

MA544: Qual Problems

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1 MA 544 Spring 2016

1.1 Exam 1 Prep

Problem 1.1. Let $E \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ be a measurable set, $r \in \mathbf{R}$ and define the set $rE = \{r\mathbf{x} : \mathbf{x} \in E\}$. Prove that rE is measurable, and that $|rE| = |r|^n|E|$.

Proof. Define a linear map $T: \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ by $\mathbf{x} \mapsto r\mathbf{x}$. Using the standard basis for \mathbf{R}^n , this map has the matrix presentation

$$T\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} r & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & r \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} \quad (1)$$

which has determinant $\det T = r^n$. By 3.35, we have $|E| = |T(E)| = r^n|E| = |rE|$. ■

Problem 1.2. Let $\{E_k\}$, $k \in \mathbf{N}$ be a collection of measurable sets. Define the set

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} E_k = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\bigcap_{n=k}^{\infty} E_n \right).$$

Show that

$$\left| \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} E_k \right| \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} |E_k|.$$

Proof. If the $\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} |E_k| = \infty$ the inequality holds trivially. Hence, we may, without loss of generality, assume that $\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} |E_k| < \infty$. By 3.20, the set $\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} E_k$ is measurable and we have

$$\left| \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} E_k \right| = \left| \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} F_k \right|, \quad (2)$$

where $F_k := \bigcap_{n=k}^{\infty} E_n$. Now, note that the collection of sets $F'_k := \bigcup_{\ell=1}^k F_\ell$ forms an increasing sequence of measurable sets $F'_k \nearrow F'$, where $F' = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} F_k = \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} E_k$. Then, by 3.26 (i), we have

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |F'_k| = |F'| = \left| \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} E_k \right|. \quad (3)$$

Hence, it suffices to show that $|F'_k| \leq |E_k|$ for all k , but this follows by monotonicity of the outer measure, 3.3, since $F'_k \subset E_k$. Thus, we have the desired inequality

$$\left| \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} E_k \right| \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} |E_k|. \quad (4)$$

■

Problem 1.3. Consider the function

$$F(x) := \begin{cases} |B(\mathbf{0}, x)| & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}.$$

Here $B(\mathbf{0}, r) := \{\mathbf{y} \in \mathbf{R}^n : |\mathbf{y}| < r\}$. Prove that F is monotonic increasing and continuous.

Proof. That F is increasing is immediate from the monotonicity of the outer measure since for $x < x'$ we have $B(\mathbf{0}, x) \subset B(\mathbf{0}, x')$ so, by 3.2, we have

$$F(x)|B(\mathbf{0}, x)| \leq |B(\mathbf{0}, x')| = F(x')$$

as desired.

To see that F is continuous, we will prove the following lemma

Lemma 1. *For any $x > 0$, $xB(\mathbf{0}, 1) = B(\mathbf{0}, x)$.*

Proof of lemma. If $\mathbf{y} \in xB(\mathbf{0}, 1)$ then $\mathbf{y} = x\mathbf{y}'$ for $\mathbf{y}' \in B(\mathbf{0}, 1)$. Thus, $|\mathbf{y}'| = |\mathbf{y}|/x < 1$ so $|\mathbf{y}| < x$ implies that $\mathbf{y} \in B(\mathbf{0}, x)$. Hence, we have the containment $xB(\mathbf{0}, 1) \subset B(\mathbf{0}, x)$.

On the other hand, if $\mathbf{y} \in B(\mathbf{0}, x)$ then $|\mathbf{y}| < x$ so $|\mathbf{y}|/x < 1$. Hence, $\mathbf{y}/x \in B(\mathbf{0}, 1)$ so $x(\mathbf{y}/x) = \mathbf{y} \in xB(\mathbf{0}, 1)$. Thus, $B(\mathbf{0}, x) \subset xB(\mathbf{0}, 1)$ and equality holds. ♣

In light of Lemma 1 and 3.35, for $x > 0$, we have

$$F(x) = |B(\mathbf{0}, x)| = |xB(\mathbf{0}, 1)| = x^n |B(\mathbf{0}, 1)|. \quad (5)$$

It is clear that F is continuous on the interval $[0, \infty)$ since F is a polynomial in x . ■

Problem 1.4. Let $f: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be a function. Let C be the set of all points at which f is continuous. Show that C is a set of type G_δ .

Proof. From the topological definition of continuity, f is continuous at $x \in C$ if and only if for every neighborhood U of $f(x)$, the preimage $f^{-1}(U)$ is a neighborhood of x . Now, ■

Let $x \in C$. Then, by the definition of continuity, for every natural number $n > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $|x - x'| < \delta$ implies

$$|f(x) - f(x')| < \frac{1}{2n}. \quad (6)$$

Let $x'', x' \in B(x, \delta)$. Then, by the triangle inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x') - f(x'')| &= |f(x') - f(x) - (f(x'') - f(x))| \\ &\leq |f(x') - f(x)| + |f(x'') - f(x)| \\ &< \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n} \\ &= \frac{1}{n}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

In view of these estimates, define the set

$$A_n := \left\{ x \in \mathbf{R} : \text{there exists } \delta > 0 \text{ such that } x', x'' \in B(x, \delta) \text{ implies } |f(x') - f(x'')| < \frac{1}{n} \right\}. \quad (8)$$

Good Lord, that was a long definition! We claim that $C = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$ and that A_n is open for all n .

