

MA 544: Homework 12

Carlos Salinas

April 23, 2016

PROBLEM 12.1 (WHEEDEN & ZYGMUND §8, EX. 2)

Prove the converse of Hölder's inequality for $p = 1$ and ∞ . Show also that for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, a real-valued measurable f belongs to $L^p(E)$ if $fg \in L^1(E)$ for every $g \in L^{p'}(E)$, $1/p + 1/p' = 1$. The negation is also of interest: if $f \in L^p(E)$ then there exists $g \in L^{p'}(E)$ such that $fg \notin L^1(E)$. (To verify the negation, construct g of the form $\sum a_k g_k$ satisfying $\int_E f g_k \rightarrow \infty$.)

Proof. Let f be a measurable function such that $|f| \leq M$ for some positive real number M . We will show that, for $p = 1$ and $p = \infty$, if $\|fg\|_1 \leq M\|g\|_{p'}$, there exists ■

PROBLEM 12.2 (WHEEDEN & ZYGMUND §8, EX. 3)

Prove Theorems 8.12 and 8.13. Show that Minkowski's inequality for series fails when $p < 1$.

Proof.



PROBLEM 12.3 (WHEEDEN & ZYGMUND §8, EX. 4)

Let f and g be real-valued and not identically 0 (i.e., neither function equals 0 a.e.), and let $1 < p < \infty$. Prove that equality holds in the inequality $|\int fg| \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'}$ if and only if fg has constant sign a.e. and $|f|^p$ is a multiple of $|g|^{p'}$ a.e.

If $\|f + g\|_p = \|f\|_p + \|g\|_p$ and $g \neq 0$ in Minkowski's inequality, show that f is a multiple of g .

Find analogues of these results for the spaces ℓ^p .

Proof.

■

PROBLEM 12.4 (WHEEDEN & ZYGMUND §8, EX. 5)

For $0 < p \leq \infty$ and $0 < |E| < \infty$, define

$$N_p[f] := \left(\frac{1}{|E|} \int_E |f|^p \right)^{1/p},$$

where $N_\infty[f]$ means $\|f\|_\infty$. Prove that if $p_1 < p_2$, then $N_{p_1}[f] \leq N_{p_2}[f]$. Prove also that if $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, then $N_p[f + g] \leq N_p[f] + N_p[g]$, $(1/|E|) \int_E |fg| \leq N_p[f]N_{p'}[g]$, $1/p + 1/p' = 1$, and $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} N_p[f] = \|f\|_\infty$. Thus, N_p behaves like $\|\cdot\|_p$ but has the advantage of being monotone in p . Recall Exercise 28 of Chapter 5.

Proof.

■

PROBLEM 12.5 (WHEEDEN & ZYGMUND §8, EX. 6)

- (a) Let $1 \leq p_i, r \leq \infty$ and $\sum_{i=1}^k 1/p_i = 1/r$. Prove the following generalization of Hölder's inequality:

$$\|f_1 \cdots f_k\|_r \leq \|f_1\|_{p_1} \cdots \|f_k\|_{p_k}.$$

- (b) Let $1 \leq p < r < q \leq \infty$ and define $\theta \in (0, 1)$ by $1/r = \theta/p + (1 - \theta)/q$. Prove the interpolation estimate

$$\|f\|_r \leq \|f\|_p^\theta \|f\|_q^{1-\theta}.$$

In particular, if $A := \max\{\|f\|_p, \|f\|_q\}$, then $\|f\|_r \leq A$.

Proof.

■

PROBLEM 12.6 (WHEEDEN & ZYGMUND §8, EX. 9)

If f is real-valued and measurable on E , $|E| > 0$, define its essential infimum on E by

$$f := \sup\{\alpha : |\{x \in E : f(x) < \alpha\}| = 0\}.$$

If $f \geq 0$, show that ${}_E f = (1/f)^{-1}$.

Proof.

■

PROBLEM 12.7 (WHEEDEN & ZYGMUND §8, EX. 11)

If $f_k \rightarrow f$ in L^p , $1 \leq p < \infty$, $g_k \rightarrow g$ pointwise, and $\|g_k\|_\infty < M$ for all k , prove that $f_k g_k \rightarrow fg$ in L^p .

Proof.

■