

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\alpha x} dx$$

(a) BT

(b) Spg. fkt

(c) Kurve

(a) $\alpha > 0$ Partiell, v. oben

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\alpha x} dx = \left[\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{-\alpha} \right]_{-\infty}^0 = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$\alpha \leq 0$ div

$F(x) : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{\alpha} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\alpha} = \infty$$

(b) Wert $f(x) = e^{-\alpha x}$

$$(0, \infty) \times (0, \infty)$$

(Sp-1) $f(x) = \text{Sp. fkt. v. } \alpha$
 (Sp-2) $f(x) = \text{Werte fkt.}$
 (Sp-3) magnum zu

Polus

Sip $\alpha \in (0, \infty)$

$e^{-\alpha x}$

$$= 1 =: g(x) \notin L^1(0, \infty)$$

pro s.v. $x \in (0, \infty)$
 $\alpha \in (0, \infty)$

Th. 7

$$A = [0, \infty)$$

$$\sup_{x \in [0, \infty)} |e^{-\alpha x}| \leq e^{-\alpha x} =: g(x) \in L^1([0, \infty))$$

majorant!

(c) Richte

(L-1) s.v. $x \in (0, \infty)$ x perme

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\alpha x} = 0$$

(L-2) stetige f. (Sp. 2)

(L-3) majorant na $\alpha \in [0, \infty)$ groß $g := e^{-\alpha x}$

Zkusme postupovat podle poznámky 6.2. Stačí, ukážeme-li, že funkce F a není tudíž $g \in \mathcal{L}(a, +\infty)$ (proč?).

1/ Ukážeme, že F je spojitá v $(0, +\infty)$, položíme ve větě 6.0 $A = (0, +\infty)$, $M = (0, +\infty)$ a ověříme předpoklady 1/ a 2/ .
 Hledáme konvergentní majorantu, nevyhovuje jí žádná $g(x) = e^{-\alpha x}$, $\alpha \in (0, +\infty)$, odtud plyne, že $g(x) = 1$ pro každé $x \in (0, +\infty)$ w/3

6.4. Ukážeme, že funkce $F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} dx$ je spojitá v $(0, +\infty)$.

Ukážeme, že F je spojitá v intervalu $(0, +\infty)$.
 Tím jsme ověřili všechny předpoklady vět 6.0 a podle tvrzení této

3/ Položíme-li $g(x) = \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{1+x^2}$, $\alpha \in (0, +\infty)$, je $g(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 6.2
 na $(0, +\infty)$ a tedy $g \in \mathcal{L}(0, +\infty)$.
 2/ pro každé $x \in (0, +\infty)$ je funkce $\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{1+x^2}$ (jakožto funkce α) spojitá v $(0, +\infty)$, 6.1
 1/ pro každé $\alpha \in (0, +\infty)$ je funkce $\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{1+x^2}$ (jakožto funkce x) spojitá v $(0, +\infty)$, tedy $\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{1+x^2} \in \mathcal{L}(0, +\infty)$ 6.2
 2/ Ukážeme, že F je spojitá v $(0, +\infty)$, použijeme větu 6.0, kde klademe $M = (0, +\infty)$, $A = (0, +\infty)$. Ověříme předpoklady:
 1/ Ukážeme nejprve - jako cvičení - že tento integrál konverguje, právě když $\alpha \in (0, +\infty)$.

6.3. Ukážeme, že funkce $F, F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{1+x^2} dx$, je spojitá v intervalu $(0, +\infty)$.

$$g(x) = \sup_{\alpha \in A} \left| \frac{\partial g}{\partial \alpha}(x, \alpha) \right|$$

majorantu g , kde opět by měla být nejlepším zkusit
 Tatož poznámka platí i pro použití vět 6.1, hledáme-li konvergentní
 podrobně si je prostudujte a promyslete!

