Title

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Contents

1 Basics

1.1 Useful Techniques

- General advice: try swapping the orders of limits, sums, integrals, etc.
- Limits:
  - Take the lim sup or lim inf, which always exist, and aim for an inequality like
  $$c \leq \liminf a_n \leq \limsup a_n \leq c.$$
  - $\lim f_n = \limsup f_n = \liminf f_n$ iff the limit exists, so to show some g is a limit, show
  $$\limsup f_n \leq g \leq \liminf f_n \qquad (\implies g = \lim f).$$
  - A limit does *not* exist if $\liminf a_n > \limsup a_n$.
- Sequences and Series

- If f_n has a global maximum (computed using f_n' and the first derivative test) $M_n \longrightarrow 0$, then $f_n \longrightarrow 0$ uniformly.
- For a fixed x, if $f = \sum f_n$ converges *uniformly* on some $B_r(x)$ and each f_n is continuous at x, then f is also continuous at x .

- Equalities
  - Split into upper and lower bounds:
  $$a = b \iff a \leq b \text{ and } a \geq b.$$
  - Use an epsilon of room:
  $$a < b + \varepsilon \,\forall \varepsilon \implies a \leq b.$$
  - Showing something is zero:
  $$|a| \leq \varepsilon \,\forall \varepsilon \implies a = 0.$$
- Simplifications:
  - To show something for a measurable set, show it for bounded/compact/elementary sets/
  - To show something for a function, show it for continuous, bounded, compactly supported, simple, indicator functions, L^1, etc
  - Replace a continuous sequence ($\varepsilon \longrightarrow 0$) with an arbitrary countable sequence ($x_n \longrightarrow 0$)
  - Intersect with a ball $B_r(\mathbf{0}) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.
- Integrals
  - Break up $\mathbb{R}^n = \{|x| \leq 1\} \coprod \{|x| > 1\}$.

1.2 Definitions

Definition (Uniform Continuity) f is uniformly continuous iff

$$\begin{aligned} &\forall \varepsilon \quad \exists \delta(\varepsilon) \,\Big|\, \quad \forall x, y, \quad |x - y| < \delta \implies |f(x) - f(y)| < \varepsilon \\ \iff &\forall \varepsilon \quad \exists \delta(\varepsilon) \,\Big|\, \quad \forall x, y, \quad |y| < \delta \implies |f(x - y) - f(y)| < \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$
.

Definition (Nowhere Dense Sets) A set S is **nowhere dense** iff the closure of S has empty interior iff every interval contains a subinterval that does not intersect S.

Definition (Meager Sets) A set is **meager** if it is a *countable* union of nowhere dense sets.

Definition (F_σ and G_δ) An F_σ set is a union of closed sets, and a G_δ set is an intersection of opens.

> Mnemonic: "F" stands for *ferme*, which is "closed" in French, and σ corresponds to a "sum", i.e. a union.

Theorem (Heine-Cantor) Every continuous function on a compact space is uniformly continuous.

Definition 1.0.1 (Limsup/Liminf)**.**

$$\limsup_n a_n = \lim_{n\longrightarrow\infty} \sup_{j\geq n} a_j = \inf_{n\geq 0} \sup_{j\geq n} a_j$$
$$\liminf_n a_n = \lim_{n\longrightarrow\infty} \inf_{j\geq n} a_j = \sup_{n\geq 0} \inf_{j\geq n} a_j.$$

1.3 Theorems

1.3.1 Topology / Sets

Lemma Metric spaces are compact iff they are sequentially compact, (i.e. every sequence has a convergent subsequence).

Proposition The unit ball in $C([0,1])$ with the sup norm is not compact.

Proof Take $f_k(x) = x^n$, which converges to a dirac delta at 1. The limit is not continuous, so no subsequence can converge.

Proposition A *finite* union of nowhere dense is again nowhere dense.

Lemma (Convergent Sums Have Small Tails)

$$\sum a_n < \infty \implies a_n \longrightarrow 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{k=N}^{\infty} a_n \overset{N\longrightarrow\infty}{\longrightarrow} 0$$

Theorem (Heine-Borel) $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is compact $\iff$ X is closed and bounded.

Lemma (Geometric Series)

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x} \iff |x| < 1.$$

Corollary: $\displaystyle\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} = 1.$

Lemma The Cantor set is closed with empty interior.

Proof Its complement is a union of open intervals, and can't contain an interval since intervals have positive measure and $m(C_n)$ tends to zero.

Corollary The Cantor set is nowhere dense.

Lemma Singleton sets in $\mathbb{R}$ are closed, and thus $\mathbb{Q}$ is an F_σ set.

Theorem (Baire) $\mathbb{R}$ is a **Baire space** (countable intersections of open, dense sets are still dense). Thus $\mathbb{R}$ can not be written as a countable union of nowhere dense sets.

Lemma Any nonempty set which is bounded from above (resp. below) has a well-defined supremum (resp. infimum).

1.3.2 Functions

Proposition (Existence of Smooth Compactly Supported Functions) There exist smooth compactly supported functions, e.g. take

$$f(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \chi_{(0,\infty)}(x).$$

Lemma There is a function discontinuous precisely on $\mathbb{Q}$.

Proof $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{n}$ if $x = r_n \in \mathbb{Q}$ is an enumeration of the rationals, and zero otherwise. The limit at every point is 0.

Lemma There *do not* exist functions that are discontinuous precisely on $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$.

Proof D_f is always an F_σ set, which follows by considering the oscillation ω_f. $\omega_f(x) = 0 \iff f$ is continuous at x, and $D_f = \bigcup_n A_{\frac{1}{n}}$ where $A_\varepsilon = \{\omega_f \geq \varepsilon\}$ is closed.

Proposition A function $f : (a,b) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is Lipschitz $\iff$ f is differentiable and f' is bounded. In this case, $|f'(x)| \leq C$, the Lipschitz constant.

1.4 Uniform Convergence

Theorem (Weierstrass Approximation) If $[a,b] \subset \mathbb{R}$ is a closed interval and f is continuous, then for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a polynomial p_ε such that $\|f - p_\varepsilon\|_{L^\infty([a,b])} \overset{\varepsilon \longrightarrow 0}{\longrightarrow} 0$.

Theorem (Egorov) Let $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be measurable with $m(E) > 0$ and $\{f_k : E \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$ be measurable functions such that

$$f(x) \coloneqq \lim_{k \longrightarrow \infty} f_k(x) < \infty$$

exists almost everywhere.

Then $f_k \longrightarrow f$ *almost uniformly*, i.e.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0,\ \exists F \subseteq E \text{ closed such that } m(E \setminus F) < \varepsilon \text{ and } f_k \overset{u}{\to} f \text{ on } F.$$

Proposition The space $X = C([0,1])$, continuous functions $f : [0,1] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, equipped with the norm $\|f\| = \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x)|$, is a **complete** metric space.

Proof

1. Let $\{f_k\}$ be Cauchy in X.
2. Define a candidate limit using pointwise convergence:

   Fix an x; since

   $$|f_k(x) - f_j(x)| \leq \|f_k - f_k\| \longrightarrow 0$$

   the sequence $\{f_k(x)\}$ is Cauchy in $\mathbb{R}$. So define $f(x) \coloneqq \lim_k f_k(x)$.
3. Show that $\|f_k - f\| \longrightarrow 0$:

   $$|f_k(x) - f_j(x)| < \varepsilon \ \forall x \implies \lim_j |f_k(x) - f_j(x)| < \varepsilon \ \forall x$$

   Alternatively, $\|f_k - f\| \leq \|f_k - f_N\| + \|f_N - f_j\|$, where N, j can be chosen large enough to bound each term by $\varepsilon/2$.

4. Show that $f \in X$:

   The uniform limit of continuous functions is continuous.

   > Note: in other cases, you may need to show the limit is bounded, or has bounded derivative, or whatever other conditions define X.

Theorem (Uniform Limits of Continuous Functions are Continuous) A uniform limit of continuous functions is continuous.

Lemma (Testing Uniform Convergence) $f_n \longrightarrow f$ uniformly iff there exists an M_n such that $\|f_n - f\|_\infty \leq M_n \longrightarrow 0$.

Negating: find an x which depends on n for which the norm is bounded below.

Lemma (Uniform Limits Commute with Integrals) If $f_n \longrightarrow f$ uniformly, then $\displaystyle\int f_n = \int f$.

Lemma (Uniform Convergence and Derivatives) If $f_n' \longrightarrow g$ uniformly for some g and $f_n \longrightarrow f$ pointwise (or at least at one point), then $g = f'$.

1.4.1 Series

Lemma (Pointwise Convergence for a Series of Functions) If $f_n(x) \leq M_n$ **for a fixed** x where $\sum M_n < \infty$, then the series $f(x) = \sum f_n(x)$ converges pointwise.

