

1. Prove Tchebychev inequality. Suppose $f \geq 0$, and f is integrable. If $\alpha > 0$ and $E_\alpha = \{x : f(x) > \alpha\}$, prove that

$$m(E_\alpha) \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \int f$$

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2.

- a) Give an example of a function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which is integrable, but f^2 is not.
- b) Show that a measurable function f is integrable if and only if $|f|$ is integrable. Give an example of a nonintegrable function whose absolute value is integrable.

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3. Suppose f is Riemann integrable on the closed interval $[a, b]$. Then show that f is measurable and

$$(R) \int_{[a,b]} f = (L) \int_{[a,b]} f$$

where the integral on the left-hand side is the Riemann Integral, and that on the right-hand side is the Lebesgue integral.

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4. Let μ be counting measure on \mathbb{N} . Interpret Fatou's lemma and the monotone and dominated convergence theorems as statements about infinite series.

5. If f_n, g_n, f, g are all integrable functions (all in L^1) with $f_n \rightarrow f$ and $g_n \rightarrow g$ a.e., $|f_n| \leq g_n$, and $\int g_n \rightarrow \int g$, then show that $\int f_n \rightarrow \int f$
Hint: Rework the proof of the dominated convergence theorem.

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6. Suppose $f_n, f \in L^1$ and $f_n \rightarrow f$ a.e. Then show that $\int |f_n - f| \rightarrow 0$ iff $\int |f_n| \rightarrow \int |f|$.
Hint: use Problem 5 above.

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7. Suppose $f \geq 0$, let

$$\mu(E) = \int_E f \, dm$$

for a measurable set E .

1. Show that μ is a measure.
2. Show that for any $g \geq 0$

$$\int g \, d\mu = \int fg \, dm$$

Hint: First suppose g is simple.

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8. Show that $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$ is Lebesgue integrable over $[1, \infty)$ and that $\int f \, dx = 1$.

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9. Show that the improper Riemann integral

$$\int_0^{\infty} \cos(x^2) \, dx$$

exists but not Lebesgue integrable over $[0, \infty)$.

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10. Establish the Riemann-Lebesgue Theorem: If f is integrable function on $(-\infty, \infty)$ then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos(nx) \, dx = 0$$

Hint: Theorem is easy if f is a simple function, then use theorem 2.4-Stein, page 71.

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