INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS, FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE, UU. MADE AVAILABLE IN ELECTRONIC FORM BY THE  $\mathcal{BC}$  OF A-Eskwadraat IN 2004/2005, THE COURSE WISB 312 WAS GIVEN BY DR. K. DAJANI.

# Measure and Integration (WISB 312) 19 April 2005

#### Question 1

Let  $f, g: [a, b] \to \mathbb{R}$  be bounded Riemann integrable functions. Show that fg is Riemann integrable. (Hint: express fg in terms of (f + g) and (f - g)).

## Question 2

Consider the measure space  $(\mathbb{R}, \overline{\mathcal{B}}_{\mathbb{R}}, \lambda)$ , where  $\overline{\mathcal{B}}_{\mathbb{R}}$  is the Lebesgue  $\sigma$ -algebra over  $\mathbb{R}$ , and  $\lambda$  is Lebesgue measure. Let  $f_n : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  be defined by

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{2^n - 1} \frac{k}{2^n} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{[k/2^n, (k+1)/2^n)}, \ n \ge 1.$$

- a) Show that  $f_n$  is measurable, and  $f_n(x) \leq f_{n+1}(x)$  for all  $x \in X$ .
- b) Let  $f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x)$ , for  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  is measurable.
- c) Show that  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_n(x) d\lambda(x) = \frac{1}{2}$ .

#### Question 3

Let  $M \subset \mathbb{R}$  be a non-Lebesgue measurable set (i.e.  $M \notin \overline{\mathcal{B}}_{\mathbb{R}}$ .). Define  $A = \{(x, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \in M\}$ , and let  $g : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^2$  be given by g(x) = (x, x).

- a) Show that  $A \in \overline{\mathcal{B}}_{\mathbb{R}^2}$ . i.e. A is Lebesgue measurable. (Hint: use the fact that Lebesgue measure is rotation invariant).
- b) Show that g is a Borel-measurable function, i.e.  $g^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$  for each  $B \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2}$ .
- c) Show that  $A \notin \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2}$ , i.e. A is not Borel measurable.

### Question 4

Let  $\mathcal{M} = \{E \subseteq \mathbb{R} : |A|_e = |A \cap E|_e + |A \cap E^c|_e \text{ for all } A \subseteq \mathbb{R}\}$ , where  $|A|_e$  denotes the outer Lebesgue measure of A.

- a) Show that  $\mathcal{M}$  is an algebra over  $\mathbb{R}$ . (Hint:  $A \cap (E_1 \cup E_2) = (A \cap E_1) \bigcup (A \cap E_2 \cap E_1^c)$ ).
- b) Prove by induction that if  $E_1, \dots, E_n \in \mathcal{M}$  are pairwise disjoint, then for any  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

$$|A \cap (\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} E_i)|_e = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |A \cap E_i|_e$$

c) Show that if  $E_1, E_2, \dots \in \mathcal{M}$  is a countable collection of disjoint elements of  $\mathcal{M}$ , then  $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i \in \mathcal{M}$ .

- d) Show that  $\mathcal{M}$  is a  $\sigma$ -algebra over  $\mathbb{R}$ .
- e) Let  $C = \{(a, \infty) : a \in \mathbb{R}\}$ . Show that  $C \subseteq M$ . Conclude that  $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}} \subseteq M$ , where  $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$  denotes the Borel  $\sigma$ -algebra over  $\mathbb{R}$ .