Lemma (Small Tails for Series of Functions) If $\sum f_n$ converges then $f_n \longrightarrow 0$ uniformly.

Lemma (M-test for Series) If $|f_n(x)| \leq M_n$ which does not depend on x, then $\sum f_n$ converges uniformly.

Lemma (p-tests) Let n be a fixed dimension and set $B = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n \;\middle|\; \|x\| \leq 1 \right\}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\sum \frac{1}{n^p} < \infty &\iff p > 1 \\
\int_\varepsilon^\infty \frac{1}{x^p} < \infty &\iff p > 1 \\
\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p} < \infty &\iff p < 1 \\
\int_B \frac{1}{|x|^p} < \infty &\iff p < n \\
\int_{B^c} \frac{1}{|x|^p} < \infty &\iff p > n
\end{aligned}
$$

.

2 Measure Theory

2.1 Useful Techniques

- $s = \inf\{x \in X\} \implies$ for every ε there is an $x \in X$ such that $x \leq s + \varepsilon$.
- Always consider bounded sets, and if E is unbounded write $E = \bigcup_n B_n(0) \bigcap E$ and use countable subadditivity or continuity of measure.

2.2 Definitions

Definition (Outer Measure) The outer measure of a set is given by

$$m_*(E) := \inf_{\substack{\{Q_i\} \rightrightarrows E \\ \text{closed cubes}}} \sum |Q_i|.$$

Definition (Limsup and Liminf of Sets)

$$\begin{aligned}
\limsup_n A_n &:= \bigcap_n \bigcup_{j \geq n} A_j = \left\{ x \;\middle|\; x \in A_n \text{ for inf. many } n \right\} \\
\liminf_n A_n &:= \bigcup_n \bigcap_{j \geq n} A_j = \left\{ x \;\middle|\; x \in A_n \text{ for all except fin. many } n \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

.

Definition (Lebesgue Measurable Set) A subset $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is *Lebesgue measurable* iff for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists an open set $O \supseteq E$ such that $m_*(O \setminus E) < \varepsilon$. In this case, we define $m(E) := m_*(E)$.

2.3 Theorems

Lemma Every open subset of $\mathbb{R}$ (resp $\mathbb{R}^n$) can be written as a unique countable union of disjoint (resp. almost disjoint) intervals (resp. cubes).

Lemma (Properties of Outer Measure)

- Montonicity: $E \subseteq F \implies m_*(E) \leq m_*(F)$.
- Countable Subadditivity: $m_*(\bigcup E_i) \leq \sum m_*(E_i)$.
- Approximation: For all E there exists a $G \supseteq E$ such that $m_*(G) \leq m_*(E) + \varepsilon$.
- Disjoint[1] Additivity: $m_*(A \coprod B) = m_*(A) + m_*(B)$.

Lemma (Subtraction of Measure)

$$m(A) = m(B) + m(C) \quad \text{and} \quad m(C) < \infty \implies m(A) - m(C) = m(B).$$

Lemma (Continuity of Measure)

$$\begin{aligned}
E_i \nearrow E &\implies m(E_i) \longrightarrow m(E) \\
m(E_1) < \infty \text{ and } E_i \searrow E &\implies m(E_i) \longrightarrow m(E).
\end{aligned}$$

Proof 1. Break into disjoint annuli $A_2 = E_2 \setminus E_1$, etc then apply countable disjoint additivity to $E = \coprod A_i$.

2. Use $E_1 = (\coprod E_j \setminus E_{j+1}) \coprod (\bigcap E_j)$, taking measures yields a telescoping sum,and use countable disjoint additivity.

[1]This holds for outer measure **iff** $\operatorname{dist}(A, B) > 0$.

Theorem Suppose E is measurable; then for every $\varepsilon > 0$,

1. There exists an open $O \supset E$ with $m(O \setminus E) < \varepsilon$
2. There exists a closed $F \subset E$ with $m(E \setminus F) < \varepsilon$
3. There exists a compact $K \subset E$ with $m(E \setminus K) < \varepsilon$.

Proof

- (1): Take $\{Q_i\} \rightrightarrows E$ and set $O = \bigcup Q_i$.
- (2): Since E^c is measurable, produce $O \supset E^c$ with $m(O \setminus E^c) < \varepsilon$.
  - Set $F = O^c$, so F is closed.
  - Then $F \subset E$ by taking complements of $O \supset E^c$
  - $E \setminus F = O \setminus E^c$ and taking measures yields $m(E \setminus F) < \varepsilon$
- (3): Pick $F \subset E$ with $m(E \setminus F) < \varepsilon/2$.
  - Set $K_n = F \bigcap \mathbb{D}_n$, a ball of radius n about 0.
  - Then $E \setminus K_n \searrow E \setminus F$
  - Since $m(E) < \infty$, there is an N such that $n \geq N \implies m(E \setminus K_n) < \varepsilon$.

Lemma Lebesgue measure is translation and dilation invariant.

Proof Obvious for cubes; if $Q_i \rightrightarrows E$ then $Q_i + k \rightrightarrows E + k$, etc.

Flesh out this proof.

Theorem (Non-Measurable Sets) There is a non-measurable set.

Proof

- Use AOC to choose one representative from every coset of $\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Q}$ on $[0, 1)$, which is countable, and assemble them into a set N
- Enumerate the rationals in $[0, 1]$ as q_j, and define $N_j = N + q_j$. These intersect trivially.
- Define $M := \coprod N_j$, then $[0, 1) \subseteq M \subseteq [-1, 2)$, so the measure must be between 1 and 3. By translation invariance, $m(N_j) = m(N)$, and disjoint additivity forces $m(M) = 0$, a contradiction.

Proposition (Borel Characterization of Measurable Sets) If E is Lebesgue measurable, then $E = H \coprod N$ where $H \in F_\sigma$ and N is null.

> **Useful technique:** F_σ sets are Borel, so establish something for Borel sets and use this to extend it to Lebesgue.

Proof For every $\frac{1}{n}$ there exists a closed set $K_n \subset E$ such that $m(E \setminus K_n) \leq \frac{1}{n}$. Take $K = \bigcup K_n$, wlog $K_n \nearrow K$ so $m(K) = \lim m(K_n) = m(E)$. Take $N := E \setminus K$, then $m(N) = 0$.

Lemma If A_n are all measurable, $\limsup A_n$ and $\liminf A_n$ are measurable.

Proof Measurable sets form a sigma algebra, and these are expressed as countable unions/intersections of measurable sets.

Theorem (Borel-Cantelli) Let $\{E_k\}$ be a countable collection of measurable sets. Then

$$\sum_k m(E_k) < \infty \implies \text{almost every } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ is in at most finitely many } E_k.$$

Proof

- If $E = \limsup_j E_j$ with $\sum m(E_j) < \infty$ then $m(E) = 0$.
- If E_j are measurable, then $\limsup_j E_j$ is measurable.
- If $\sum_j m(E_j) < \infty$, then $\sum_{j=N}^{\infty} m(E_j) \overset{N \longrightarrow \infty}{\longrightarrow} 0$ as the tail of a convergent sequence.
- $E = \limsup_j E_j = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{j=k}^{\infty} E_j \implies E \subseteq \bigcup_{j=k}^{\infty}$ for all k
- $E \subset \bigcup_{j=k}^{\infty} \implies m(E) \leq \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} m(E_j) \overset{k \longrightarrow \infty}{\longrightarrow} 0$.

Lemma

- Characteristic functions are measurable
- If f_n are measurable, so are $|f_n|, \limsup f_n, \liminf f_n, \lim f_n$,
- Sums and differences of measurable functions are measurable,
- Cones $F(x, y) = f(x)$ are measurable,
- Compositions $f \circ T$ for T a linear transformation are measurable,
- "Convolution-ish" transformations $(x, y) \mapsto f(x - y)$ are measurable

Proof (Convolution) Take the cone on f to get $F(x, y) = f(x)$, then compose F with the linear transformation $T = [1, -1; 1, 0]$.

3 Integration

Notation:

- "f vanishes at infinity" means $f(x) \overset{|x| \longrightarrow \infty}{\longrightarrow} 0$.
- "f has small tails" means $\int_{|x| \geq N} f \overset{N \longrightarrow \infty}{\longrightarrow} 0$.

3.1 Useful Techniques

- Break integration domain up into disjoint annuli.
- Break integrals or sums into $x < 1$ and $x \geq 1$.
- Calculus techniques: Taylor series, IVT, ...
- Approximate by dense subsets of functions
- Useful facts about compactly supported continuous functions:
  - Uniformly continuous
  - Bounded

3.2 Definitions

Definition (L^+) $f \in L^+$ iff f is measurable and non-negative.

Definition (Integrable) A measurable function is integrable iff $\|f\|_1 < \infty$.