First, let us show that $C = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$. Let $x \in C$. Then for every $n > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $|x - x'| < \delta$ implies $|f(x) - f(x')| < 1/n$. Thus, $x \in A_n$ for all n so $x \in \bigcap A_n$. On the other hand, if $x \in \bigcap A_n$ for every $n > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $|x - x'| < \delta$ implies $|f(x) - f(x')| < 1/n$.

Fix $\varepsilon > 0$. By the Archimedean principle, there exists $N > 0$ such that $\varepsilon > 1/N$. Then, since $x \in A_N$ it follows that for some $\delta' > 0$, $|x - x'| < \delta'$ implies $|f(x) - f(x')| < 1/N < \varepsilon$. Thus, $x \in C$ and we conclude that $C = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$.

Lastly, we show that A_n is open. Let $x \in A_n$. Then there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $|x - x'| < \delta$ implies $|f(x) - f(x')| < 1/n$. In particular, this means that $B(x, \delta) \subset A_n$ for any $x' \in B(x, \delta)$ satisfies $|f(x) - f(x')| < 1/n$. Thus, A_n is open and we conclude that $C = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$ is a G_δ set.

Problem 1.5. Let $f: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be a function. Is it true that if the sets $\{f = r\}$ are measurable for all $r \in \mathbf{R}$, then f is measurable?

Proof. No. Recall that, by definition, or 4.1, f is measurable if and only if $\{f > a\}$ for all $a \in \mathbf{R}$. ■

Problem 1.6. Let $\{f_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of measurable functions on \mathbf{R} . Prove that the set $\{x : \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_k(x) \text{ exists}\}$ is measurable.

Proof. The idea here should be to rewrite

$$E := \left\{ x : \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_k(x) \text{ exists} \right\} \quad (9)$$

as a countable union/intersection of measurable sets. Let $x \in E$. By the Cauchy criterion, for every $N > 0$ there exists a positive integer M such that $m, n \geq M$ implies $|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < 1/N$. With this in mind, define

$$E_N := \left\{ x : \text{there exists } M \text{ such that } m, n \geq M \text{ implies } |f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \frac{1}{N} \right\}. \quad (10)$$

Then, like for Problem 1.4, it is not too hard to see that the E_n 's are open and that $E = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n$. Thus, E is a G_δ set and therefore measurable. ■

Problem 1.7. A real valued function f on an interval $[a, b]$ is said to be *absolutely continuous* if for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that for every finite disjoint collection $\{(a_k, b_k)\}_{k=1}^N$ of open intervals in (a, b) satisfying $\sum_{k=1}^N b_k - a_k < \delta$, one has $\sum_{k=1}^N |f(b_k) - f(a_k)| < \varepsilon$. Show that an absolutely continuous function on $[a, b]$ is of bounded variation on $[a, b]$.

Proof. Suppose $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is absolutely continuous. Then for fixed $\varepsilon = 1$, there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that for every finite disjoint collection $\{(a_k, b_k)\}_{k=1}^N$ of open intervals in (a, b) satisfying $\sum_{k=1}^N b_k - a_k < \delta$, we have $\sum_{k=1}^N |f(b_k) - f(a_k)| < \varepsilon$. Let $\Gamma := \{x_k\}_{k=1}^N$ be a partition of $[a, b]$ into closed intervals such that $x_{k+1} - x_k < \delta$, then by absolute continuity we have

$$\begin{aligned} V[f; \Gamma] &= \sum_{k=1}^N |f(x_{k+1}) - f(x_k)| \\ &< 1. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Thus, $f \in \text{BV}[a, b]$. ■

Problem 1.8. Let f be a continuous function from $[a, b]$ into \mathbf{R} . Let $\chi_{\{c\}}$ be the characteristic function of a singleton $\{c\}$, i.e., $\chi_{\{c\}}(x) = 0$ if $x \neq c$ and $\chi_{\{c\}}(c) = 1$. Show that

$$\int_a^b f \, d\chi_{\{c\}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } c \in (a, b) \\ -f(a) & \text{if } c = a \\ f(b) & \text{if } c = b \end{cases}.$$

Proof.

■

2 Exam 1

2.1 Exam 2 Prep

Problem 2.1. Define for $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n$,

$$f(\mathbf{x}) := \begin{cases} |\mathbf{x}|^{-(n+1)} & \text{if } \mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}, \\ 0 & \text{if } \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}. \end{cases}$$

Prove that f is integrable outside any ball $B_\varepsilon(\mathbf{0})$, and that there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n \setminus B_\varepsilon(\mathbf{0})} f(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} \leq \frac{C}{\varepsilon}.$$

Proof. Recall that a real-valued function $f: \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is (Lebesgue) integrable over a subset E of \mathbf{R}^n (or, alternatively, f belongs to $L^1(E)$) if

$$\int_E f(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} < \infty.$$

Put $E := \mathbf{R}^n \setminus B_\varepsilon(\mathbf{0})$. Then, to show that f belongs to $L^1(E)$ it suffices to prove the inequality

$$\int_E f(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} < \frac{C}{\varepsilon} \tag{12}$$

for some appropriate constant C . We proceed by directly computing the Lebesgue integral of f and employing Tonelli's theorem:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_E f(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} &= \int_E \frac{d\mathbf{x}}{|\mathbf{x}|^{n+1}} \\ &= \int \cdots \int_E \frac{dx_1 \cdots dx_n}{(x_1^2 + \cdots + x_n^2)^{(n+1)/2}} \end{aligned}$$

