}$$

so $f \in W_p([0, 1])$. Finally, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_n - f\|_{W_p([0, 1])} &= |f_n(0) - f(0)| + \|f'_n - f'\|_{L_p} \\ &= |f_n(0) - c| + \|f'_n - g\|_{L_p} \\ &\rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

so $(f_n)_n \rightarrow f$ in W_p , meaning W_p is complete.

Problem 5

Problem: Let m be Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R} , $\Omega = \{\mathbb{1}_E \mid E \subseteq \mathbb{R} \text{ Borel}, m(E) < \infty\}$ be regarded as a subset of $L_1(\mathbb{R})$. We regard Ω as a metric space with the L_1 distance.

- (i) If $a < b$ are real numbers, show that the function $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$\mathbb{1}_E \mapsto m(E \cap [a, b])$$

is a continuous function.

- (ii) If $a < b$ are real numbers, let $U_{a,b}$ be the subset of Ω consisting of all $\mathbb{1}_E$ where $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is Borel, and

$$0 < m(E \cap [a, b]) < b - a.$$

Show that $U_{a,b}$ is open and dense in Ω .

- (iii) Let D be the set of all $\mathbb{1}_E$ where $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is Borel, and for every interval I of positive measure, we have

$$0 < m(E \cap I) < m(I).$$

Show that there is a countable collection $\{U_j\}_{j \in J}$ of open and dense subsets of Ω with $\bigcap_{j \in J} U_j \subseteq D$.

- (i) Letting $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by $f(\mathbb{1}_E) = m(E \cap [a, b])$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |m(E \cap [a, b]) - m(F \cap [a, b])| &= \left| \int_a^b \mathbb{1}_E - \mathbb{1}_F \, dm \right| \\ &\leq \int_a^b |\mathbb{1}_E - \mathbb{1}_F| \, dm \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\mathbb{1}_E - \mathbb{1}_F| \, dm \\ &= \|\mathbb{1}_E - \mathbb{1}_F\|_{L_1}, \end{aligned}$$

meaning that f is Lipschitz, hence continuous.

- (ii) Let $\mathbb{1}_F \in \Omega$. Then, $0 \leq \mu(F \cap [a, b]) \leq b - a$. If these inequalities are strict, then $F \in U_{a,b}$. Else, we let $\varepsilon > 0$, and see two cases:

- if $\mu(F \cap [a, b]) = b - a$, then we may set $E = F \setminus ([a, a + \varepsilon) \cup (b - \varepsilon/2, b])$, so that $0 < \mu(E \cap [a, b]) < b - a$, and $\|\mathbb{1}_E - \mathbb{1}_F\|_{L_1} = \mu(E \Delta F) \leq \varepsilon$;
- if $\mu(F \cap [a, b]) = 0$, then we may set $E = F \cup ([a, a + \varepsilon/2) \cup [b - \varepsilon/2, b])$, meaning that $0 < \mu(E \cap [a, b]) < b - a$, and $\mu(E \Delta F) \leq \varepsilon$.

Therefore, $U_{a,b}$ is dense in Ω . To see that $U_{a,b}$ is open, notice that for any $\mathbb{1}_E \in U_{a,b}$, we may find $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $0 < \mu(E \cap [a, b]) - \varepsilon < \mu(E \cap [a, b]) < \mu(E \cap [a, b]) + \varepsilon < b - a$, and for all F with $\|\mathbb{1}_F - \mathbb{1}_E\|_{L_1} < \varepsilon$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\mu(F \cap [a, b]) - \mu(E \cap [a, b])| &\leq \|\mathbb{1}_F - \mathbb{1}_E\|_{L_1} \\ &< \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

so $0 < \mu(F \cap [a, b]) < b - a$. Thus, $U_{a,b}$ is also open.

- (iii) If $\{[a_k, b_k]\}$ is an enumeration of rational-endpoint intervals in \mathbb{R} , then for any interval I , there is some rational-endpoint interval $[a_k, b_k] \subseteq I$ by density and the characterization of an interval, meaning that U_{a_k, b_k} is such that for the given interval I , $0 < \mu(E \cap I) < \mu(I)$ for all $E \in U_{a_k, b_k}$. Thus, taking the intersection of all such U_{a_k, b_k} , we have

$$\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} U_{a_k, b_k} \subseteq D.$$

August 2023

Problem 1

Problem: Let (X, μ) be a σ -finite Borel measure space. Let $(f_n)_n$ be a sequence in $L_2(X, \mu)$, and $f \in L_2(X, \mu)$ such that for every $g \in L_2(X, \mu)$, we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_n(x)g(x) \, d\mu(x) = \int_X f(x)g(x) \, d\mu(x).$$

Furthermore, suppose that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f_n\|_{L_2} = \|f\|_{L_2}.$$

Prove that there is a subsequence $(f_{n_j})_j$ and a subset $E \subseteq X$ with $\mu(E) = 0$ such that for all $x \in X \setminus E$,

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} |f_{n_j}(x) - f(x)| = 0.$$

In order to show that $(f_{n_j})_j \rightarrow f$ pointwise a.e., we show that $(f_n)_n \rightarrow f$ in measure; it has been well-established that if $(f_n)_n \rightarrow f$ in measure, then $(f_n)_n$ admits a subsequence that converges to f pointwise almost everywhere.