Definition (The Infinity Norm)

$$\|f\|_\infty \coloneqq \inf_{\alpha \geq 0} \left\{ \alpha \;\middle|\; m\left\{|f| \geq \alpha\right\} = 0 \right\}.$$

Definition (Essentially Bounded Functions) A function $f : X \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is *essentially bounded* iff there exists a real number c such that $\mu(\{|f| > x\}) = 0$, i.e. $\|f\|_\infty < \infty$.

If $f \in L^\infty(X)$, then f is equal to some bounded function g almost everywhere.

Definition (L infty)

$$L^\infty(X) \coloneqq \left\{ f : X \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \;\middle|\; f \text{ is essentially bounded } \right\} \coloneqq \left\{ f : X \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \;\middle|\; \|f\|_\infty < \infty \right\},$$

Example:

- $f(x) = x\chi_{\mathbb{Q}}(x)$ is essentially bounded but not bounded.

3.3 Theorems

Useful facts about C_c functions:

- Bounded almost everywhere
- Uniformly continuous

Theorem (p-Test for Integrals in $\RR$)

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p} < \infty \iff p < 1$$
$$\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^p} < \infty \iff p > 1.$$

Slogan: big powers of x help us in neighborhoods of infinity and hurt around zero

Some integrable functions:

- $\displaystyle\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \arctan(x) \overset{x \longrightarrow \infty}{\pi}/2 < \infty$
- Any bounded function (or continuous on a compact set, by EVT)
- $\displaystyle\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} < \infty$
- $\displaystyle\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{1-\varepsilon}} < \infty$
- $\displaystyle\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^{1+\varepsilon}} < \infty$

Some non-integrable functions:

- $\displaystyle\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} = \infty.$

- $\displaystyle\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x} = \infty.$
- $\displaystyle\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \infty$
- $\displaystyle\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^{1-\varepsilon}} = \infty$
- $\displaystyle\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{1+\varepsilon}} = \infty$

3.3.1 Convergence Theorems

Theorem (Monotone Convergence) If $f_n \in L^+$ and $f_n \nearrow f$ a.e., then

$$\lim \int f_n = \int \lim f_n = \int f \quad \text{i.e.} \int f_n \longrightarrow \int f.$$

> Needs to be positive and increasing.

Theorem (Dominated Convergence) If $f_n \in L^1$ and $f_n \longrightarrow f$ a.e. with $|f_n| \leq g$ for some $g \in L^1$, then $f \in L^1$ and

$$\lim \int f_n = \int \lim f_n = \int f \quad \text{i.e.} \int f_n \longrightarrow \int f < \infty,$$

and more generally,

$$\int |f_n - f| \longrightarrow 0.$$

> Positivity *not* needed.

Theorem (Generalized DCT) If

- $f_n \in L^1$ with $f_n \longrightarrow f$ a.e.,
- There exist $g_n \in L^1$ with $|f_n| \leq g_n$, $g_n \geq 0$.
- $g_n \longrightarrow g$ a.e. with $g \in L^1$, and
- $\displaystyle\lim \int g_n = \int g$,

then $f \in L^1$ and $\displaystyle\lim \int f_n = \int f < \infty$.

> Note that this is the DCT with $|f_n| < |g|$ relaxed to $|f_n| < g_n \longrightarrow g \in L^1$.

Proof (Generalized DCT) Proceed by showing $\displaystyle\limsup \int f_n \leq \int f \leq \liminf \int f_n$:

- $\displaystyle\int f \geq \limsup \int f_n$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\int g - \int f &= \int (g - f) \\
&\leq \liminf \int (g_n - f_n) \quad \text{Fatou} \\
&= \lim \int g_n + \liminf \int (-f_n) \\
&= \lim \int g_n - \limsup \int f_n \\
&= \int g - \limsup \int f_n
\end{aligned}$$

$$\implies \int f \geq \limsup \int f_n.$$

  - Here we use $g_n - f_n \overset{n \longrightarrow \infty}{g} - f$ with $0 \leq |f_n| - f_n \leq g_n - f_n$, so $g_n - f_n$ are nonnegative (and measurable) and Fatou's lemma applies.

- $\displaystyle\int f \leq \liminf \int f_n$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\int g + \int f &= \int (g + f) \\
&\leq \liminf \int (g_n + f_n) \\
&= \lim \int g_n + \liminf \int f_n \\
&= \int g + \liminf f_n
\end{aligned}$$

$$\int f \leq \liminf \int f_n.$$

  - Here we use that $g_n + f_n \longrightarrow g + f$ with $0 \leq |f_n| + f_n \leq g_n + f_n$ so Fatou's lemma again applies.

Lemma (Converges in L^1 implies convergence of L^1 norms) If $f \in L^1$, then

$$\int |f_n - f| \longrightarrow 0 \iff \int |f_n| \longrightarrow \int |f|.$$

Proof Let $g_n = |f_n| - |f_n - f|$, then $g_n \longrightarrow |f|$ and

$$|g_n| = ||f_n| - |f_n - f|| \leq |f_n - (f_n - f)| = |f| \in L^1,$$

so the DCT applies to g_n and

$$\begin{aligned}
\|f_n - f\|_1 = \int |f_n - f| + |f_n| - |f_n| &= \int |f_n| - g_n \\
&\longrightarrow_{DCT} \lim \int |f_n| - \int |f|.
\end{aligned}$$

Theorem (Fatou's Lemma) If f_n is a sequence of nonnegative measurable functions, then

$$\int \liminf_n f_n \leq \liminf_n \int f_n$$
$$\limsup_n \int f_n \leq \int \limsup_n f_n.$$

Theorem (Tonelli) For $f(x,y)$ **non-negative and measurable**, for almost every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

- $f_x(y)$ is a **measurable** function
- $F(x) = \int f(x,y)\ dy$ is a **measurable** function,
- For E measurable, the slices $E_x \coloneqq \left\{ y \;\middle|\; (x,y) \in E \right\}$ are measurable.
- $\int f = \int \int F$, i.e. any iterated integral is equal to the original.

Theorem (Fubini) For $f(x,y)$ **integrable**, for almost every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

- $f_x(y)$ is an **integrable** function
- $F(x) \coloneqq \int f(x,y)\ dy$ is an **integrable** function,
- For E measurable, the slices $E_x \coloneqq \left\{ y \;\middle|\; (x,y) \in E \right\}$ are measurable.
- $\int f = \int \int f(x,y)$, i.e. any iterated integral is equal to the original

Theorem (Fubini/Tonelli) If any iterated integral is **absolutely integrable**, i.e. $\int \int |f(x,y)| < \infty$, then f is integrable and $\int f$ equals any iterated integral.

Corollary (Measurable Slices) Let E be a measurable subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$. Then

- For almost every $x \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1}$, the slice $E_x \coloneqq \left\{ y \in \mathbb{R}^{n_2} \;\middle|\; (x,y) \in E \right\}$ is measurable in $\mathbb{R}^{n_2}$.
- The function

$$\begin{aligned} F : \mathbb{R}^{n_1} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x &\mapsto m(E_x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_2}} \chi_{E_x}\ dy \end{aligned}$$

is measurable and

$$m(E) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1}} m(E_x)\ dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n_2}} \chi_{E_x}\ dy\ dx$$

Proof (Measurable Slices)

$\implies$:

- Let f be measurable on $\mathbb{R}^n$.
- Then the cylinders $F(x,y) = f(x)$ and $G(x,y) = f(y)$ are both measurable on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$.
- Write $\mathcal{A} = \{G \leq F\} \bigcap \{G \geq 0\}$; both are measurable.

$\impliedby$:

- Let A be measurable in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$.
- Define $A_x = \left\{ y \in \mathbb{R} \;\middle|\; (x,y) \in \mathcal{A} \right\}$, then $m(A_x) = f(x)$.
- By the corollary, A_x is measurable set, $x \mapsto A_x$ is a measurable function, and $m(A) = \int f(x)\ dx$.
- Then explicitly, $f(x) = \chi_A$, which makes f a measurable function.

Proposition (Differentiating Under an Integral) If $\left|\frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(x,t)\right| \leq g(x) \in L^1$, then letting $F(t) = \int f(x,t)\ dt$,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial t} F(t) &\coloneqq \lim_{h \to 0} \int \frac{f(x,t+h) - f(x,t)}{h} dx \\ &\overset{DCT}{=} \int \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(x,t)\ dx.\end{aligned}$$

To justify passing the limit, let $h_k \longrightarrow 0$ be any sequence and define

$$f_k(x,t) = \frac{f(x,t+h_k) - f(x,t)}{h_k},$$

so $f_k \overset{\text{pointwise}}{\longrightarrow} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f$.

Apply the MVT to f_k to get $f_k(x,t) = f_k(\xi, t)$ for some $\xi \in [0, h_k]$, and show that $f_k(\xi,t) \in L_1$.

Proposition (Swapping Sum and Integral) If f_n are non-negative and $\sum \int |f|_n < \infty$, then $\sum \int f_n = \int \sum f_n$.