let E_i denote the projection of E onto its i -th coordinate and make the trigonometric substitution $x_1 = \sqrt{x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2} \tan \theta$, $dx_1 = \sqrt{x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2} \sec^2 \theta \, d\theta$ with $\theta \in (-\pi/2, -\tan^{-1}(\varepsilon)) \cup (\tan^{-1}(\varepsilon), \pi/2)$ giving us the integral

$$= \int_{E_n} \cdots \int_{E_2} \left[\frac{\cos^{n-1} \theta}{(x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2)^{n/2}} \, d\theta \right] dx_2 \cdots dx_n$$

which, by Tonelli's theorem, is

$$= \int_{E_n} \cdots \int_{E_2} \frac{dx_2 \cdots dx_n}{(x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2)^{n/2}} \left[\int_{E_\theta} \cos^{n-1} \theta \, d\theta \right]$$

where the integral

$$\int_{E_\theta} \cos^{n-1} \theta \, d\theta < \infty. \tag{13}$$

Proceeding in this manner, we eventually achieve the inequality

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \cdots \int_E f(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} &< C' \int_{E_n} \frac{dx_n}{x_n^2} \\
&= 2C' \int_\varepsilon^\infty \frac{dx_n}{x_n^2} \\
&= \frac{C}{\varepsilon}
\end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

as desired. ■

Problem 2.2. Let $\{f_k\}$ be a sequence of nonnegative measurable functions on \mathbf{R}^n , and assume that f_k converges pointwise almost everywhere to a function f . If

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f_k < \infty,$$

show that

$$\int_E f = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_E f_k$$

for all measurable subsets E of \mathbf{R}^n . Moreover, show that this is not necessarily true if $\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f_k = \infty$.

Proof. This is probably some theorem I can't remember right now. But anyway, first we shall establish that the limit f of $\{f_k\}$ must be nonnegative a.e. in \mathbf{R}^n . For assume otherwise. Then there exists a collection of points \mathbf{x} in \mathbf{R}^n of nonzero \mathbf{R}^n -Lebesgue measure such that $f(\mathbf{x}) < 0$. But $f_k(\mathbf{x}) \geq 0$ for all $k \in \mathbf{N}$. Set $0 < \varepsilon < |f(\mathbf{x})|$ then we have

$$|f(\mathbf{x}) - f_k(\mathbf{x})| > |f(\mathbf{x})| > \varepsilon \tag{15}$$

for all k which contradicts our assumption that $f_k \rightarrow f$ a.e. on \mathbf{R}^n . Therefore, the set of points $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n$ where $f(\mathbf{x}) < 0$ must have measure zero.

Now, based on pointwise convergence a.e. to f , given $\varepsilon > 0$ for a.e. $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n$ we have the following estimate

$$|f(\mathbf{x}) - f_k(\mathbf{x})| < \varepsilon \tag{16}$$

for sufficiently large k ; say k greater than or equal to some index $N \in \mathbf{N}$. Moreover, we are given convergence in $L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$ of f_k to f

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f_k \rightarrow \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f < \infty. \tag{17}$$

By monotonicity of the Lebesgue integral (Theorem 5.5(iii)), this implies that

$$\int_E f \leq \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f < \infty \tag{18}$$

and

$$\int_E f_k \leq \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f_k < \infty \tag{19}$$

for all $k \in \mathbf{N}$. By Theorem 5.5(ii), f and the f_k 's are finite a.e. in \mathbf{R}^n so for some sufficiently large real number M , $|f|, |f_k| \leq M$ for a.e. $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n$. In particular, for any measurable subset E of \mathbf{R}^n , $|f|, |f_k| \leq M$ for a.e. $\mathbf{x} \in E$ so, by the bounded convergence theorem, we have the desired convergence

$$\int_E f_k \rightarrow \int_E f < \infty. \quad (20)$$

However, if f does not belong to $L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$, i.e., its integral over \mathbf{R}^n is infinity, there is no guarantee that f will be finite a.e. in \mathbf{R}^n . This means that the bounded convergence theorem will fail to ensure convergence in integral for any measurable subset E of \mathbf{R}^n . Let us demonstrate this with an example. Consider the sequence of functions ■

Problem 2.3. Assume that E is a measurable set of \mathbf{R}^n , with $|E| < \infty$. Prove that a nonnegative function f defined on E is integrable if and only if

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |\{\mathbf{x} \in E : f(\mathbf{x}) \geq k\}| < \infty.$$

Proof. If f is integrable over a measurable subset E of \mathbf{R}^n , then

$$\int_E f(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} < \infty. \quad (21)$$

Set $E_k := \{\mathbf{x} \in E : k+1 > f(\mathbf{x}) \geq k\}$ and $F_k := \{\mathbf{x} \in E : f(\mathbf{x}) \geq k\}$. Note the following properties about the sets we have just defined: first, the E_k 's are pairwise disjoint and the F_k 's are nested in the following way $F_{k+1} \subset F_k$; second, $E = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} E_k$ and $E_k = F_k \setminus F_{k+1}$. By Theorem 3.23, since the E_k 's are disjoint, we have

$$|E| = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |E_k| < \infty. \quad (22)$$

Now, since $k\chi_{E_k}(\mathbf{x}) \leq f(\mathbf{x}) \leq (k+1)\chi_{E_k}(\mathbf{x})$ on E_k , we have

$$k|E_k| \leq \int_{E_k} f(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} \leq (k+1)|E_k|. \quad (23)$$

