

## MAT3400/4400 - Spring 2023 - Exercises for Friday, Mars 24

### Extra exercise 21

Consider  $X = [-1, 1]$  with the Lebesgue measure  $\mu$  on the Lebesgue measurable subsets of  $X$ , and the function  $f = \mathbf{1}_{[0,1]}$  on  $X$ .

Show that there exists no continuous function  $g : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that  $f = g$   $\mu$ -a.e.

### Extra exercise 22

Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be monotone (increasing or decreasing) and bounded.

Show that the set  $D_f := \{x \in [a, b] : f \text{ is not continuous at } x\}$  is countable. Deduce from Lebesgue's criterion that  $f$  is Riemann-integrable.

### Extra exercise 23

Set  $\mathcal{L}^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) := \{f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : f \text{ is Lebesgue integrable}\}$ . For simplicity we just write  $\mathcal{L}^1(\mathbb{R})$  for this space here (the point being that we could also have considered  $\mathcal{L}^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C})$ , as we will do later).

a) Show that  $\mathcal{L}^1(\mathbb{R})$  is a subspace of the vector space of all real-valued functions on  $\mathbb{R}$  (with pointwise operations).

b) Assume  $g_1, g_2$  are real-valued functions on  $\mathbb{R}$  which are both compactly supported, and let  $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ . Check that  $c_1 g_1 + c_2 g_2$  is compactly supported too.

Deduce that  $C_c(\mathbb{R}) := \{g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : g \text{ is continuous and compactly supported}\}$  is a subspace of  $\mathcal{L}^1(\mathbb{R})$ .

- Exercises from Brevig's notes: 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7

### Extra exercise 24

Show that Littlewood's third principle (i.e., Egorov's theorem) still holds if one instead assumes that the sequence  $\{f_n\}$  converges to  $f$  pointwise on  $X$   $\mu$ -a.e.

### Extra exercise 25

Consider the following statement:

*Assume  $(X, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$  is a finite measure space and  $\{f_n\}$  and  $f$  are measurable real-valued functions on  $X$  such that  $\{f_n\}$  converges to  $f$  pointwise on  $X$ . Then there exists some  $A \in \mathcal{A}$  such that  $\mu(A) = 0$  and  $\{f_n\}$  converges uniformly on  $A^c$ .*

Either prove this statement or find a counterexample.

- Exercises from ELA (= the notes on Elem. Linear Analysis): 1.2 and 1.3