Proof MCT. Let $F_N = \sum^N f_n$ be a finite partial sum; then there are simple functions $\varphi_n \nearrow f_n$ and so $\sum^N \varphi_n \nearrow F_N$, so apply MCT.

Lemma If $f_k \in L^1$ and $\sum \|f_k\|_1 < \infty$ then $\sum f_k$ converges almost everywhere and in L^1.

Proof Define $F_N = \sum^N f_k$ and $F = \lim_N F_N$, then $\|F_N\|_1 \leq \sum^N \|f_k\| < \infty$ so $F \in L^1$ and $\|F_N - F\|_1 \longrightarrow 0$ so the sum converges in L^1. Almost everywhere convergence: ?

3.4 L^1 Facts

Lemma (Translation Invariance) The Lebesgue integral is translation invariant, i.e. $\int f(x)\ dx = \int f(x+h)\ dx$ for any h.

Proof

- For characteristic functions, $\int_E f(x+h) = \int_{E+h} f(x) = m(E+h) = m(E) = \int_E f$ by translation invariance of measure.
- So this also holds for simple functions by linearity

- For $f \in L^+$, choose $\varphi_n \nearrow f$ so $\int \varphi_n \longrightarrow \int f$.
- Similarly, $\tau_h \varphi_n \nearrow \tau_h f$ so $\int \tau_h f \longrightarrow \int f$
- Finally $\left\{ \int \tau_h \varphi \right\} = \left\{ \int \varphi \right\}$ by step 1, and the suprema are equal by uniqueness of limits.

Lemma (Integrals Distribute Over Disjoint Sets) If $X \subseteq A \bigcup B$, then $\int_X f \leq \int_A f + \int_{A^c} f$ with equality iff $X = A \coprod B$.

Lemma (Unif. Cts. L1 Functions Vanish at Infinity) If $f \in L^1$ and f is uniformly continuous, then $f(x) \overset{|x| \longrightarrow \infty}{\longrightarrow} 0$.

> Doesn't hold for general L^1 functions, take any train of triangles with height 1 and summable areas.

Lemma (L1 Functions Have Small Tails) If $f \in L^1$, then for every ε there exists a radius R such that if $A = B_R(0)^c$, then $\int_A |f| < \varepsilon$.

Proof Approximate with compactly supported functions. Take $g \xrightarrow{L_1} f$ with $g \in C_c$, then choose N large enough so that $g = 0$ on $E := B_N(0)^c$, then $\int_E |f| \leq \int_E |f - g| + \int_E |g|$.

Lemma (\$L^1\$ Functions Have Absolutely Continuity) $m(E) \longrightarrow 0 \implies \int_E f \longrightarrow 0$.

Proof Approximate with compactly supported functions. Take $g \xrightarrow{L_1} f$, then $g \leq M$ so $\int_E f \leq \int_E f - g + \int_E g \longrightarrow 0 + M \cdot m(E) \longrightarrow 0$.

Lemma (\$L^1\$ Functions Are Finite Almost Everywhere) If $f \in L^1$, then $m(\{f(x) = \infty\}) = 0$.

Proof Idea: Split up domain Let $A = \{f(x) = \infty\}$, then $\infty > \int f = \int_A f + \int_{A^c} f = \infty \cdot m(A) + \int_{A^c} f \implies m(X) = 0$.

Proposition (Continuity in \$L^1\$)

$$
\|\tau_h f - f\|_1 \overset{h \longrightarrow 0}{\longrightarrow} 0
$$

Proof Approximate with compactly supported functions. Take $g \xrightarrow{L_1} f$ with $g \in C_c$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\int f(x+h) - f(x) &\leq \int f(x+h) - g(x+h) + \int g(x+h) - g(x) + \int g(x) - f(x) \\
&\overset{? \longrightarrow ?}{\longrightarrow} 2\varepsilon + \int g(x+h) - g(x) \\
&= \int_K g(x+h) - g(x) + \int_{K^c} g(x+h) - g(x) \\
&\overset{??}{\longrightarrow} 0,
\end{aligned}
$$

which follows because we can enlarge the support of g to K where the integrand is zero on K^c, then apply uniform continuity on K.

Proposition (Integration by Parts, Special Case)

$$F(x) := \int_0^x f(y)dy \quad \text{and} \quad G(x) := \int_0^x g(y)dy$$
$$\implies \int_0^1 F(x)g(x)dx = F(1)G(1) - \int_0^1 f(x)G(x)dx.$$

Proof Fubini-Tonelli, and sketch region to change integration bounds.
Theorem (Lebesgue Density)

$$A_h(f)(x) := \frac{1}{2h}\int_{x-h}^{x+h} f(y)dy \implies \|A_h(f) - f\| \overset{h\longrightarrow 0}{\longrightarrow} 0.$$

Proof Fubini-Tonelli, and sketch region to change integration bounds, and continuity in L^1.

3.5 L^p Spaces

Lemma The following are dense subspaces of $L^2([0,1])$:

- Simple functions
- Step functions
- $C_0([0,1])$
- Smoothly differentiable functions $C_0^\infty([0,1])$
- Smooth compactly supported functions C_c^∞ Theorem :

$$m(X) < \infty \implies \lim_{p\longrightarrow\infty} \|f\|_p = \|f\|_\infty.$$

Proof

- Let $M = \|f\|_\infty$.
- For any $L < M$, let $S = \{|f| \geq L\}$.
- Then $m(S) > 0$ and

$$\begin{aligned}
\|f\|_p &= \left(\int_X |f|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
&\geq \left(\int_S |f|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
&\geq L\ m(S)^{\frac{1}{p}} \overset{p\longrightarrow\infty}{\longrightarrow} L \\
&\implies \liminf_p \|f\|_p \geq M.
\end{aligned}$$

We also have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|f\|_p &= \left(\int_X |f|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
&\leq \left(\int_X M^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
&= M\ m(X)^{\frac{1}{p}} \xrightarrow{p\longrightarrow\infty} M \\
&\implies \limsup_p \|f\|_p \leq M \blacksquare.
\end{aligned}$$

Theorem (Dual Lp Spaces) For $p \neq \infty$, $(L^p)^\vee \cong L^q$.

Proof (p=1) ?

Proof (p=2) Use Riesz Representation for Hilbert spaces.

Proof .
$L^1 \subset (L^\infty)^\vee$, since the isometric mapping is always injective, but *never* surjective. ■

4 Fourier Transform and Convolution

4.1 The Fourier Transform

Definition (Convolution)

$$f * g(x) = \int f(x-y)g(y)dy.$$

Definition (The Fourier Transform)

$$\widehat{f}(\xi) = \int f(x)\ e^{2\pi i x\cdot\xi}\ dx.$$

Lemma If $\widehat{f} = \widehat{g}$ then $f = g$ almost everywhere.

Lemma (Riemann-Lebesgue: Fourier transforms have small tails)

$$f \in L^1 \implies \widehat{f}(\xi) \to 0 \text{ as } |\xi| \to \infty,$$

if $f \in L^1$, then $\widehat{f}$ is continuous and bounded.

Proof

- Boundedness:

$$\left|\widehat{f}(\xi)\right| \leq \int |f| \cdot \left|e^{2\pi i x\cdot\xi}\right| = \|f\|_1.$$

- Continuity:
  - $\left|\widehat{f}(\xi_n) - \widehat{f}(\xi)\right|$
  - Apply DCT to show $a \overset{n\to\infty}{\longrightarrow} 0$.

Theorem (Fourier Inversion)

$$f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{f}(x) e^{2\pi i x\cdot\xi} d\xi.$$

Proof Idea: Fubini-Tonelli doesn't work directly, so introduce a convergence factor, take limits, and use uniqueness of limits.

- Take the modified integral:

$$\begin{aligned}
I_t(x) &= \int \widehat{f}(\xi)\ e^{2\pi i x\cdot\xi}\ e^{-\pi t^2 |\xi|^2} \\
&= \int \widehat{f}(\xi)\varphi(\xi) \\
&= \int f(\xi)\widehat{\varphi}(\xi) \\
&= \int f(\xi)\widehat{\widehat{g}}(\xi - x) \\
&= \int f(\xi) g_t(x-\xi)\ d\xi \\
&= \int f(y-x) g_t(y)\ dy \quad (\xi = y - x) \\
&= (f * g_t) \\
&\longrightarrow f \text{ in } L^1 \text{ as } t \longrightarrow 0.
\end{aligned}$$

- We also have

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{t\longrightarrow 0} I_t(x) &= \lim_{t\longrightarrow 0} \int \widehat{f}(\xi)\ e^{2\pi i x\cdot\xi}\ e^{-\pi t^2|\xi|^2} \\
&= \lim_{t\longrightarrow 0} \int \widehat{f}(\xi)\varphi(\xi) \\
&=_{DCT} \int \widehat{f}(\xi) \lim_{t\longrightarrow 0} \varphi(\xi) \\
&= \int \widehat{f}(\xi)\ e^{2\pi i x\cdot\xi}
\end{aligned}$$

.