Then we have the following upper and lower estimates on the integral of f over E

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k|E_k| \leq \int_E f(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)|E_k|. \quad (24)$$

But note that $|E_k| = |F_k \setminus F_{k+1}| = |F_k| - |F_{k+1}|$ by Corollary 3.25 since the measures of E_k , F_k , and F_{k+1} are all finite. Hence, (24) becomes

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k(|F_k| - |F_{k+1}|) \leq \int_E f(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)(|F_k| - |F_{k+1}|). \quad (25)$$

A little manipulation of the series in the leftmost estimate gives us

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k(|F_k| - |F_{k+1}|) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k|F_k| - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k|F_{k+1}| \\
&= |F_1| + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k|F_k| - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k|F_{k+1}| \\
&= |F_1| + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k+1)|F_{k+1}| - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k|F_{k+1}| \\
&= |F_1| + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |F_{k+1}| \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |F_{k+1}|
\end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)(|F_k| - |F_{k+1}|) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)|F_k| - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)|F_{k+1}| \\
&= |F_0| + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (k+1)|F_k| - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)|F_{k+1}| \\
&= |F_0| + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+2)|F_{k+1}| - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)|F_{k+1}| \\
&= |F_0| + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |F_{k+1}| \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |F_k|.
\end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

Thus, from (26) and (27)

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |F_k| \leq \int_E f(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |F_k| \tag{28}$$

so the integral $\int_E f$ converges if and only if the sum $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |F_k|$ converges. ■

Problem 2.4. Suppose that E is a measurable subset of \mathbf{R}^n , with $|E| < \infty$. If f and g are measurable functions on E , define

$$\rho(f, g) := \int_E \frac{|f - g|}{1 + |f - g|}.$$

Prove that $\rho(f_k, f) \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if f_k converges to f as $k \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof. \implies : First note that ρ is strictly greater than or equal to zero since it is the integral of a nonnegative function. Suppose that $\rho(f_k, f) \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Then, given $\varepsilon > 0$ there exist an

sufficiently large index N such that for every $k \geq N$ we have

$$\rho(f_k, g) = \int_E \frac{|f_k - f|}{1 + |f_k - f|} < \varepsilon. \quad (29)$$

By Theorem 5.11, this means that the map

$$\frac{|f_k - f|}{1 + |f_k - f|}$$

is zero a.e. in E which happens if $|f_k - f| = 0$ a.e. in E .

\Leftarrow : Suppose that $f_k \rightarrow f$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$.

I don't know how to solve this. This is the intended solution:

\Rightarrow : Given $\varepsilon > 0$, $\rho(f_k, f) \rightarrow 0$ implies that

$$\int_{\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \varepsilon\}} \frac{|f_k - f|}{1 + |f_k - f|} dx \rightarrow 0.$$

Observe that the function $\Phi : \mathbf{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ given by $\Phi(x) := x/(1+x)$ is increasing on \mathbf{R}^+ and $0 < \Phi(x) < 1$, hence

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \varepsilon\}} \frac{|f_k - f|}{1 + |f_k - f|} dx &\geq \int_{\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \varepsilon\}} \frac{\varepsilon}{1 + \varepsilon} dx \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon}{1 + \varepsilon} |\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \varepsilon\}|. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$|\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \varepsilon\}| \leq \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \int_{\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \varepsilon\}} \frac{|f_k - f|}{1 + |f_k - f|} dx \rightarrow 0$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$.

\Leftarrow : Conversely, given $\delta > 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(f_k, f) &= \int_{\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \delta\}} \frac{|f_k - f|}{1 + |f_k - f|} dx \\ &\quad + \int_{\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| \leq \delta\}} \frac{|f_k - f|}{1 + |f_k - f|} dx \\ &\leq |\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \delta\}| + \frac{\delta}{1 + \delta} |E|. \end{aligned}$$

Since $|E| < \infty$ and $\delta/(1+\delta) \searrow 0$, then for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta' > 0$ such that

$$\frac{\delta'}{1 + \delta'} |E| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

If $f_k \rightarrow f$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ in measure, then for the above δ' there is an index $N > 0$ such that $k \geq N$ implies

$$|\{x \in E : |f_k(x) - f(x)| > \delta'\}| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

Therefore, $f_k \rightarrow f$ in measure implies $\rho(f_k, f) \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. ■

Problem 2.5. Define the *gamma function* $\Gamma: \mathbf{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ by

$$\Gamma(y) := \int_0^\infty e^{-u} u^{y-1} du,$$

and the *beta function* $\beta: \mathbf{R}^+ \times \mathbf{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ by

$$\beta(x, y) := \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt.$$

(a) Prove that the definition of the gamma function is well-posed, i.e., the function $u \mapsto e^{-u} u^{y-1}$ is in $L(\mathbf{R}^+)$ for all $y \in \mathbf{R}^+$.

(b) Show that

$$\beta(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}.$$

Proof. (a) Fix $y \in \mathbf{R}^+$. Then we must show that $\Gamma(y) < \infty$. First, since $(0, 1)$ and $[1, \infty)$ are disjoint measurable subsets of \mathbf{R} , by Theorem 5.7 we can split the integral $\Gamma(y)$ into

$$\Gamma(y) = \underbrace{\int_0^1 e^{-u} u^{y-1} du}_{I_1} + \underbrace{\int_1^\infty e^{-u} u^{y-1} du}_{I_2}. \quad (30)$$

We will show, separately, that I_1 and I_2 are finite.