Těchto jednoduchých vět tedy budeme v dalších příkladech používat,

$$\langle p, q \rangle \subset \langle p, q \rangle.$$

3/ F je spojitá v $(p, q) \iff F$ je spojitá v každém intervalu

Durch splitten

(L-3) majorant für x habe statt $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ für majorante
 für $x \in [0, 1]$ $\frac{x}{\alpha + x^2} \leq \frac{x}{\alpha}$ \downarrow $\frac{x}{\alpha}$ \leq $\frac{x}{\alpha + x^2}$ \leq $\frac{x}{\alpha}$ \leftarrow $\frac{x}{\alpha}$ \leq $\frac{x}{\alpha + x^2}$ \leq $\frac{x}{\alpha}$

(jako funkce x) je spojitá \rightarrow tedy určitelná $\forall x \in (0, 1]$

(L-2) funkce α \cdot $\frac{x}{\alpha + x^2}$ \leq $\frac{x}{\alpha}$

lim \int

(L-1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\alpha + x^2} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \int_a^b \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\alpha + x^2} dx = 0$

\rightarrow $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$ \rightarrow $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\alpha + x^2} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \rightarrow$ podle art. do os 1 porizime Faktor Reuma

$x \rightarrow 0$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\alpha + x^2} = 0$

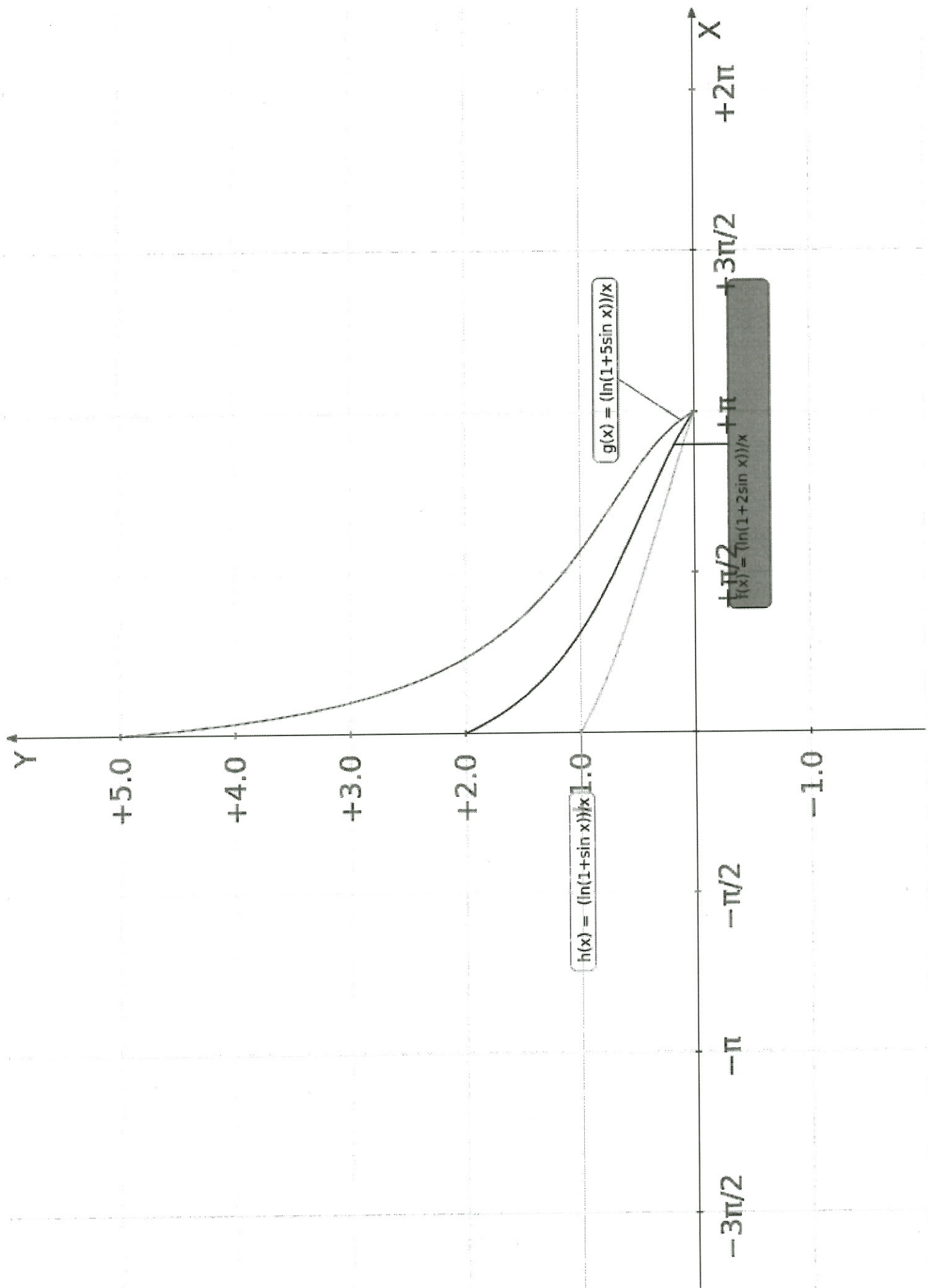
$x \rightarrow 0$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\alpha + x^2} \approx \frac{x}{\alpha} \approx \frac{x}{\alpha}$

a pak $f(x) \geq 0$

tedy $1 + \alpha x > 1 \rightarrow$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+}$ deže definice