- So

$$I_t(x) \longrightarrow \int \widehat{f}(\xi)\ e^{2\pi i x\cdot\xi} \quad \text{pointwise and} \quad \|I_t(x) - f(x)\|_1 \longrightarrow 0.$$

- So there is a subsequence I_{t_n} such that $I_{t_n}(x) \longrightarrow f(x)$ almost everywhere
- Thus $f(x) = \int \widehat{f}(\xi)\ e^{2\pi i x\cdot\xi}$ almost everywhere by uniqueness of limits.

Proposition (Eigenfunction of the Fourier Transform)

$$g(x) := e^{-\pi|t|^2} \implies \widehat{g}(\xi) = g(\xi) \quad \text{and} \quad \widehat{g}_t(x) = g(tx) = e^{-\pi t^2|x|^2}.$$

Proposition (Properties of the Fourier Transform)

?????.

4.2 Approximate Identities

Definition (Dilation)

$$\varphi_t(x) = t^{-n}\varphi\left(t^{-1}x\right).$$

Definition (Approximation to the Identity) For $\varphi \in L^1$, the dilations satisfy $\int \varphi_t = \int \varphi$, and if $\int \varphi = 1$ then φ is an *approximate identity*.

Example: $\varphi(x) = e^{-\pi x^2}$

Theorem (Convolution Against Approximate Identities Converge in L^1)

$$\|f * \varphi_t - f\|_1 \overset{t\longrightarrow 0}{\longrightarrow} 0.$$

Proof

$$\begin{aligned}
\|f - f*\varphi_t\|_1 &= \int f(x) - \int f(x-y)\varphi_t(y)\ dydx \\
&= \int f(x)\int \varphi_t(y)\ dy - \int f(x-y)\varphi_t(y)\ dydx \\
&= \int\int \varphi_t(y)[f(x) - f(x-y)]\ dydx \\
&=_{FT} \int\int \varphi_t(y)[f(x) - f(x-y)]\ dxdy \\
&= \int \varphi_t(y)\int f(x) - f(x-y)\ dxdy \\
&= \int \varphi_t(y)\|f - \tau_y f\|_1 dy \\
&= \int_{y<\delta} \varphi_t(y)\|f - \tau_y f\|_1 dy + \int_{y\geq\delta} \varphi_t(y)\|f - \tau_y f\|_1 dy \\
&\leq \int_{y<\delta} \varphi_t(y)\varepsilon + \int_{y\geq\delta} \varphi_t(y)\left(\|f\|_1 + \|\tau_y f\|_1\right) dy \quad \text{by continuity in } L^1 \\
&\leq \varepsilon + 2\|f\|_1 \int_{y\geq\delta} \varphi_t(y) dy \\
&\leq \varepsilon + 2\|f\|_1 \cdot \varepsilon \quad \text{since } \varphi_t \text{ has small tails} \\
&\overset{\varepsilon\longrightarrow 0}{\longrightarrow} 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Theorem (Convolutions Vanish at Infinity)

$$f, g \in L^1 \text{ and bounded} \implies \lim_{|x|\to\infty} (f*g)(x) = 0.$$

Proof

- Choose $M \geq f, g$.
- By small tails, choose N such that $\int_{B_N^c} |f|, \int_{B_n^c} |g| < \varepsilon$

- Note

$$|f * g| \leq \int |f(x-y)| \; |g(y)| \; dy := I.$$

- Use $|x| \leq |x-y| + |y|$, take $|x| \geq 2N$ so either

$$|x-y| \geq N \implies I \leq \int_{\{x-y \geq N\}} |f(x-y)| M \; dy \leq \varepsilon M \longrightarrow 0$$

then

$$|y| \geq N \implies I \leq \int_{\{y \geq N\}} M |g(y)| \; dy \leq M\varepsilon \longrightarrow 0.$$

Proposition (Young's Inequality?) :

$$\frac{1}{r} := \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} - 1 \implies \|f * g\|_r \leq \|f\|_p \|g\| q.$$

Corollary Take $q = 1$ to obtain

$$\|f * g\|_p \leq \|f\| p \|g\| 1.$$

Corollary If $f, g \in L^1$ then $f * g \in L^1$.

5 Functional Analysis

5.1 Definitions

Notation: H denotes a Hilbert space.

Definition (Orthonormal Sequence) ?

Definition (Basis) A set $\{u_n\}$ is a *basis* for a Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$ iff it is dense in $\mathcal{H}$.

Definition (Complete) A collection of vectors $\{u_n\} \subset H$ is *complete* iff $\langle x, \; u_n \rangle = 0$ for all $n \iff x = 0$ in H.

Definition (Dual Space)

$$X^\vee := \left\{ L : X \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \;\middle|\; L \text{ is continuous} \right\}.$$

Definition A map $L : X \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a linear functional iff

$$L(\alpha \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}) = \alpha L(\mathbf{x}) + L(\mathbf{y})..$$

Definition (Operator Norm)

$$\|L\|_{X^\vee} := \sup_{\substack{x \in X \\ \|x\| = 1}} |L(x)|.$$

Definition (Banach Space) A complete normed vector space.

Definition (Hilbert Space) An inner product space which is a Banach space under the induced norm.

5.2 Theorems

Theorem (Bessel's Inequality) For any orthonormal set $\{u_n\} \subseteq \mathcal{H}$ a Hilbert space (not necessarily a basis),

$$\left\| x - \sum_{n=1}^{N} \langle x, u_n \rangle \, u_n \right\|^2 = \|x\|^2 - \sum_{n=1}^{N} |\langle x, u_n \rangle|^2$$

and thus

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\langle x, u_n \rangle|^2 \leq \|x\|^2.$$

Proof

- Let $S_N = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \langle x,\ u_n \rangle u_n$

$$\begin{aligned}
\|x - S_N\|^2 &= \langle x - S_n,\ x - S_N \rangle \\
&= \|x\|^2 + \|S_N\|^2 - 2\Re\langle x,\ S_N \rangle \\
&= \|x\|^2 + \|S_N\|^2 - 2\Re\left\langle x,\ \sum_{n=1}^{N} \langle x,\ u_n \rangle u_n \right\rangle \\
&= \|x\|^2 + \|S_N\|^2 - 2\Re \sum_{n=1}^{N} \langle x,\ \langle x,\ u_n \rangle u_n \rangle \\
&= \|x\|^2 + \|S_N\|^2 - 2\Re \sum_{n=1}^{N} \overline{\langle x,\ u_n \rangle} \langle x,\ u_n \rangle \\
&= \|x\|^2 + \left\| \sum_{n=1}^{N} \langle x,\ u_n \rangle u_n \right\|^2 - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{N} |\langle x,\ u_n \rangle|^2 \\
&= \|x\|^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} |\langle x,\ u_n \rangle|^2 - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{N} |\langle x,\ u_n \rangle|^2 \\
&= \|x\|^2 - \sum_{n=1}^{N} |\langle x,\ u_n \rangle|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

- By continuity of the norm and inner product, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{N \longrightarrow \infty} \|x - S_N\|^2 &= \lim_{N \longrightarrow \infty} \|x\|^2 - \sum_{n=1}^{N} |\langle x,\ u_n \rangle|^2 \\
\implies \left\| x - \lim_{N \longrightarrow \infty} S_N \right\|^2 &= \|x\|^2 - \lim_{N \longrightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^{N} |\langle x,\ u_n \rangle|^2 \\
\implies \left\| x - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \langle x,\ u_n \rangle u_n \right\|^2 &= \|x\|^2 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\langle x,\ u_n \rangle|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

- Then noting that $0 \leq \|x - S_N\|^2$,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \|x\|^2 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\langle x,\ u_n\rangle|^2 \\ \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\langle x,\ u_n\rangle|^2 &\leq \|x\|^2 \blacksquare. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem (Riesz Representation for Hilbert Spaces) If Λ is a continuous linear functional on a Hilbert space H, then there exists a unique $y \in H$ such that

$$\forall x \in H, \quad \Lambda(x) = \langle x,\ y\rangle..$$

Proof

- Define $M \coloneqq \ker \Lambda$.
- Then M is a closed subspace and so $H = M \oplus M^{\perp}$
- There is some $z \in M^{\perp}$ such that $\|z\| = 1$.
- Set $u \coloneqq \Lambda(x)z - \Lambda(z)x$
- Check

$$\Lambda(u) = \Lambda(\Lambda(x)z - \Lambda(z)x) = \Lambda(x)\Lambda(z) - \Lambda(z)\Lambda(x) = 0 \implies u \in M$$