To see that I_1 is finite, note that

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-u} u^{y-1} &= e^{-u} e^{(y-1) \log u} \\ &= e^{-u+(y-1) \log u} \\ &\leq e^{(y-1) \log u} \\ &= u^{y-1} \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

since $0 < u < 1$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_0^1 e^{-u} u^{y-1} du \\ &\leq \int_0^1 u^{y-1} du \\ &= \left[\frac{u^y}{y} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{y} \\ &< \infty. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

To see that I_2 is finite, note that

$$e \quad (33)$$

Intended solution:

(b)

■

Problem 2.6. Let $f \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$ and for $\mathbf{h} \in \mathbf{R}^n$ define $f_{\mathbf{h}}: \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be $f_{\mathbf{h}}(\mathbf{x}) := f(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{h})$. Prove that

$$\lim_{\mathbf{h} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{\mathbf{h}} - f| = 0.$$

Proof. Note that by the triangle inequality, we have the following estimate on the integral

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{\mathbf{h}}(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x})| d\mathbf{x} \leq \tag{34}$$

■

Problem 2.7. (a) If $f_k, g_k, f, g \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $f_k \rightarrow f$ and $g_k \rightarrow g$ a.e. in \mathbf{R}^n , $|f_k| \leq g_k$ and

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} g_k \rightarrow \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} g,$$

prove that

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f_k \rightarrow \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f.$$

(b) Using part (a) show that if $f_k, f \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$ and $f_k \rightarrow f$ a.e. in \mathbf{R}^n , then

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_k - f| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad k \rightarrow \infty$$

if and only if

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_k| \rightarrow \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f| \quad \text{as} \quad k \rightarrow \infty.$$

Proof. (a) Since $f_k \rightarrow f$ and $g_k \rightarrow g$ a.e. and $|f_k| \leq g_k$, then by Fatou's theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} (g - f) &= \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} g_k - f_k \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} g_k - f_k, \\ \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} g + f &= \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} g_k + f_k \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} g_k + f_k. \end{aligned}$$

Since $f_k, g_k, f, g \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$ and $\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} g_k \rightarrow \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} g$, then using the similar argument as problem 2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f &\geq \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f_k, \\ \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f &\leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f_k. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f_k \rightarrow \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f$.

(b) \Rightarrow : This direction is obvious by the inequality

$$\left| \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_k| - \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f| \right| \leq \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} ||f_k| - |f|| \leq \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_k - f|.$$

\Leftarrow : Let $g_k := |f_k| + |f|$ and $g := 2|f|$. Since $f_k, f \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$ and $f_k \rightarrow f$ a.e., then $g_k, g \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$ and $g_k \rightarrow g$ a.e. in \mathbf{R}^n . By the assumption, $\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} g_k \rightarrow \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} g$.

Let $\tilde{f}_k := |f_k - f|$. Then $\tilde{f}_k \rightarrow 0$ a.e. in \mathbf{R}^n and $\tilde{f}_k \leq g_k$. Applying part (a) to \tilde{f}_k we have

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \tilde{f}_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_k - f| = 0.$$

■

Review of concepts

To conclude this review sheet, here are some important lemmas, theorems, and corollaries from the book:

Let f be defined on E , and let \mathbf{x}_0 be a limit point of E in E . Then f is said to be *upper semicontinuous* at \mathbf{x}_0 if

$$\limsup_{\substack{\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_0 \\ \mathbf{x} \in E}} f(\mathbf{x}) \leq f(\mathbf{x}_0). \quad (35)$$

Note that if $f(\mathbf{x}_0) = \infty$, then f is usc at \mathbf{x}_0 automatically; otherwise, the statement that f is usc at \mathbf{x}_0 means that given any $M > f(\mathbf{x}_0)$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $f(\mathbf{x}) < M$ for all $\mathbf{x} \in E$ that lie in the ball $B_\delta(\mathbf{x}_0)$.

Similarly, f is said to be *lower semicontinuous* at \mathbf{x}_0 if $-f$ is usc at \mathbf{x}_0 .

Theorem (4.14). *A function f is usc relative to E if and only if $\{\mathbf{x} \in E : f(\mathbf{x}) > a\}$ is relatively closed (equivalently, if $\{\mathbf{x} \in E : f(\mathbf{x}) < a\}$ is relatively open) for all finite a*

Proof of theorem 4.14. Suppose that f is usc relative to E . Given a , let \mathbf{x}_0 be a limit point of $\{\mathbf{x} \in E : f(\mathbf{x}) > a\}$ in E . Then there exists $\mathbf{x}_k \in E$ such that $\mathbf{x}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_0$ and $f(\mathbf{x}_k) \geq a$. Since f is usc at \mathbf{x}_0 , we have $f(\mathbf{x}_0) \geq \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(\mathbf{x}_k)$. Therefore, $f(\mathbf{x}_0) \geq a$, so $\mathbf{x}_0 \in \{\mathbf{x} \in E : f(\mathbf{x}) > a\}$. Hence, $\{\mathbf{x} \in E : f(\mathbf{x}) > a\}$ is relatively closed.