By Chebyshev's Inequality, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\{x \mid |f_n(x) - f(x)| \geq \varepsilon\}) &\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \|f_n - f\|_{L_2}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_X |f_n - f|^2 \, d\mu. \end{aligned}$$

Focusing on the integral,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X |f_n - f|^2 \, d\mu &= \int_X (f_n - f)(\overline{f_n - f}) \, d\mu \\ &= \int_X |f_n|^2 - f_n \bar{f} - \overline{f_n} f + |f|^2 \, d\mu \\ &= \int_X |f_n|^2 \, d\mu - \int_X f_n \bar{f} \, d\mu + \int_X |f|^2 \, d\mu - \overline{\int_X f_n \bar{f} \, d\mu}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, we note the following:

- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X |f_n|^2 \, d\mu = \int_X |f|^2 \, d\mu$; and
- if $f \in L_2(X, \mu)$, then so too is \bar{f} .

Thus, by taking limits, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X |f_n - f|^2 \, d\mu &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_X |f_n|^2 \, d\mu - \int_X f_n \bar{f} \, d\mu + \int_X |f|^2 \, d\mu - \overline{\int_X f_n \bar{f} \, d\mu} \right) \\ &= \int_X |f|^2 \, d\mu - \int_X |f|^2 \, d\mu + \int_X |f|^2 \, d\mu - \overline{\int_X |f|^2 \, d\mu} \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

so $\|f_n - f\|_{L_2}^2 \rightarrow 0$. Thus, $(f_n)_n \rightarrow f$ in measure, and thus there is a subsequence $(f_{n_j})_j \rightarrow f$ pointwise almost everywhere.

Problem 3

Problem: Let X be a LCH space. Recall that $g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ vanishes at infinity if for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there is a compact $K_\varepsilon \subseteq X$ such that for all $x \in X \setminus K_\varepsilon$, $|g(x)| < \varepsilon$. Show that $C_0(X)$ is complete with respect to the sup norm.

Let $(f_n)_n$ be Cauchy in the sup norm. Then, for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there is N such that for all $m, n \geq N$, $\|f_m - f_n\| < \varepsilon$. Therefore, for all $x \in X$, we have $|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \varepsilon$, meaning that the sequence $(f_n(x))_n$ is Cauchy in \mathbb{C} . Define $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x)$ for each x .

We must now show that

- $(f_n)_n \rightarrow f$ in the supremum norm;
- $f \in C_0(X)$.

For the first point, if $x \in X$, we see that for $\varepsilon > 0$, there is N such that for all $n \geq N$,

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon.$$

Taking suprema, this gives

$$\sup_{x \in X} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \varepsilon,$$

so $\|f_n - f\| \leq \varepsilon$, meaning that $(f_n)_n \rightarrow f$ in the sup norm.

Finally, we let N_1 be such that for all $n \geq N_1$, $\|f_n - f\| < \varepsilon/2$. Note that since $f_{N_1} \in C_0(X)$, we have a $K_{\varepsilon/2}$ such that for all $x \in X \setminus K_{\varepsilon/2}$, $|f_{N_1}(x)| < \varepsilon/2$. Therefore, for all $x \in X \setminus K_{\varepsilon/2}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x)| &\leq |f_{N_1}(x) - f(x)| + |f_{N_1}(x)| \\ &\leq \|f_{N_1} - f\| + |f_{N_1}(x)| \\ &< \varepsilon/2 + \varepsilon/2 \\ &= \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

so $f \in C_0(X)$. Thus, $C_0(X)$ is complete.

January 2024

Problem 1

Problem: Let (X, μ) be a σ -finite measure space, and suppose $(f_n)_n$ is a sequence in $L_2(X, \mu)$ such that $\sup_{n \geq 1} \|f_n\|_{L_2} < \infty$ and $(f_n)_n \rightarrow f$ μ -almost everywhere. Prove that $f \in L_2(X, \mu)$.

Applying Fatou's Lemma, we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_X |f|^2 d\mu &= \int_X \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f_n|^2 d\mu \\ &\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X |f_n|^2 d\mu \\ &\leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X |f_n|^2 d\mu \\ &\leq \sup_{n \geq 1} \int_X |f_n|^2 d\mu \\ &< \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Problem 2

Problem: Let (X, μ) be a measure space, and let $p \in [1, \infty)$. Let $(f_n)_n \rightarrow f$ in L_p .