$(0 < x < 1)$ $\frac{x}{\alpha + x^2} \leq \frac{x}{\alpha}$

(3) $F(x) = \int_a^b \frac{x}{\alpha + x^2} dx$ \leftarrow $\frac{x}{\alpha + x^2} = \frac{x}{\alpha} - \frac{x^3}{\alpha + x^2}$ \leftarrow $\frac{x^3}{\alpha + x^2} = \frac{x^3}{\alpha} + \frac{x^3}{x^2 + \alpha}$ \leftarrow $\frac{x^3}{x^2 + \alpha} = x - \frac{\alpha x}{x^2 + \alpha}$ \leftarrow $\frac{\alpha x}{x^2 + \alpha} = \frac{\alpha}{x} - \frac{\alpha^2}{x^2 + \alpha}$ \leftarrow $\frac{\alpha}{x} = \frac{\alpha}{x}$ \leftarrow $\frac{\alpha}{x} = \frac{\alpha}{x}$ \leftarrow $\frac{\alpha}{x} = \frac{\alpha}{x}$ \leftarrow $\frac{\alpha}{x} = \frac{\alpha}{x}$



1/ Integral konverguje, právě když $b \in (0,1)$, viz př. 3,40.

6,11. Ukažte, že funkce $f(b) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{b-1}}{1+x} dx$ je spojitá v intervalu $(0,1)$.

3/ Ukažte, že následující funkce jsou konvergentní majoranty k funkci $x^{s-1} e^{-x}$ na $(0, +\infty)$ pro $s \in \langle p, q \rangle \subset (0, +\infty)$:

a/ $R_1(x) = \max(e^{-x} x^{p-1}, e^{-x} x^{q-1})$,
 b/ $R_2(x) = e^{-x} (x^{p-1} + x^{q-1})$,
 c/ $R_3(x) = \begin{cases} x^{p-1} & \text{pro } x \in (0,1) \\ e^{-\frac{x}{q}} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{p}} & \text{pro } x \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$

opět zjistiťe, že $R \in \mathcal{L}^{(0, +\infty)}$

Majoranta $R(x) = \sup_{s \in \langle p, q \rangle} e^{-x} \cdot x^{s-1} = \begin{cases} e^{-x} \cdot x^{p-1} & \text{pro } x \in (0,1) \\ e^{-x} \cdot x^{q-1} & \text{pro } x \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$

1/ Ukažte, že $\Gamma'(s) < +\infty$ pro $s \in (0, +\infty)$, $\Gamma'(s) = +\infty$ pro $s \in (-\infty, 0)$.

2/ Ukažte, že funkce Γ' je spojitá v každém intervalu $\langle p, q \rangle \subset (0, +\infty)$.

6,10. Ukažte, že funkce $\Gamma'(s) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{s-1} \cdot e^{-x} dx$ (tzv. Gamma funkce, viz též př. 8,63) je spojitá v intervalu $(0, +\infty)$.

a/ $R_1(x) = \frac{x^q}{|\cos x|} + \frac{x^p}{|\cos x|}$,
 b/ $R_2(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^q}{1} & \text{pro } x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, 1) \\ \frac{x^p}{1} & \text{pro } x \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$
 c/ $R_3(x) = \max(\frac{1}{x^p}, \frac{1}{x^q})$,
 d/ $R_4(x) = \frac{1}{x^p} + \frac{1}{x^q}$

Vezmete libovolný interval $\langle p, q \rangle \subset (0, +\infty)$, potom zřejmě

6,13. Uvažujeme $F(a) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-a^2 x} dx$.