Conversely, let \mathbf{x}_0 be a limit point of E that is in E . If f is not usc at \mathbf{x}_0 , then $f(\mathbf{x}_0) < \infty$, and there exists M and $\{\mathbf{x}_k\}$ such that $f(\mathbf{x}_0) < M$, $\mathbf{x}_k \in E$, $\mathbf{x}_k \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_0$, and $f(\mathbf{x}_k) \geq M$. Hence, $\{\mathbf{x} \in E : f(\mathbf{x}) > a\}$ is not relatively closed since it does not contain all its limit points in E . ■

Theorem (4.17, Egorov's theorem). *Suppose that $\{f_k\}$ is a sequence of measurable functions that converge a.e. in a set E of finite measure to a finite limit f . Then given $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a closed subset F of E such that $|E \setminus F| < \varepsilon$ and $f_k \rightarrow f$ uniformly on F .*

A function f defined on a measurable set E has *property \mathcal{C}* on E if given $\varepsilon > 0$, there is a closed set $F \subset E$ such that

(i) $|E \setminus F| < \varepsilon$

(ii) f is continuous relative to F .

Theorem (4.20, Lusin's theorem). *Let f be defined and finite on a measurable set E . Then f is measurable if and only if it has property \mathcal{C} on E .*

We start with a nonnegative function f defined on a measurable subset E of \mathbf{R}^n . Let's

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma(f, E) &:= \{(\mathbf{x}, f(\mathbf{x})) \in \mathbf{R}^{n+1} : \mathbf{x} \in E, f(\mathbf{x}) < \infty\}, \\ R(f, E) &:= \{(\mathbf{x}, y) \in \mathbf{R}^{n+1} : \mathbf{x} \in E, 0 \leq y \leq f(\mathbf{x}) \text{ if } f(\mathbf{x}) < \infty \text{ and } 0 \leq y < \infty \text{ if } f(\mathbf{x}) = \infty\}.\end{aligned}\tag{36}$$

$\Gamma(f, E)$ is called the *graph of f over E* and $R(f, E)$ the *region under f over E* .

If $R(f, E)$ is measurable (as a subset of \mathbf{R}^{n+1}), its measure $|R(f, E)|_{\mathbf{R}^{n+1}}$ is called the *Lebesgue integral over E* , and we write

$$\int_E f(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} := |R(f, E)|_{\mathbf{R}^{n+1}}.\tag{37}$$

This is sometimes written as

$$\int_E f$$

or at times the lengthy notation

$$\int \cdots \int_E f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \, dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

is convenient.

Theorem (5.1). *Let f be a nonnegative function defined on a measurable set E . Then $\int_E f$ exists if and only if f is measurable.*

Lemma (5.3). *If f is a nonnegative measurable function on E , $0 \leq |E| \leq \infty$, then $|\Gamma(f, E)| = 0$.*

Theorem (5.5). (i) *If f and g are measurable and if $0 \leq g \leq f$ on E , $\int_E g \leq \int_E f$. In particular, $\int_E \inf f \leq \int_E f$.*

(ii) *If f is nonnegative and measurable on E and if $\int_E f$ is finite, then $f < \infty$ a.e. in E .*

(iii) *Let E_1 and E_2 be measurable and $E_1 \subset E_2$. If f is nonnegative and measurable on E_2 , then $\int_{E_1} f \leq \int_{E_2} f$.*

Theorem (5.6, the monotone convergence theorem for nonnegative functions). *If $\{f_k\}$ is a sequence of nonnegative functions such that $f_k \nearrow f$ on E , then*

$$\int_E f_k \rightarrow \int_E f.$$

Proof. By Theorem 4.12, f is measurable since it is the limit of a sequence of measurable functions. Since $R(f_k, E) \cup \Gamma(f, E) \nearrow R(f, E)$ and $|\Gamma(f, E)| = 0$, the result follows by Theorem 3.26 on the measure of a monotone convergent sequences of measurable sets. ■

Theorem (5.9). *Let f be nonnegative on E . If $|E| = 0$, then $\int_E f = 0$.*

Theorem (5.10). *If f and g are nonnegative and measurable on E and if $g \leq f$ a.e. in E , then $\int_E g \leq \int_E f$.*

In particular, if $f = g$ a.e. in E , then $\int_E f = \int_E g$.

Theorem (5.11). *Let f be nonnegative and measurable on E . Then $\int_E f = 0$ if and only if $f = 0$ a.e. in E .*

Corollary (5.12, Chebyshev's inequality). *Let f be nonnegative and measurable on E . If $a > 0$, then*

$$\frac{1}{a} \int_E f \geq |\{ \mathbf{x} \in E : f(\mathbf{x}) > a \}|.$$

Theorem (5.13). *If f is nonnegative and measurable, and if c is any nonnegative constant, then*

$$\int_E cf = c \int_E f.$$

Theorem (5.14). *If f and g are nonnegative and measurable, then*

$$\int_E (f + g) = \int_E f + \int_E g.$$

Corollary. *Suppose that f and φ are measurable on E , $0 \leq f \leq \varphi$, and $\int_E \varphi$ is finite. Then*

$$\int_E (\varphi - f) = \int_E \varphi - \int_E f.$$

Theorem (5.16). *If f_k , $k = 1, 2, \dots$, are nonnegative and measurable, then*

$$\int_E \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_E f_k.$$

Theorem (5.17, Fatou's lemma). *If $\{f_k\}$ is a sequence of nonnegative measurable functions on E , then*

$$\int_E \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_k \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_E f_k.$$

Proof of Fatou's lemma. ■

Theorem (5.19, Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem for nonnegative functions). *Let $\{f_k\}$ be a sequence of nonnegative measurable functions on E such that $f_k \rightarrow f$ a.e. in E . If there exists a measurable function φ such that $f_k \leq \varphi$ a.e. for all k and if $\int_E \varphi$ is finite, then*

$$\int_E f_k \longrightarrow \int_E f.$$

Theorem (5.21). *Let f be measurable in E . Then f is integrable over E if and only if $|f|$ is.*

Theorem (5.22). *If $f \in L^1(E)$, then f is finite a.e. in E .*

Theorem (5.24). *If $\int_E f$ exists and $E = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbf{N}} E_k$ is the countable union of disjoint measurable sets E_k , then*

$$\int_E f = \sum_{k \in \mathbf{N}} \int_{E_k} f.$$

Theorem (5.25). If $|E| = 0$ or if $f = 0$ a.e. in E , then $\int_E f = 0$.