- (i) Prove that there exists a subsequence (f_{n_k}) such that $\|f_{n_{k+1}} - f_{n_k}\|_{L_p} < 2^{-k}$.
- (ii) Show that for μ -almost every x , we have $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_{n_k}(x) = f(x)$.
- (i) Since $(f_n)_n \rightarrow f$ in L_p , we see that $(f_n)_n$ is L_p -Cauchy, so we may extract a subsequence as follows. Let $f_{n_1} = f_1$, and find f_{n_2} with $n_2 > 1$ such that

$$\|f_{n_2} - f_{n_1}\| < \frac{1}{2}.$$

Inductively, we may use the fact that $(f_n)_n$ is Cauchy to find $n_{k+1} > n_k$ such that

$$\|f_{n_{k+1}} - f_{n_k}\| < \frac{1}{2^k}.$$

- (ii) Consider the sequence $(s_n)_n$ given by

$$s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n |f_{n_{k+1}} - f_{n_k}|.$$

Then, by Minkowski's Inequality, we find that

$$\|s_n\|_{L_p} \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \|f_{n_{k+1}} - f_{n_k}\|_{L_p}.$$

In particular, since $s := \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |f_{n_{k+1}} - f_{n_k}|$ is the limit of $(s_n)_n$, we may apply Fatou's Lemma to find that

$$\begin{aligned} \|s\|_{L_p} &= \left\| \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n \right\|_{L_p} \\ &\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|s_n\|_{L_p} \\ &\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \|f_{n_{k+1}} - f_{n_k}\|_{L_p} \\ &\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{-k} \\ &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

meaning in particular that $s(x)$ is finite almost everywhere, so $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |f_{n_{k+1}} - f_{n_k}|$ converges almost everywhere. Therefore, the sum

$$h(x) = f_{n_1}(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (f_{n_{k+1}}(x) - f_{n_k}(x))$$

converges for almost every x . Defining $h(x) = 0$ for all x where this sum does not converge absolutely, we notice that

$$f_{n_1}(x) + \sum_{k=1}^m (f_{n_{k+1}}(x) - f_{n_k}(x)) = f_{n_{m+1}}(x),$$

meaning that h is the pointwise (almost everywhere) limit of the sequence $(f_{n_k})_k$; by Minkowski's Inequality, and applying Fatou's Lemma, as earlier, we also find that

$$\begin{aligned}\|h\|_{L_p} &\leq \|f_{n_1}\|_{L_p} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \|f_{n_{k+1}} - f_{n_k}\|_{L_p} \\ &\leq \|f_{n_1}\|_{L_p} + 1 \\ &< \infty,\end{aligned}$$

meaning $h \in L_p(X, \mu)$. All we need to do now is show that $\|f - h\|_{L_p} = 0$, meaning that $[f] = [h]$ under the pointwise almost everywhere equivalence relation. To see this,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_X |h - f|^p d\mu &= \int_X \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} |f_{n_k} - f|^p d\mu \\ &\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X |f_{n_k} - f|^p d\mu \\ &= \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f_{n_k} - f\|_{L_p}^p \\ &= 0,\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is derived from the fact that $(f_n)_n \rightarrow f$ in L_p , so every subsequence of $(f_n)_n$ converges to f in L_p .

Problem 3

Problem: Let f be Lebesgue-integrable on \mathbb{R} , and let g be a bounded continuous function on \mathbb{R} . Prove that the convolution

$$(f * g)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(y)g(x - y) dy$$

is a continuous function on \mathbb{R} .

Let $M = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |g(x)|$. Now, since $f \in L_1$, there is a compactly supported continuous function $h \in C_c(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\|h - f\|_{L_1} < \frac{\varepsilon}{3M}$. If we let $K = \text{supp}(h)$, then since h is compactly supported, h is uniformly continuous, so there is $\delta > 0$ such that whenever $|x - y| < \delta$, we have

$$|h(x) - h(y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3Mm(K)},$$

where $m(K)$ is the Lebesgue measure of K in \mathbb{R} . Therefore, if $|x - y| < \delta$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}|(f * g)(x) - (f * g)(y)| &= \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} (f(x - t) - f(y - t))g(t) dt \right| \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x - t) - f(y - t)| |g(t)| dt \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x - t) - h(x - t)| |g(t)| dt \\ &\quad + \int_{\mathbb{R}} |h(x - t) - h(y - t)| |g(t)| dt \\ &\quad + \int_{\mathbb{R}} |h(y - t) - f(y - t)| |g(t)| dt.\end{aligned}$$

Using Hölder's Inequality on the first and third integrals, we get

$$\leq M \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{3M} \right) + \int_{\mathbb{R}} |h(x - t) - h(y - t)| |g(t)| dt + M \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{3M} \right),$$

and using the uniform continuity of h , we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \frac{2\varepsilon}{3} + M(m(K)) \frac{\varepsilon}{3M(m(K))} \\ &= \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Problem 4

Problem: Let $(a_n)_n$ be a sequence of complex numbers such that $|a_n| < 1$ for all n and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

- (i) Show that if $\sum_{n \geq 1} |a_n| < \infty$, then the sequence $(p_n)_n$ defined by $p_n = \prod_{i=1}^n (1 + a_i)$ is convergent.
- (ii) Does the converse hold? In other words, is it true that if $(p_n)_n$ is convergent, we must have $\sum_{n \geq 1} |a_n| < \infty$?
Recall the conditions that $|a_n| < 1$ for all n and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.