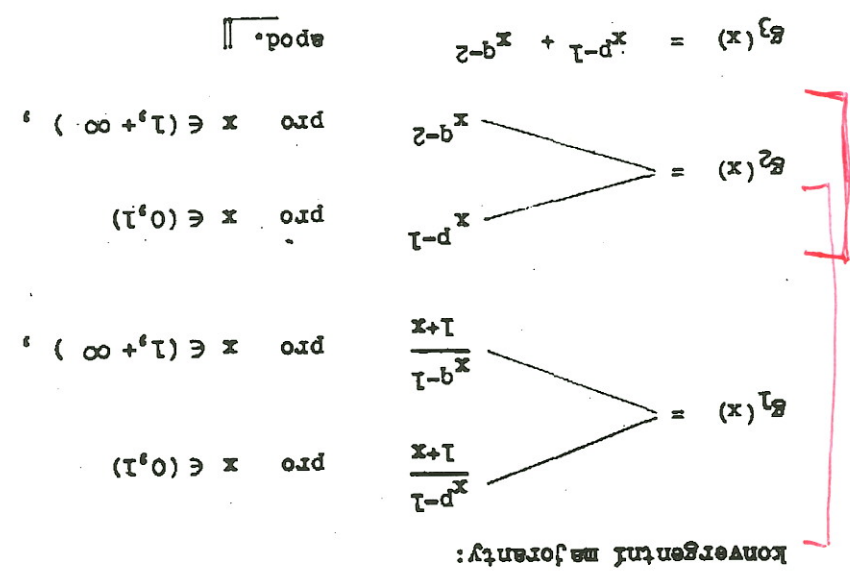
1/ Dokažte, že integrál konverguje pro každé $a \in \mathbb{R}_1$.

2/ Dokažte, že F je funkce liché.

3/ Dokažte, že F je spojitá v $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$.

- a/ $F(a) = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{e^{ax}} dx$ je spojitá funkce v $(0, +\infty)$,
 b/ $F(a) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{x(x+2)} dx$ v $(-1, +\infty)$,
 c/ $F(a) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ v $(-\infty, 2)$,
 d/ $F(a) = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^a} dx$ v $(-1, +\infty)$,
 e/ $F(a) = \int_2^{\infty} \frac{|\log x|^a}{x} dx$ v $(-\infty, 1)$,
 f/ $F(a) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{e^{-ax}} dx$ v $(0, +\infty)$,
 g/ $F(a) = \int_0^{\infty} \log(x^2 + a^2) dx$ v $(0, +\infty)$.

6,12. Dokažte, že



2/ F je spojitá v libovolném intervalu $\langle p, q \rangle \subset (0, 1)$,

(5)

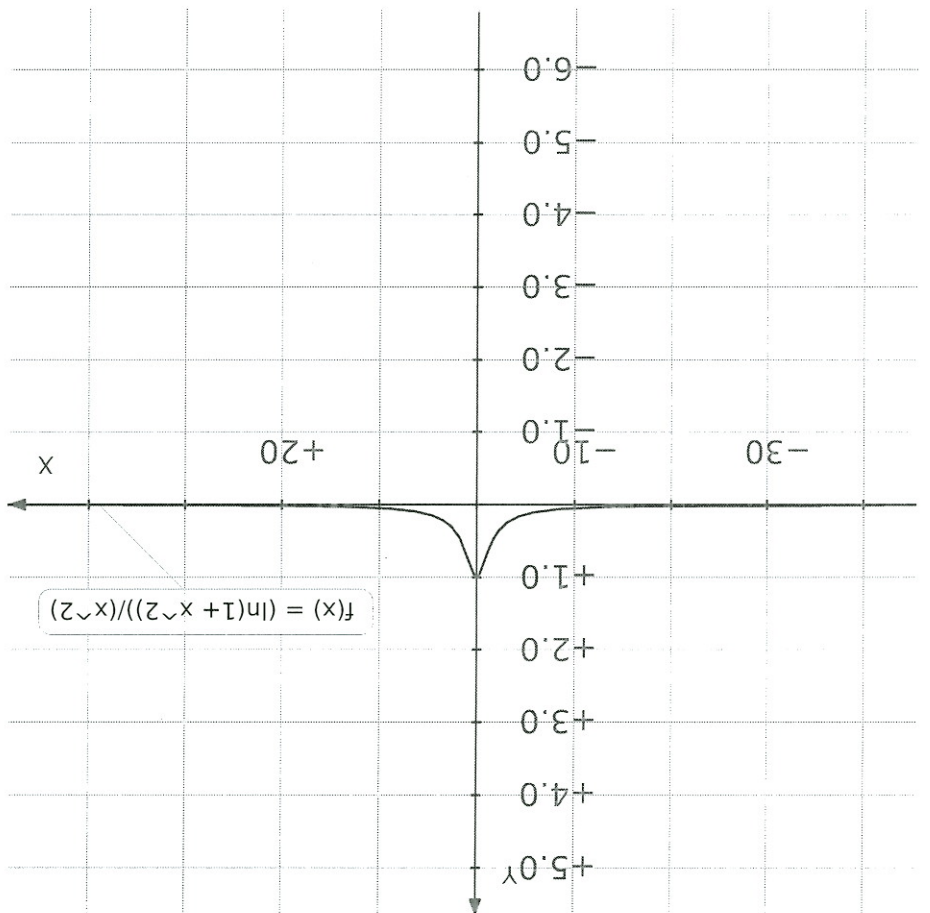
$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$x \in (-\infty, \infty)$