- Compute

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \langle u,\ z\rangle \\ &= \langle \Lambda(x)z - \Lambda(z)x,\ z\rangle \\ &= \langle \Lambda(x)z,\ z\rangle - \langle \Lambda(z)x,\ z\rangle \\ &= \Lambda(x)\langle z,\ z\rangle - \Lambda(z)\langle x,\ z\rangle \\ &= \Lambda(x)\|z\|^2 - \Lambda(z)\langle x,\ z\rangle \\ &= \Lambda(x) - \Lambda(z)\langle x,\ z\rangle \\ &= \Lambda(x) - \left\langle x,\ \overline{\Lambda(z)}z\right\rangle, \end{aligned}$$

- Choose $y \coloneqq \overline{\Lambda(z)}z$.
- Check uniqueness:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x,\ y\rangle &= \langle x,\ y'\rangle \quad \forall x \\ \implies \langle x,\ y - y'\rangle &= 0 \quad \forall x \\ \implies \langle y - y',\ y - y'\rangle &= 0 \\ \implies \|y - y'\| &= 0 \\ \implies y - y' &= \mathbf{0} \implies y = y'. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem (Continuous iff Bounded) Let $L : X \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a linear functional, then the following are equivalent:

1. L is continuous
2. L is continuous at zero
3. L is bounded, i.e. $\exists c \geq 0 \;\Big|\; |L(x)| \leq c\|x\|$ for all $x \in H$

Proof

$2 \implies 3$: Choose $\delta < 1$ such that

$$\|x\| \leq \delta \implies |L(x)| < 1.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} |L(x)| &= \left| L\left(\frac{\|x\|}{\delta} \frac{\delta}{\|x\|} x \right) \right| \\ &= \frac{\|x\|}{\delta} \left| L\left(\delta \frac{x}{\|x\|} \right) \right| \\ &\leq \frac{\|x\|}{\delta} 1, \end{aligned}$$

so we can take $c = \dfrac{1}{\delta}$. ■

$3 \implies 1$:

We have $|L(x-y)| \leq c\|x-y\|$, so given $\varepsilon \geq 0$ simply choose $\delta = \dfrac{\varepsilon}{c}$.

Theorem (Operator Norm is a Norm) If H is a Hilbert space, then $(H^\vee, \|\cdot\|_{\text{op}})$ is a normed space.

Proof The only nontrivial property is the triangle inequality, but

$$\|L_1 + L_2\|_{\text{op}} = \sup |L_1(x) + L_2(x)| \leq \sup |L_1(x)| + |\sup L_2(x)| = \|L_1\|_{\text{op}} + \|L_2\|_{\text{op}}.$$

Theorem (Completeness in Operator Norm) If X is a normed vector space, then $(X^\vee, \|\cdot\|_{\text{op}})$ is a Banach space.

Proof

- Let $\{L_n\}$ be Cauchy in $X^\vee$.
- Then for all $x \in C$, $\{L_n(x)\} \subset \mathbb{C}$ is Cauchy and converges to something denoted $L(x)$.
- Need to show L is continuous and $\|L_n - L\| \longrightarrow 0$.
- Since $\{L_n\}$ is Cauchy in $X^\vee$, choose N large enough so that

$$n, m \geq N \implies \|L_n - L_m\| < \varepsilon \implies |L_m(x) - L_n(x)| < \varepsilon \quad \forall x \;\Big|\; \|x\| = 1.$$

- Take $n \longrightarrow \infty$ to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} m \geq N &\implies |L_m(x) - L(x)| < \varepsilon \quad \forall x \;\Big|\; \|x\| = 1 \\ &\implies \|L_m - L\| < \varepsilon \longrightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

- Continuity:

$$\begin{aligned}|L(x)| &= |L(x) - L_n(x) + L_n(x)| \\ &\leq |L(x) - L_n(x)| + |L_n(x)| \\ &\leq \varepsilon\|x\| + c\|x\| \\ &= (\varepsilon + c)\|x\|\blacksquare.\end{aligned}$$

Theorem (Riesz-Fischer) Let $U = \{u_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be an orthonormal set (not necessarily a basis), then

1. There is an isometric surjection

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{H} &\longrightarrow \ell^2(\mathbb{N}) \\ \mathbf{x} &\mapsto \{\langle \mathbf{x},\ \mathbf{u}_n\rangle\}_{n=1}^{\infty}\end{aligned}$$

i.e. if $\{a_n\} \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$, so $\sum |a_n|^2 < \infty$, then there exists a $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{H}$ such that

$$a_n = \langle \mathbf{x},\ \mathbf{u}_n\rangle \quad \forall n.$$

2. $\mathbf{x}$ can be chosen such that

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 = \sum |a_n|^2$$

> Note: the choice of $\mathbf{x}$ is unique $\iff$ $\{u_n\}$ is **complete**, i.e. $\langle \mathbf{x},\ \mathbf{u}_n\rangle = 0$ for all n implies $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$.

Proof

- Given $\{a_n\}$, define $S_N = \sum^{N} a_n\mathbf{u}_n$.
- S_N is Cauchy in $\mathcal{H}$ and so $S_N \longrightarrow \mathbf{x}$ for some $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{H}$.
- $\langle x,\ u_n\rangle = \langle x - S_N,\ u_n\rangle + \langle S_N,\ u_n\rangle \longrightarrow a_n$
- By construction, $\|x - S_N\|^2 = \|x\|^2 - \sum^{N} |a_n|^2 \longrightarrow 0$, so $\|x\|^2 = \sum^{\infty} |a_n|^2$.

6 Extra Problems

Topology

- Show that every compact set is closed and bounded.
- Show that if a subset of a metric space is complete and totally bounded, then it is compact.
- Show that if K is compact and F is closed with K, F disjoint then $\text{dist}(K, F) > 0$.

Continuity

- Show that a continuous function on a compact set is uniformly continuous.

Differentiation

- Show that if $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$ and both $\lim_{x\longrightarrow\infty} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x\longrightarrow\infty} f'(x)$ exist, then $\lim_{x\longrightarrow\infty} f'(x)$ must be zero.

Advanced Limitology

- If f is continuous, is it necessarily the case that f' is continuous?
- If $f_n \longrightarrow f$, is it necessarily the case that f_n' converges to f' (or at all)?
- Is it true that the sum of differentiable functions is differentiable?
- Is it true that the limit of integrals equals the integral of the limit?
- Is it true that a limit of continuous functions is continuous?
- Show that a subset of a metric space is closed iff it is complete.

Uniform Convergence

- Show that a uniform limit of bounded functions is bounded.
- Show that a uniform limit of continuous function is continuous.
  - I.e. if $f_n \longrightarrow f$ uniformly with each f_n continuous then f is continuous.
- Show that if $f_n \longrightarrow f$ pointwise, $f_n' \longrightarrow g$ uniformly for some f, g, then f is differentiable and $g = f'$.
- Prove that uniform convergence implies pointwise convergence implies a.e. convergence, but none of the implications may be reversed.
- Show that $\sum \frac{x^n}{n!}$ converges uniformly on any compact subset of $\mathbb{R}$.

Measure Theory

- $\star$: Show that for $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, TFAE:
  1. E is measurable
  2. $E = H \bigcup Z$ here H is F_σ and Z is null
  3. $E = V \setminus Z'$ where $V \in G_\delta$ and Z' is null.
- Show that continuity of measure from above/below holds for outer measures.
- $\star$: Show that if $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is measurable then $m(E) = \sup \left\{ m(K) \;\middle|\; K \subset E \text{ compact} \right\}$ iff for all $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a compact $K \subseteq E$ such that $m(K) \geq m(E) - \varepsilon$.
- Show that a countable union of null sets is null.

Measurability

- Show that $f = 0$ a.e. iff $\int_E f = 0$ for every measurable set E.
- $\star$: Show that cylinder functions are measurable, i.e. if f is measurable on $\mathbb{R}^s$, then $F(x, y) := f(x)$ is measurable on $\mathbb{R}^s \times \mathbb{R}^t$ for any t.

Integrability

- Show that if f is a measurable function, then $f = 0$ a.e. iff $\int f = 0$.
- $\star$: Prove that the Lebesgue integral is translation invariant, i.e. if $\tau_h(x) = x + h$ then $\int \tau_h f = \int f$.
- $\star$: Prove that the Lebesgue integral is dilation invariant, i.e. if $f_\delta(x) = \frac{f(\frac{x}{\delta})}{\delta^n}$ then $\int f_\delta = \int f$.
- $\star$: Prove continuity in L^1, i.e.

$$f \in L^1 \implies \lim_{h \to 0} \int |f(x+h) - f(x)| = 0.$$

- Show that a bounded function is Lebesgue integrable iff it is measurable.
- Show that simple functions are dense in L^1.
- Show that step functions are dense in L^1.
- Show that smooth compactly supported functions are dense in L^1.

