

Problem Set 5

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1 Problem 1

We first make the following claim (TODO):

$$S := \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{jk} = \sup \left\{ \sum_{(j,k) \in B} a_{jk} \mid B \subset \mathbb{N}^2, |B| < \infty \right\}$$
$$T := \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_{kj} = \sup \left\{ \sum_{(j,k) \in C} a_{kj} \mid C \subset \mathbb{N}^2, |C| < \infty \right\}.$$

We will show that $S = T$ by showing that $S \leq T$ and $T \leq S$.

Let $B \subset \mathbb{N}^2$ be finite, so $B \subseteq [0, I] \times [0, J] \subset \mathbb{N}^2$.

Now letting $R > \max(I, J)$, we can define $C = [0, R]^2$, which satisfies $B \subseteq C \subset \mathbb{N}^2$ and $|C| < \infty$.

Moreover, since $a_{jk} \geq 0$ for all pairs (j, k) , we have the following inequality:

$$\sum_{(j,k) \in B} a_{jk} < \sum_{(k,j) \in C} a_{jk} \leq \sum_{(k,j) \in C} a_{jk} \leq T,$$

since T is a supremum over *all* such sets C , and the terms of any finite sum can be rearranged.

But since this holds for every B , we this inequality also holds for the supremum of the smaller term by order-limit laws, and so

$$S := \sup_B \sum_{(k,j) \in B} a_{jk} \leq T.$$

(Use epsilon-delta argument)

An identical argument shows that $T \leq S$, yielding the desired equality. \square

2 Problem 2

We want to show the following equality:

$$\int_0^1 g(x) \, dx = \int_0^1 f(x) \, dx.$$

To that end, we can rewrite this using the integral definition of $g(x)$:

$$\int_0^1 \int_x^1 \frac{f(t)}{t} \, dt \, dx = \int_0^1 f(x) \, dx$$

Note that if we can switch the order of integration, we would have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_x^1 \frac{f(t)}{t} \, dt \, dx &= \int_0^1 \int_0^t \frac{f(t)}{t} \, dx \, dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{f(t)}{t} \int_0^t dx \, dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{f(t)}{t} (t - 0) \, dt \\ &= \int_0^1 f(t) \, dt, \end{aligned}$$

which is what we wanted to show, and so we are simply left with the task of showing that this is switch of integrals is justified.

To this end, define

$$\begin{aligned} F : \mathbb{R}^2 &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ (x, t) &\mapsto \frac{\chi_A(x, t) \hat{f}(x, t)}{t}. \end{aligned}$$

where $A = \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq x \leq t \leq 1\}$ and $\hat{f}(x, t) := f(t)$ is the cylinder on f .

This defines a measurable function on \mathbb{R}^2 , since characteristic functions are measurable, the cylinder over a measurable function is measurable, and products/quotients of measurable functions are measurable.

In particular, $|F|$ is measurable and non-negative, and so we can apply Tonelli to $|F|$. This allows us to write

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |F| &= \int_0^1 \int_0^t \left| \frac{f(t)}{t} \right| dx dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^t \frac{|f(t)|}{t} dx dt \quad \text{since } t > 0 \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{|f(t)|}{t} \int_0^t dx dt \\ &= \int_0^1 |f(t)| < \infty,\end{aligned}$$

where the switch is justified by Tonelli and the last inequality holds because f was assumed to be measurable.

Since this shows that $F \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$, and we can thus apply Fubini to F to justify the initial switch. \square

3 Problem 3

Let $A = \{0 \leq x \leq y\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, and define

$$\begin{aligned}f(x, y) &= \frac{x^{1/3}}{(1 + xy)^{3/2}} \\ F(x, y) &= \chi_A(x, y) f(x, y).\end{aligned}$$

Note that F Then, if all iterated integrals exist and a switch of integration order is justified, we would have

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} F &\stackrel{?}{=} \int_0^\infty \int_y^\infty f(x, y) dx dy \\ &\stackrel{?}{=} \int_0^\infty \int_x^\infty \frac{x^{1/3}}{(1 + xy)^{3/2}} dy dx \\ &= 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{x^{2/3} \sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{2/3} \sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx + 2 \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^{2/3} \sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx \\ &\leq \int_0^1 x^{-2/3} dx + \int_0^\infty x^{-5/3} \\ &= 2(3) + 2 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) < \infty,\end{aligned}$$

where the first term in the split integral is bounded by using the fact that $\sqrt{1+x^2} \geq \sqrt{x^2} = x$, and the second term from $x > 1 \implies x > 0 \implies \sqrt{1+x^2} \geq \sqrt{1}$.