- (1) $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ for $x \in (0, \infty)$ for spot: $v(x)$ (steigend: $f(x)$)
- (2) $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ for $x \in (-\infty, 0)$ for $f(x)$ (abnehmend: $f(x)$)

(3) ungenau
[P.P.]

$$g(x) = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$$



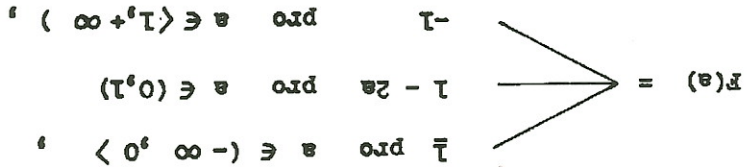
2/ Funkce a je nespojita v bode $a = 0$.
 1/ Ukazte, ze pro libovolne $a \in \mathbb{R}_1$ integral konverguje.

6,15.

Uvažujeme $F(a) = \int_a^\infty \sin x \, dx$.

Funkce a / a funkce $F(a)$ spojita.
 Proti příkladu 6,13 je nyní $f(x,a)$ nespojita (při pevném x jako

tedy F je spojita v celém \mathbb{R}_1 .



3/ Lehko zjistite, ze

spojita.

je spojita ve všech bodech $a \in \mathbb{R}_1$ a vyfunkou bodu $a = x$, kde je ne-
 2/ Bud $x \in (0, 1)$ pevne, potom funkce $\sin(x-a)$ (jakozto funkce a)

pro kazde $a \in \mathbb{R}_1$.

1/ Pro kazde $a \in \mathbb{R}_1$ je $\sin(x-a) \in \mathcal{L}^{(0,1)}$ (odvodneste!).
 Protoze $|\sin(x-a)| \leq 1$ pro $x \in (0, 1)$, je $\sin(x-a) \in \mathcal{L}^{(0,1)}$

6,14.

Uvažujme $F(a) = \int_a^\infty \sin(x-a) \, dx$.

$a = 0$.

$a = 0$ v bode $a = 0$, není funkce $F(a) = \int_0^\infty \sin(x-a) \, dx$ spojita v bode
 I když tedy funkce $f(x,a)$ byla spojita pro kazde pevne $x \in (0, +\infty)$
 F není spojita v bode $a = 0$.

$a = 0$ (). Spočítejte však, že $F(0) = 0$, $F(a) = \frac{a}{1}$ pro $a \neq 0$ - tedy

(z toho ovšem ještě neplyne, že by funkce F nebyla spojita v bode

rentu k funkci $a^{-p}x$ na $(0, +\infty)$ pro žádný interval $\langle -p, p \rangle$

$R \in \mathcal{L}^{(0,+\infty)}$. Vidíme, že se nám nepodaří nalézt konvergentní majo-

(provedte podrobně!). Protože $\frac{1}{x} \notin \mathcal{L}^{(0,+\infty)}$, nemůže být ani

$$g(x) = \sup_{a \in \langle -p, p \rangle} |e^{-a^2 x}| = \max(p e^{-p^2 x}; \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}} e^{-\frac{x}{2}})$$

$a \in \langle -p, p \rangle$

Zkoumejme, jak vypadala majoranta na intervalu $(0, +\infty)$ pro

že F je spojita v nějakém intervalu $\langle -p, +p \rangle$, kde $p > 0$.

F je spojita v bode $a = 0$, stačilo by ukázat (ale není to nutné!),

4/ Zkoumejme nyní spojitosť funkce F v bode $a = 0$. Abychom ukázali, že

$$a \in \langle p, q \rangle \Rightarrow |e^{-a^2 x}| \leq q e^{-p^2 x} \in \mathcal{L}^{(0,+\infty)}.$$

1/ Integral konverguje, právě když $b \in (0,1)$, viz př. 3,40.

6,11. Ukažte, že funkce $f(b) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{b-1}}{1+x} dx$ je spojitá v intervalu $(0,1)$.