Theorem (5.32, monotone convergence theorem). Let $\{f_k\}$ be a sequence of measurable functions on E :

- (i) If $f_k \nearrow f$ a.e. on E and there exists $\varphi \in L^1(E)$ such that $f_k \geq \varphi$ a.e. on E for all k , then $\int_E f_k \rightarrow \int_E f$.
- (ii) If $f_k \searrow f$ a.e. on E and there exists $\varphi \in L^1(E)$ such that $f_k \leq \varphi$ a.e. on E for all k , then $\int_E f_k \rightarrow \int_E f$.

Theorem (5.33, uniform convergence theorem). Let $f_k \in L^1(E)$ for $k \in \mathbf{N}$ and let $\{f_k\}$ converge uniformly to f on E , $|E| < \infty$. Then $f \in L^1(E)$ and $\int_E f_k \rightarrow \int_E f$.

Theorem (5.34, Fatou's lemma). Let $\{f_k\}$ be a sequence of measurable functions on E . If there exists $\varphi \in L^1(E)$ such that $f_k \geq \varphi$ a.e. on E for all k , then

$$\int_E \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_k \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_E f_k.$$

Corollary (5.35, reverse Fatou's lemma). Let $\{f_k\}$ be a sequence of measurable functions on E . If there exists $\varphi \in L^1(E)$ such that $f_k \leq \varphi$ a.e. on E for all k , then

$$\int_E \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_k \geq \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_E f_k.$$

Theorem (5.36, Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem). Let $\{f_k\}$ be a sequence of measurable functions on E such that $f_k \rightarrow f$ a.e. in E . If there exists $\varphi \in L^1(E)$ such that $|f_k| \leq \varphi$ a.e. in E for all $k \in \mathbf{N}$, then $\int_E f_k \rightarrow \int_E f$.

Corollary (5.37, bounded convergence theorem). Let $\{f_k\}$ be a sequence of measurable functions on E such that $f_k \rightarrow f$ a.e. in E . If $|E| < \infty$ there is a finite constant M such that $|f_k| \leq M$ a.e. in E , then $\int_E f_k \rightarrow \int_E f$.

Theorem (6.1 Fubini's theorem). Let $f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in L^1(I)$, $I := I_1 \times I_2$. Then

- (i) For almost every $\mathbf{x} \in I_1$, $f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ is measurable and integrable on I_2 as a function of \mathbf{y} ;
- (ii) As a function of \mathbf{x} , $\int_{I_2} f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}$ is measurable and integrable on I_1 , and

$$\iint_I f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{y} = \int_{I_1} \left[\int_{I_2} f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} \right] d\mathbf{x}.$$

Theorem (6.8). Let $f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ be a measurable function defined on a measurable subset E of \mathbf{R}^{n+m} , and let $E_{\mathbf{x}} := \{\mathbf{y} : (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in E\}$.

- (i) For almost every $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n$, $f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ is a measurable function of \mathbf{y} on $E_{\mathbf{x}}$.
- (ii) If $f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in L^1(E)$, then for almost every $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n$, $f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ is an integrable function on $E_{\mathbf{x}}$ with respect to \mathbf{y} ; moreover $\int_{E_{\mathbf{x}}} f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}$ is an integrable function of \mathbf{x} and

$$\iint_E f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{y} = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \left[\int_{E_{\mathbf{x}}} f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} \right] d\mathbf{x}.$$

Theorem (6.10, Tonelli's theorem). *Let $f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ be nonnegative and measurable on an interval $I = I_1 \times I_2$ of \mathbf{R}^{n+m} . Then, for almost every $\mathbf{x} \in I_1$, $f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$ is a measurable function of \mathbf{y} on I_2 . Moreover, as a function of \mathbf{x} , $\int_{I_2} f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \, d\mathbf{y}$ is measurable on I_1 , and*

$$\iint_I f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \, d\mathbf{x} \, d\mathbf{y} = \int_{I_1} \left[\int_{I_2} f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \, d\mathbf{y} \right] d\mathbf{x}$$

If f and g are measurable in \mathbf{R}^n , their *convolution* $(f * g)(\mathbf{x})$ is defined by

$$(f * g)(\mathbf{x}) := \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})g(\mathbf{y}) \, d\mathbf{y},$$

provided the integral exists.

