

Due Monday, September 28

2.1. Let (X, \mathcal{F}) be a measurable space and suppose $f_n : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is \mathcal{F} -measurable for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Prove that the set of points x where $(f_n(x))$ converges is measurable.

2.2. Let (X, \mathcal{F}, μ) be a measure space and suppose $f : X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is \mathcal{F} -measurable. Prove that

$$\int f d\mu = \int_{[0, \infty)} \mu(\{x : f(x) > t\}) dm(t).$$

2.3. Let (X, \mathcal{F}, μ) be a measure space and let L denote the set of integrable functions $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Suppose that f and $f_n \in L$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $f_n \rightarrow f$ μ -a.e. Prove that

$$\int |f_n| d\mu \rightarrow \int |f| d\mu \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \int |f_n - f| d\mu \rightarrow 0.$$

2.4. (A generalized Dominated Convergence Theorem) Let (X, \mathcal{F}, μ) be a measure space and let L denote the set of integrable functions $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Suppose that $f, g, f_n, g_n \in L$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, that (i) $f_n \rightarrow f$ μ -a.e., (ii) $|f_n| \leq g_n$ μ -a.e. for all n , and that (iii) $\int g_n d\mu \rightarrow \int g d\mu$.

Prove $\int f_n d\mu \rightarrow \int f d\mu$. (Rework the proof for the usual case when $g_n = g$ for all n .)

2.5. Define $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ by $f(x) = x^{-1/2} \mathbb{1}_{(0,1)}$. Let $(r_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a list of all rationals, and set

$$g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n} f(x - r_n).$$

Prove:

- (i) g is Lebesgue integrable on \mathbb{R} (i.e., integrable on $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{L}, m)$ where m is Lebesgue measure).
- (ii) g is discontinuous at every point and unbounded on every interval, and whenever $g = h$ a.e., the same is true for h .
- (iii) $g^2 < \infty$ a.e., but g^2 is not integrable on any interval.

2.6. Let $(X, \mathcal{F}), (Y, \mathcal{G})$ be measurable spaces, and $\mu : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ a measure. Suppose $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is measurable and define $\nu : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ by $\nu(E) = \mu(f^{-1}(E))$. (i) Show that ν is a measure on Y . (ii) Assuming that ν is σ -finite, show that for each \mathcal{G} -measurable $g : Y \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ we have

$$\int_Y g(y) d\nu(y) = \int_X g(f(x)) d\mu(x).$$