3/ Ukažte, že \int nábledující funkce jsou konvergentní majoranty k funkci $x^{s-1} e^{-x}$ na $(0, +\infty)$ pro $s \in \langle p, q \rangle \subset (0, +\infty)$:

a/ $f_1(x) = \max(e^{-x} x^{p-1}, e^{-x} x^{q-1})$,
 b/ $f_2(x) = e^{-x} (x^{p-1} + x^{q-1})$,
 c/ $f_3(x) = \begin{cases} x^{p-1} & \text{pro } x \in (0,1) \\ e^{-\frac{x}{2}} & \text{pro } x \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$

opět zjistiťe, že $f \in \mathcal{L}(0, +\infty)$

2/ Ukažte, že funkce f je spojitá v každém intervalu $\langle p, q \rangle \subset (0, +\infty)$.

1/ Ukažte, že $f'(s) < +\infty$ pro $s \in (0, +\infty)$, $f'(s) = +\infty$ pro $s \in (-\infty, 0)$.

Handwritten notes:
 $\int_0^{\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(s)$
 $\Gamma(s) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx$
 $\Gamma(s) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx$

6,10. Ukažte, že funkce $f(s) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{s-1} \cdot e^{-x} dx$ (tzv. Gamma funkce, viz též př. 8,63) je spojitá v intervalu $(0, +\infty)$.

a/ $f_1(x) = \frac{x^p}{|\cos x|} + \frac{x^q}{|\cos x|}$,
 b/ $f_2(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^q}{1} & \text{pro } x \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \\ \frac{x^p}{1} & \text{pro } x \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$
 c/ $f_3(x) = \max(\frac{x^p}{1}, \frac{x^q}{1})$,
 d/ $f_4(x) = \frac{x^p}{1} + \frac{x^q}{1} \cdot \sqrt{\quad}$

3/ Jako cvičení ukažte, že i následující funkce jsou konvergentní majorantou
 snadno nahlednete, že $g \in \mathcal{L}^{(1/2, +\infty)}$

$$g(x) = \sup_{a \in \langle p, q \rangle} \left| \frac{x^a}{\cos x} \right| = \begin{cases} \frac{x^p}{|\cos x|} & \text{pro } x \in (1, +\infty) \\ \frac{x^q}{|\cos x|} & \text{pro } x \in (\frac{2}{\pi}, 1) \end{cases}$$

1/ Ukažte, že pro $a \in (1, +\infty)$ integrál konverguje.
 2/ Ukažte, že funkce I je spojitá v každém intervalu $\langle p, q \rangle \subset (1, +\infty)$.

6,9. Ukažte, že funkce $I(a) = \int_{\frac{2}{\pi}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$ je spojitá v intervalu $(1, +\infty)$.

$g \in \mathcal{L}^{(0, +\infty)}$ (opět odvoďte!) a jsou splněny předpoklady věty 60.

Protože $\frac{2}{x} \in \mathcal{L}^{(0, 1)}$ a $\frac{2 + x^p}{x} \in \mathcal{L}^{(1, +\infty)}$ je

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x} & \text{pro } x \in (0, 1) \\ \frac{2 + x^p}{x} & \text{pro } x \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

(Promyslete a odvoďte!)

je
 Polozite-11 $g(x) = \sup_{a \in \langle p, +\infty \rangle} \frac{2 + x^a}{x}$ pro $x \in (0, +\infty)$
 $p > 2$.

1/ Ukažte, že integrál konverguje, právě když $a \in (2, +\infty)$, viz př. 3,44-10.
 2/ Ukažte, že I je spojitá v libovolném intervalu $\langle p, +\infty \rangle$, kde

6,8. Dokažte, že funkce $F(a) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x dx}{2 + x^a}$ je spojitá funkce v intervalu $(2, +\infty)$.

- 3/ $F(a) = \int_0^1 x^a dx$ je spojitá funkce v $(-1, +\infty)$,
- 4/ $F(n) = \int_{-\infty}^n x^n dx$ je spojitá funkce v $(-\infty, -1)$,
- 5/ $F(y) = \int_1^y \frac{1}{x} dx$ je spojitá funkce v $(0, +\infty)$.

JPE, May 1998. Let $A \subset [0, 1]$ be a non-measurable set. Let $B = \{(x, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \in A\}$.

(a) Is B a Lebesgue measurable subset of \mathbb{R}^2 ?

(b) Can B be a closed subset of \mathbb{R}^2 for some such A ?

(a) Yes. The set B is a subset of a straight line ($y = 0$), so it has outer measure zero. Thus it is Lebesgue measurable.