Convergence

- Prove Fatou's lemma using the Monotone Convergence Theorem.
- Show that if $\{f_n\}$ is in L^1 and $\sum \int |f_n| < \infty$ then $\sum f_n$ converges to an L^1 function and

$$\int \sum f_n = \sum \int f_n.$$

Convolution

- $\star$: Show that

$$f, g \in L^1 \implies f * g \in L^1 \quad \text{and} \quad \|f * g\|_1 \leq \|f\|_1 \|g\|_1.$$

- Show that if $f \in L^1$ and g is bounded, then $f * g$ is bounded and uniformly continuous.
- If f, g are compactly supported, is it necessarily the case that $f * g$ is compactly supported?
- Show that under any of the following assumptions, $f * g$ vanishes at infinity:
  - $f, g \in L^1$ are both bounded.
  - $f, g \in L^1$ with just g bounded.
  - f, g smooth and compactly supported (and in fact $f * g$ is smooth)
  - $f \in L^1$ and g smooth and compactly supported (and in fact $f * g$ is smooth)
- Show that if $f \in L^1$ and g' exists with $\dfrac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}$ all bounded, then

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(f * g) = f * \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}$$

Fourier Analysis

- Show that if $f \in L^1$ then $\widehat{f}$ is bounded and uniformly continuous.
- Is it the case that $f \in L^1$ implies $\widehat{f} \in L^1$?
- Show that if $f, \widehat{f} \in L^1$ then f is bounded, uniformly continuous, and vanishes at infinity.
  - Show that this is not true for arbitrary L^1 functions.
- Show that if $f \in L^1$ and $\widehat{f} = 0$ almost everywhere then $f = 0$ almost everywhere.
  - Prove that $\widehat{f} = \widehat{g}$ implies that $f = g$ a.e.
- Show that if $f, g \in L^1$ then

$$\int \widehat{f} g = \int f \widehat{g}.$$

  - Give an example showing that this fails if g is not bounded.
- Show that if $f \in C^1$ then f is equal to its Fourier *series*.

Approximate Identities

- Show that if φ is an approximate identity, then

$$\|f * \varphi_t - f\|_1 \overset{t \to 0}{\longrightarrow} 0.$$

- Show that if additionally $|\varphi(x)| \leq c(1+|x|)^{-n-\varepsilon}$ for some $c, \varepsilon > 0$, then this converges is almost everywhere.
- Show that is f is bounded and uniformly continuous and φ_t is an approximation to the identity, then $f * \varphi_t$ uniformly converges to f.

L^p Spaces

- Show that if $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is measurable with $\mu(E) < \infty$ and $f \in L^p(X)$ then

$$\|f\|_{L^p(X)} \overset{p \longrightarrow \infty}{\longrightarrow} \|f\|_\infty.$$

- Is it true that the converse to the DCT holds? I.e. if $\int f_n \longrightarrow \int f$, is there a $g \in L^p$ such that $f_n < g$ a.e. for every n?
- Prove continuity in L^p: If f is uniformly continuous then for all p,

$$\|\tau_h f - f\|_p \overset{h \longrightarrow 0}{\longrightarrow} 0.$$

- Prove the following inclusions of L^p spaces for $m(X) < \infty$:

$$L^\infty(X) \subset L^2(X) \subset L^1(X)$$
$$\ell^2(\mathbb{Z}) \subset \ell^1(\mathbb{Z}) \subset \ell^\infty(\mathbb{Z}).$$

7 Practice Exam (November 2014)

7.1 1: Fubini-Tonelli

7.1.1 a

Carefully state Tonelli's theorem for a nonnegative function $F(x,t)$ on $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$.

7.1.2 b

Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow [0, \infty]$ and define

$$\mathcal{A} \coloneqq \left\{ (x,t) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \;\middle|\; 0 \leq t \leq f(x) \right\}.$$

Prove the validity of the following two statements:

1. f is Lebesgue measurable on $\mathbb{R}^n \iff \mathcal{A}$ is a Lebesgue measurable subset of $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$.
2. If f is Lebesgue measurable on $\mathbb{R}^n$ then

$$m(\mathcal{A}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x)dx = \int_0^\infty m\left(\left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n \;\middle|\; f(x) \geq t \right\} \right) dt.$$

7.2 2: Convolutions and the Fourier Transform

7.2.1 a

Let $f, g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and give a definition of $f * g$.

7.2.2 b

Prove that if f, g are integrable and bounded, then

$$(f * g)(x) \overset{|x| \longrightarrow \infty}{\longrightarrow} 0.$$

7.2.3 c

1. Define the *Fourier transform* of an integrable function f on $\mathbb{R}^n$.
2. Give an outline of the proof of the Fourier inversion formula.
3. Give an example of a function $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $\widehat{f}$ is not in $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

7.3 3: Hilbert Spaces

Let $\{u_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be an orthonormal sequence in a Hilbert space H.

7.3.1 a

Let $x \in H$ and verify that

$$\left\| x - \sum_{n=1}^{N} \langle x, u_n \rangle \, u_n \right\|_H^2 = \|x\|_H^2 - \sum_{n=1}^{N} |\langle x, u_n \rangle|^2 .$$

for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and deduce that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\langle x, u_n \rangle|^2 \leq \|x\|_H^2.$$

7.3.2 b

Let $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in \ell^2(\mathbb{N})$ and prove that there exists an $x \in H$ such that $a_n = \langle x,\ u_n \rangle$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and moreover x may be chosen such that

$$\|x\|_H = \left(\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |a_n|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Proof

- Take $\{a_n\} \in \ell^2$, then note that $\sum |a_n|^2 < \infty \implies$ the tails vanish.
- Define $x := \lim_{N \longrightarrow \infty} S_N$ where $S_N = \sum_{k=1}^{N} a_k u_k$
- $\{S_N\}$ is Cauchy and H is complete, so $x \in H$.
- By construction,

  $$\langle x,\ u_n \rangle = \left\langle \sum_k a_k u_k,\ u_n \right\rangle = \sum_k a_k \langle u_k,\ u_n \rangle = a_n$$

  since the u_k are all orthogonal.

- By Pythagoras since the u_k are normal,

$$\|x\|^2 = \left\|\sum_k a_k u_k\right\|^2 = \sum_k \|a_k u_k\|^2 = \sum_k |a_k|^2.$$

7.3.3 c

Prove that if $\{u_n\}$ is *complete*, Bessel's inequality becomes an equality.

Proof Let x and u_n be arbitrary.

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\langle x - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \langle x,\ u_k \rangle u_k,\ u_n \right\rangle &= \langle x,\ u_n \rangle - \left\langle \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \langle x,\ u_k \rangle u_k,\ u_n \right\rangle \\
&= \langle x,\ u_n \rangle - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \langle \langle x,\ u_k \rangle u_k,\ u_n \rangle \\
&= \langle x,\ u_n \rangle - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \langle x,\ u_k \rangle \langle u_k,\ u_n \rangle \\
&= \langle x,\ u_n \rangle - \langle x,\ u_n \rangle = 0 \\
\implies x - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \langle x,\ u_k \rangle u_k = 0 \quad &\text{by completeness.}
\end{aligned}$$

So

$$x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \langle x,\ u_k \rangle u_k \implies \|x\|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\langle x,\ u_k \rangle|^2. \blacksquare.$$

7.4 4: L^p Spaces

7.4.1 a

Prove Holder's inequality: let $f \in L^p, g \in L^q$ with p, q conjugate, and show that

$$\|fg\|_p \le \|f\|_p \cdot \|g\|_q.$$

7.4.2 b

Prove Minkowski's Inequality:

$$1 \le p < \infty \implies \|f+g\|_p \le \|f\|_p + \|g\|_p.$$

Conclude that if $f, g \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ then so is $f + g$.

7.4.3 c

Let $X = [0,1] \subset \mathbb{R}$.

1. Give a definition of the Banach space $L^\infty(X)$ of essentially bounded functions of X.
2. Let f be non-negative and measurable on X, prove that

$$\int_X f(x)^p \, dx \overset{p \longrightarrow \infty}{\longrightarrow} \begin{cases} \infty & \text{or} \\ m\Big(\Big\{f^{-1}(1)\Big\}\Big) \end{cases},$$

and characterize the functions of each type

Proof

$$\begin{aligned} \int f^p &= \int_{x<1} f^p + \int_{x=1} f^p + \int_{x>1} f^p \\ &= \int_{x<1} f^p + \int_{x=1} 1 + \int_{x>1} f^p \\ &= \int_{x<1} f^p + m(\{f=1\}) + \int_{x>1} f^p \\ &\overset{p \longrightarrow \infty}{\longrightarrow} 0 + m(\{f=1\}) + \begin{cases} 0 & m(\{x \geq 1\}) = 0 \\ \infty & m(\{x \geq 1\}) > 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Justify passing limit into integrals.

7.5 5: Dual Spaces

Let X be a normed vector space.

7.5.1 a

Give the definition of what it means for a map $L : X \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ to be a *linear functional*.

