

1. Let  $f_n \in L^1(0, 1)$  such that  $f_n \rightarrow f$  in  $L^1$ . Show there exists  $M \in \mathbb{N}$  such that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\{|f_n| > M\}} |f_n| = 0.$$

2. Let  $(X, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$  be a measure space,  $f_n$  and  $f$  are  $\mu$ -measurable functions on  $X$ .
- (a) Prove  $f_n \rightarrow f$  in measure implies there is a subsequence  $\{f_{n_k}\}_k$  converging to  $f$  a.e.
- (b) Suppose now that  $f_n \rightarrow f$  a.e. Prove or disprove that  $f_n$  converges to  $f$  in measure, under the following hypotheses:
- $\mu(X) < \infty$ .
  - $\mu$  is sigma-finite
  - No additional assumptions on our space.

3. Let  $(X, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$  be a sigma-finite measure space and let  $f \in L^p(\mu)$ ,  $1 \leq p < \infty$ . Show

$$\int_X |f|^p d\mu = p \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lambda^{p-1} \mu(\{|f| > \lambda\}) d\lambda.$$

Where did you use sigma-finiteness?

4. Two real-valued functions  $f$  and  $g$  defined on  $[0, 1]$  are said to be comonotone if:

$$(f(x) - f(y))(g(x) - g(y)) \geq 0$$

for all  $x, y \in [0, 1]$ . Suppose the two functions are Lebesgue measurable. Prove that:

$$\left( \int_0^1 f(t) dt \right) \left( \int_0^1 g(t) dt \right) \leq \int_0^1 f(t)g(t) dt.$$

5. Let  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$  and let  $f_0(x) = xf(x)$ . Show that  $\|f\|_1 \leq (8\|f\|_2 \|f_0\|_2)^{1/2}$ . (Hint: consider  $\{|x| > a\}$  and  $\{|x| \leq a\}$ .)

6. Let  $g \in L^p(\mathbb{R}), 1 \leq p < \infty$  and  $f(x) = e^{-|x|}$ . Show where you use Fubini's and Tonelli's Theorems respectively to prove

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (f * g)^p(x) dx = \frac{2}{p} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)^p dx.$$

7. Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be the  $\sigma$ -algebra in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  generated by the family of sets  $\{(x, y) : x \geq r_1, y \in [r_2, r_3]\}$ , where  $r_j \in \mathbb{Q}$  for  $j = 1, 2, 3$ . Prove or disprove  $\mathcal{A}$  is the Borel  $\sigma$ -algebra on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .
8. Let  $(X, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$  be a finite measure space. Let  $f_n \rightarrow f$  in  $L^p, 1 \leq p < \infty$ . Fix  $\epsilon > 0$  and show there exists  $\delta = \delta(\epsilon) > 0$  such that  $\forall A \in \mathcal{M}$  with  $\mu A < \delta$ , we have  $\int_A |f_n| < \epsilon$ .
9. (Test 2-2) Let  $f \in L^1([0, 1])$ . Prove that the function

$$G(t) = \int_0^1 \cos(tf(x)) dx$$

is differentiable with respect to  $t$ .