(b) No. If B was closed in \mathbb{R}^2 , then A would be closed in $[0, 1]$, and then it would be measurable.

JPE, Sept 1997. For a measurable subset $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, prove or disprove:

(a) If E has Lebesgue measure zero, then its closure has Lebesgue measure zero.

(b) If the closure of E has Lebesgue measure zero, then E has Lebesgue measure zero.

(a) False. Example: E consists of points with all rational coordinates. E is countable, hence $m(E) = 0$. On the other hand, E is dense in \mathbb{R}^n , hence its closure is \mathbb{R}^n .

(b) True. Since E is a subset of its own closure, then E also has Lebesgue measure zero.

JPE, May 1993. Let r_n be an enumeration of rational numbers in \mathbb{R} .

(a) Show that $\mathbb{R} \setminus \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (r_n - \frac{1}{n^2}, r_n + \frac{1}{n^2})$ is never empty.

(b) Show that $\mathbb{R} \setminus \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (r_n - \frac{1}{n}, r_n + \frac{1}{n})$ can be empty or non-empty, depending on how the rationals are enumerated.

(a) By the σ -subadditivity of the Lebesgue measure

$$m\left(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (r_n - \frac{1}{n^2}, r_n + \frac{1}{n^2})\right) \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m\left((r_n - \frac{1}{n^2}, r_n + \frac{1}{n^2})\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2} < \infty,$$

thus these intervals cannot cover the entire \mathbb{R} .

(b) Now the above estimate gives $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} = \infty$, thus our previous argument would not work. However presenting specific examples of enumeration so that the above intervals cover (or do not cover) \mathbb{R} is not easy. Let us not get into these complications...

JPE, May 1990. Does there exist a measure space (X, \mathfrak{M}, μ) such that there is no countable collection of subsets $X_n \in \mathfrak{M}$ satisfying $\mu(X_n) < \infty$ for all n and $X = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} X_n$?

Yes. Example: μ is the counting measure on \mathbb{R} with Borel σ -algebra.

JPE, May 1989. Does there exist an open dense subset $A \subset [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ such that its complement $([0, 1] \times [0, 1]) \setminus A$ has positive Lebesgue measure?

Yes. The complement to a modified two-dimensional Cantor set.

2 Measurable functions

JPE, Sept 2011. Is the following true or false?
If $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous a.e., then f is measurable.

True. Let $E \subset [0, 1]$ be the set of points where f is discontinuous. We have $m(E) = 0$. The restriction of f to $E^c = [0, 1] \setminus E$ is continuous, hence for any open set $U \subset \mathbb{R}$ its preimage $f^{-1}(U) \cap E^c$ is open in E^c , therefore $f^{-1}(U) = (V \cap E^c) \cup B$ for some open set $V \subset [0, 1]$ and some subset $B \subset E$. Any subset of the null set E is measurable, hence $f^{-1}(U)$ is a measurable set.

JPE, Sept 2011 and May 2005. Let $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Is it true that if the set $\{x \in [0, 1] : f(x) = c\}$ is measurable for every $c \in \mathbb{R}$, then f is measurable?

False. Let $A \subset [0, 1]$ be a non-measurable set. Define $f(x) = x$ on A and $f(x) = -x$ on $[0, 1] \setminus A$. This function is injective, hence $\{x \in [0, 1] : f(x) = c\}$ is either empty or a one-point set (a singleton) for each $c \in \mathbb{R}$; in either case it is measurable. But $f^{-1}([0, 1]) = A$ is a non-measurable set.

JPE, Sept 2009. Does there exist a sequence $\{f_k\}$ of Lebesgue measurable functions such that f_k converges to 0 in measure on \mathbb{R} but no subsequence converges uniformly on any subset of positive measure?

No. In one of the homework exercises, we proved that if f_k converges in measure, then there is a subsequence $\{f_{n_k}\}$ that converges a.e. Now by Egorov's theorem the convergence must be uniform on a set of positive measure.

JPE, Sept 2007. Show that $f_n(x) = e^{-n|1-\sin x|}$ converges in measure to $f(x) = 0$ on $[a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$.