7.5.2 b

Define what it means for L to be *bounded* and show L is bounded $\iff$ L is continuous.

7.5.3 c

Prove that $(X^\vee, \|\cdot\|_{\text{op}})$ is a Banach space.

8 Midterm Exam 2 (November 2018)

8.1 1 (Integration by Parts)

Let $f, g \in L^1([0,1])$, define $F(x) = \int_0^x f$ and $G(x) = \int_0^x g$, and show

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

8.2 2

Let $\varphi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $\int \varphi = 1$ and define $\varphi_t(x) = t^{-n}\varphi(t^{-1}x)$.

Show that if f is bounded and uniformly continuous then $f * \varphi_t \overset{t \longrightarrow 0}{f}$ uniformly.

8.3 3

Let $g \in L^\infty([0,1])$.

a. Prove

$$\|g\|_{L^p([0,1])} \overset{p \longrightarrow \infty}{\longrightarrow} \|g\|_{L^\infty([0,1])}.$$

b. Prove that the map

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_g : L^1([0,1]) &\longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ f &\mapsto \int_0^1 fg \end{aligned}$$

defines an element of $L^1([0,1])^\vee$ with $\|\Lambda_g\|_{L^1([0,1])^\vee} = \|g\|_{L^\infty([0,1])}$.

Note: 4 is a repeat.

9 Midterm Exam 2 (December 2014)

9.1 1

Note: (a) is a repeat.

- Let $\Lambda \in L^2(X)^\vee$.
  - Show that $M := \left\{ f \in L^2(X) \;\middle|\; \Lambda(f) = 0 \right\} \subseteq L^2(X)$ is a closed subspace, and $L^2(X) = M \oplus M \perp$.
  - Prove that there exists a unique $g \in L^2(X)$ such that $\Lambda(f) = \int_X g\bar{f}$.

9.2 2

a. In parts:

- Given a definition of $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
- Verify that $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ defines a norm on $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
- Carefully proved that $(L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n), \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ is a Banach space.

b. Prove that for any measurable $f : \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$,

$$L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \bigcap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{and} \quad \|f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \|f\|_\infty^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

9.3 3

a. Prove that if $f, g : \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is both measurable then $F(x, y) \coloneqq f(x)$ and $h(x, y) \coloneqq f(x-y)g(y)$ is measurable on $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$.

b. Show that if $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \bigcap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then $f * g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \bigcap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is well defined, and carefully show that it satisfies the following properties:

$$\|f * g\|_\infty \leq \|g\|_1 \|f\|_\infty \|f * g\|_1 \qquad \leq \|g\|_1 \|f\|_1 \|f * g\|_2 \leq \|g\|_1 \|f\|_2.$$

Hint: first show $|f * g|^2 \leq \|g\|_1 \left(|f|^2 * |g|\right)$.

9.4 4 (Weierstrass Approximation Theorem)

Note: (a) is a repeat.

Let $f : [0, 1] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous, and prove the Weierstrass approximation theorem: for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a polynomial P such that $\|f - P\|_\infty < \varepsilon$.

10 Inequalities and Equalities

Proposition (Reverse Triangle Inequality)

$$|\|x\| - \|y\|| \leq \|x - y\|.$$

Proposition (Chebyshev's Inequality)

$$\mu(\{x : |f(x)| > \alpha\}) \leq \left(\frac{\|f\|_p}{\alpha}\right)^p.$$

Proposition (Holder's Inequality When Surjective)

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \implies \|fg\|_1 \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_q.$$

Application: For finite measure spaces,

$$1 \leq p < q \leq \infty \implies L^q \subset L^p \quad (\text{ and } \ell^p \subset \ell^q).$$

Proof (Holder's Inequality) Fix p, q, let $r = \dfrac{q}{p}$ and $s = \dfrac{r}{r-1}$ so $r^{-1} + s^{-1} = 1$. Then let $h = |f|^p$:

$$\|f\|_p^p = \|h \cdot 1\|_1 \leq \|1\|_s \|h\|_r = \mu(X)^{\frac{1}{s}} \|f\|_q^{\frac{q}{r}} \implies \|f\|_p \leq \mu(X)^{\frac{1}{p}-\frac{1}{q}} \|f\|_q.$$

Note: doesn't work for ℓ_p spaces, but just note that $\sum |x_n| < \infty \implies x_n < 1$ for large enough n, and thus $p < q \implies |x_n|^q \leq |x_n|^q$.

Proof (Holder's Inequality) It suffices to show this when $\|f\|_p = \|g\|_q = 1$, since

$$\|fg\|_1 \leq \|f\|_p \|f\|_q \Longleftrightarrow \int \frac{|f|}{\|f\|_p} \frac{|g|}{\|g\|_q} \leq 1.$$

Using $AB \leq \frac{1}{p}A^p + \frac{1}{q}B^q$, we have

$$\int |f||g| \leq \int \frac{|f|^p}{p} \frac{|g|^q}{q} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1.$$

Proposition (Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality)

$$|\langle f,\ g \rangle| = \|fg\|_1 \leq \|f\|_2 \|g\|_2 \quad \text{with equality} \quad \Longleftrightarrow f = \lambda g.$$

Note: Relates inner product to norm, and only happens to relate norms in L^1.

Proof ?

Proposition (Minkowski's Inequality:)

$$1 \leq p < \infty \implies \|f+g\|_p \leq \|f\|_p + \|g\|_p.$$

Note: does not handle $p = \infty$ case. Use to prove L^p is a normed space.

Proof

- We first note

$$|f+g|^p = |f+g||f+g|^{p-1} \leq (|f| + |g|)\, |f+g|^{p-1}.$$

- Note that if p, q are conjugate exponents then

$$\frac{1}{q} = 1 - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{p-1}{p}$$
$$q = \frac{p}{p-1}.$$

- Then taking integrals yields

$$\begin{aligned}
\|f+g\|_p^p &= \int |f+g|^p \\
&\leq \int (|f|+|g|)\,|f+g|^{p-1} \\
&= \int |f||f+g|^{p-1} + \int |g||f+g|^{p-1} \\
&= \left\| f(f+g)^{p-1} \right\|_1 + \left\| g(f+g)^{p-1} \right\|_1 \\
&\leq \|f\|_p \left\| (f+g)^{p-1}) \right\|_q + \|g\|_p \left\| (f+g)^{p-1}) \right\|_q \\
&= \left(\|f\|_p + \|g\|_p \right) \left\| (f+g)^{p-1}) \right\|_q \\
&= \left(\|f\|_p + \|g\|_p \right) \left(\int |f+g|^{(p-1)q} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
&= \left(\|f\|_p + \|g\|_p \right) \left(\int |f+g|^{p} \right)^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \\
&= \left(\|f\|_p + \|g\|_p \right) \frac{\int |f+g|^p}{(\int |f+g|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \\
&= \left(\|f\|_p + \|g\|_p \right) \frac{\|f+g\|_p^p}{\|f+g\|_p}.
\end{aligned}$$

- Cancelling common terms yields

$$\begin{aligned}
1 &\leq \left(\|f\|_p + \|g\|_p \right) \frac{1}{\|f+g\|_p} \\
&\implies \|f+g\|_p \leq \|f\|_p + \|g\|_p.
\end{aligned}$$

Proposition (Young's Inequality*)

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{r} + 1 \implies \|f * g\|_r \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_q$$

Application: Some useful specific cases:

$$\begin{aligned}
\|f * g\|_1 &\leq \|f\|_1 \|g\|_1 \\
\|f * g\|_p &\leq \|f\|_1 \|g\| p, \\
\|f * g\|_\infty &\leq \|f\|_2 \|g\|_2 \\
\|f * g\|_\infty &\leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_q.
\end{aligned}$$

Proposition (Bessel's Inequality:)

For $x \in H$ a Hilbert space and $\{e_k\}$ an orthonormal sequence,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \|\langle x,\ e_k \rangle\|^2 \leq \|x\|^2.$$

Note: this does not need to be a basis.

Proposition (Parseval's Identity:) Equality in Bessel's inequality, attained when $\{e_k\}$ is a *basis*, i.e. it is complete, i.e. the span of its closure is all of H.

10.1 Less Explicitly Used Inequalities

Proposition (AM-GM Inequality)

$$\sqrt{ab} \leq \frac{a+b}{2}.$$

Proposition (Jensen's Inequality)

$$f(tx + (1-t)y) \leq tf(x) + (1-t)f(y).$$

Proposition (???) :

$$AB \leq \frac{A^p}{p} + \frac{B^q}{q}.$$

Proposition (? Inequality)

$$(a+b)^p \leq 2^p(a^p + b^p).$$

Proposition (Bernoulli's Inequality)

$$(1+x)^n \geq 1 + nx \quad x \geq -1, \text{ or } n \in 2\mathbb{Z} \text{ and } \forall x.$$