Theorem (6.14). *If $f \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$ and $g \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$, then $(f * g)(\mathbf{x})$ exists for almost every $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n$ and is measurable. Moreover, $f * g \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$ and*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f * g| \, d\mathbf{x} &\leq \left(\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f| \, d\mathbf{x} \right) \left(\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |g| \, d\mathbf{x} \right) \\ \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} (f * g)(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} &= \left(\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f \, d\mathbf{x} \right) \left(\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} g \, d\mathbf{x} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Corollary (6.16). *If f and g are nonnegative and measurable on \mathbf{R}^n , then $f * g$ is measurable on \mathbf{R}^n and*

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} (f * g) \, d\mathbf{x} = \left(\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f \, d\mathbf{x} \right) \left(\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} g \, d\mathbf{x} \right).$$

Theorem (6.17, Marcinkiewicz). *Let F be a closed subset of a bounded open interval (a, b) , and let $\delta(x) := \delta(x, F)$ be the corresponding distance function. Then, given $\lambda > 0$, the integral*

$$M_\lambda(x) := \int_a^b \frac{\delta(y)^\lambda}{|x - y|^{1+\lambda}} \, dy$$

is finite a.e. in F . Moreover, $M_\lambda \in L^1(F)$ and

$$\int_F M_\lambda \, dx \leq 2\lambda^{-1}|G|,$$

where $G := (a, b) \setminus F$.

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Problem 2.8. Assume that $f \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$. Show that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a ball B , centered at the origin, such that

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n \setminus B} |f| < \varepsilon.$$

Proof. Recall that $f \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$ if and only if $|f| \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$. Let $B_k := B(\mathbf{0}, k)$ for $k \in \mathbf{N}$ and χ_{B_k} be the indicator function associated with B_k . Then, the sequence of maps $\{|f_k|\}$ defined $f_k := f\chi_{B_k}$ converge pointwise to $|f|$. Since $|f| \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$, by the monotone convergence theorem, we have

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_k| = \int_{B_k} |f| \longrightarrow \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f|. \quad (38)$$

But this means, exactly, that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists sufficiently large $N \in \mathbf{N}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon &> \left| \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_k| - \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f| \right| \\ &= - \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_k| + \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f| \\ &= - \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f| + \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f| \\ &= - \int_{B_k} |f| + \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f| \\ &= \int_{\mathbf{R}^n \setminus B_k} |f| \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

as desired. ■

Problem 2.9. Let $f \in L^1(E)$, and let $\{E_j\}$ be a countable collection of pairwise disjoint measurable subsets of E , such that $E = \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} E_j$. Prove that

$$\int_E f = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \int_{E_j} f.$$

Proof. First, since the E_j 's are pairwise disjoint, by Theorem 3.23, we have

$$|E| = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |E_j|. \quad (40)$$

Let χ_{E_j} be the characteristic function of the subset E_j of E and define $f_j := f\chi_{E_j}$ for $j \in \mathbf{N}$. Note that, since both f and χ_{E_j} are measurable on E , f_j is measurable on E and $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} f_j = f$. Moreover, since $E_j \subset E$, by monotonicity of the integral we have

$$\int_E f = \int_{E_j} f + \int_{E \setminus E_j} f = \int_E f_j + \int_{E \setminus E_j} f. \quad (41)$$

Hence, because the E_j 's are disjoint $(E \setminus E_k) \setminus E_\ell = (E \setminus E_\ell) \setminus E_k$ so

$$\int_E f = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \int_E f_j = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \int_{E_j} f \quad (42)$$

as desired. ■

Problem 2.10. Let $\{f_k\}$ be a family in $L^1(E)$ satisfying the following property: For any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $|A| < \delta$ implies

$$\int_A |f_k| < \varepsilon$$

for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Assume $|E| < \infty$, and $f_k(x) \rightarrow f(x)$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ for a.e. $x \in E$. Show that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_E f_k = \int_E f.$$

(*Hint:* Use Egorov's theorem.)

Proof. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Then, by the hypothesis, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $|A| < \delta$ implies

$$\int_A |f_k| < \varepsilon \quad (43)$$

for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. By Egorov's theorem, there exists a closed subset F of E such that $|E \setminus F| < \delta$ and $f_k \rightarrow f$ uniformly on F . Then, by the uniform convergence theorem,

$$\int_F f_k \rightarrow \int_F f \quad (44)$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$. But by hypothesis, we have

$$\int_{E \setminus F} |f_k| < \varepsilon. \quad (45)$$

Letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, we achieved the desired convergence. ■

Problem 2.11. Let $I := [0, 1]$, $f \in L^1(I)$, and define $g(x) := \int_x^1 t^{-1} f(t) dt$ for $x \in I$. Prove that $g \in L^1(I)$ and

$$\int_I g = \int_I f.$$

Proof. By Lusin's theorem, there exists a closed subset F of I with $|I \setminus F| < \varepsilon$ such that the restriction of f to $F := I \setminus E$ is continuous. Now, since F is closed in I and I is compact, it follows that I is compact. Hence, by the Stone–Weierstraß approximation theorem, there exist a sequence of polynomials $\{p_k\}$ such that $p_k \rightarrow f$ uniformly on F . Then, by the uniform convergence theorem, we have

$$\int_F p_k \rightarrow \int_F f \quad (46)$$

so

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_F \left[\int_x^1 t^{-1} p_k(t) \, dt \right] dx &= \int_F \left[\int_x^1 at^{-1} + q_k(t) \, dt \right] dx \\
&= \int_F q'_k(x) - a \log(x) \, dx \\
&< \infty
\end{aligned} \tag{47}$$

for all k and converges uniformly to g so $g \in L^1(I)$. I don't know how to show that in fact $\int_I g = \int_I f$. Perhaps you show that the places where they differ is a set of measure zero. ■