We have

$$|f_n - f| > \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow e^{-n|1-\sin x|} > \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow |1 - \sin x| < \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

Note that $\sin x = 1$ whenever $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ ($k \in \mathbb{N}$). Thus the above inequality $|1 - \sin x| < \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ specifies a neighborhood of each point $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ whose size shrinks as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Note that there can only be finitely many points $\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ in any finite interval $[a, b]$. Thus the Lebesgue measure of the union of the above neighborhoods of these points tends to zero as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

If we replace a finite interval $[a, b]$ with an infinite interval, such as (a, ∞) or $(-\infty, b)$, then there would be infinitely many of the above points $\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ and their neighborhoods within the given interval, and then their union would have an

(iii) Note that $a - \varepsilon < f(x) < a + \varepsilon$ on the interval $[1 - \delta, 1]$, thus

$$(a - \varepsilon)k \int_{1-\delta}^1 x^k dx \leq k \int_{1-\delta}^1 x^k f(x) dx \leq (a + \varepsilon)k \int_{1-\delta}^1 x^k dx.$$

Computing the integral

$$\int_{1-\delta}^1 x^k dx = \frac{1 - (1 - \delta)^{k+1}}{k + 1}$$

gives

$$\frac{(a - \varepsilon)k}{k + 1} [1 - (1 - \delta)^{k+1}] \leq k \int_{1-\delta}^1 x^k f(x) dx \leq \frac{(a + \varepsilon)k}{k + 1} [1 - (1 - \delta)^{k+1}]$$

Taking the limit $k \rightarrow \infty$ shows that the middle integral will be eventually "squeezed" between $a - \varepsilon$ and $a + \varepsilon$. Since $\varepsilon > 0$ is arbitrary, Part (c) follows.

JPE, May 2009. Suppose that f_n is a sequence of non-negative Lebesgue measurable functions on $(0, 10)$ such that $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$ for almost all $x \in (0, 10)$. Let $F(x) = \int_0^x f dm$ and $F_n(x) = \int_0^x f_n dm$. Prove that

$$\int_0^{10} (f + F) dm \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{10} (f_n + F_n) dm.$$

We apply Fatou's Lemma twice. First,

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f dm = \int_0^x \liminf f_n dm \leq \liminf \int_0^x f_n dm = \liminf F_n(x).$$

Second,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{10} (f + F) dm &\leq \int_0^{10} (f + \liminf F_n) dm \\ &= \int_0^{10} \liminf (f_n + F_n) dm \\ &\leq \liminf \int_0^{10} (f_n + F_n) dm. \end{aligned}$$

JPE, Sept 2008. Let $f \in L^1(0, \infty)$. Prove that there is a sequence $x_n \rightarrow \infty$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x_n}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 0$.

Denote $c = \liminf_{x \rightarrow \infty} x|f(x)|$. If $c = 0$, then a sequence as above exists. If $c > 0$, then there exists $A > 0$ such that $x|f(x)| > c/2$ for all $x > A$. Then

$$\int_{(0, \infty)} |f| dm \geq \int_A^{\infty} |f| dm \geq \int_A^{\infty} \frac{c}{2x} dx = \infty,$$

11

which contradicts the assumption $f \in L^1(0, \infty)$.

JPE, May 2008 and Sept 2009. Is the following true or false?

There exists a sequence $\{f_n\}$ of functions in $L^1(0, \infty)$ such that $|f_n(x)| \leq 1$ for all x and for all n , $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^x f_n(x) dx = 0$ for all x , and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{(0, \infty)} f_n dm = 1.$$

True. An example: $f_n = n^{-1} \chi_{(0, n)}$.

JPE, May 2003. Is the following true or false?

There exists a sequence $\{f_n\}$ of functions in $L^1(0, 1)$ such that $f_n \rightarrow 0$ pointwise and yet $\int_{[0, 1]} f_n dm \rightarrow \infty$.

True. An example: $f_n = n^2 \chi_{(0, n^{-1})}$.

JPE, May 2008 and Oct 1991. Is the following true or false?

There exists a sequence $\{g_n\}$ of functions on $[0, 1]$ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{[0, 1]} g_n dm = 0$$

but $g_n(x)$ converges for no $x \in [0, 1]$.

True. See "Amazing shrinking sliding rectangles" in the class notes. Note: in the 1991 version, the functions g_n must be continuous. This requires a slight modification of the "sliding rectangles" example.

JPE, Sept 2004. Is the following true or false?

There are measurable functions f_n , $n = 1, 2, \dots$, and f on $[0, 1]$ such that $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$ for every $x \in [0, 1]$, but $\int_{[0, 1]} f_n dm \neq \int_{[0, 1]} f dm$.

True. Example: $f_n = n \chi_{(0, \frac{1}{n})}$ and $f = 0$.

12