Since F is non-negative, we have $|F| = F$, and so the above computation would imply that $F \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$. It thus remains to show that $\int F$ is equal to its iterated integrals, and that the switch of integration order is justified

Since F is non-negative, Tonelli can be applied directly if F is measurable in \mathbb{R}^2 . But f is measurable on A , since it is continuous at almost every point in A , and χ_A is measurable, so F is a product of measurable functions and thus measurable.

4 Problem 4

4.1 Part (a)

For any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, let $A_x := A \cap (x - B)$.

We can then write $A_t := A \cap (t - B)$ and $A_s := A \cap (s - B)$, and thus

$$\begin{aligned} g(t) - g(s) &= m(A_t) - m(A_s) \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_{A_t}(x) \, dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_{A_s}(x) \, dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_{A_t}(x) - \chi_{A_s}(x) \, dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_{A_t}(x) - \chi_{A_t}(t - s + x) \, dx \\ &\quad (\text{since } x \in s - B \iff s - x \in B \iff t - (s - x) \in t - B), \end{aligned}$$

and thus by continuity in L^1 , we have

$$|g(t) - g(s)| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\chi_{A_t}(x) - \chi_{A_t}(t - s + x)| \, dx \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow s$$

which means g is continuous.

To see that $\int g = m(A)m(B)$, if an interchange of integrals is justified, we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(t) dt &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_{A_t}(x) dx dt \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_A(x) \chi_{t-B}(x, t) dx dt \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_A(x) \chi_{t-B}(x, t) dx dt \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_A(x) \chi_B(t-x) dx dt \\
&\quad (\text{since } x \in t-B \iff t-x \in B) \\
&= ? \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_A(x) \chi_B(t-x) dt dx \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_A(x) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_B(t-x) dt dx \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_A(x) m(B) dt \\
&\quad (\text{by translation invariance of Lebesgue integral}) \\
&= m(B) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_A dt \\
&= m(B)m(A).
\end{aligned}$$

4.1.1 Justification for integral switch

To see that this is justified, we note that the map $F(x, t) = \chi_A(x) \chi_B(x-t)$ is non-negative, and we claim it is measurable in \mathbb{R}^{2n} .

- The first component is $\chi_A(x)$, which is measurable on \mathbb{R}^n , and thus the cylinder over it will be measurable on \mathbb{R}^{2n} .
- The second component involves $\chi_B(t-x)$, which is $\chi_B(x)$ composed with a reflection (which is still measurable) followed by a translation (which is again still measurable).
- Thus, as a product of two measurable functions, the integrand is measurable.

So Tonelli applies to $|F|$, and thus $\int |F| = m(A)m(B) < \infty$ since A, B were assumed to be bounded. But then F is integrable by Fubini, and the claimed equality holds.

4.2 Part (b)

Supposing that $m(A), m(B) > 0$, we have $\int g(t) dt > 0$, using the fact that $\int g = 0$ a.e. $\iff g = 0$ a.e., we can conclude that if $T = \{t \ni g(t) \neq 0\}$, then $m(T) > 0$. So there is some $t \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $g(t) \neq 0$, and since g is continuous, there is in fact some open ball B_t containing t such that $t' \in B_t \implies g(t') \neq 0$. So we have

- $\forall t' \in B_t, A \cap t' - B \neq \emptyset \iff$
- $\forall t' \in B_t, \exists x \in A \cap t' - B \iff$
- $\forall t' \in B_t, \exists x \text{ such that } x \in A \text{ and } x \in t' - B \iff$
- $\forall t' \in B_t, \exists x \text{ such that } x \in A \text{ and } x = t' - b \text{ for some } b \in B \iff$
- $\forall t' \in B_t, \exists x \text{ such that } x \in A \text{ and } t' = x + b \text{ for some } b \in B \iff$
- $\forall t' \in B_t, \exists t' \text{ such that } t' \in A + B$

And thus $B_t \subseteq A + B$.

5 Problem 5

We have

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 F(x)g(x) &:= \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x f(y) \, dy \right) g(x) \, dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^x f(y)g(x) \, dy \, dx \\ &=? \int_0^1 \int_y^1 f(y)g(x) \, \mathbf{dx} \, \mathbf{dy} \\ &= \int_0^1 f(y) \left(\int_y^1 g(x) \, dx \right) \, dy \\ &= \int_0^1 f(y)(G(1) - G(y)) \, dy \\ &= G(1) \int_0^1 f(y) \, dy - \int_0^1 f(y)G(y) \, dy \\ &= G(1)(F(1) - F(0)) - \int_0^1 f(y)G(y) \, dy \\ &= G(1)F(1) - \int_0^1 f(y)G(y) \, dy \quad \text{since } F(0) = 0.\end{aligned}$$