

## Homework 7: Due Friday, October 27

**Problem 1:** Determine, with explanation, the value of

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \left( \frac{nx}{1+n} + 3 \sin(x^2 n) \cdot x^n \right).$$

**Problem 2:** Let  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a nonnegative measurable function. Let  $c, d \in \mathbb{R}$  with both  $c > 0$  and  $d > 0$ . Show that if  $\int_a^b f < d$ , then  $m(\{x \in [a, b] : f(x) \geq c\}) < \frac{d}{c}$ .

**Problem 3:** Let  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a measurable function.

- Show that for all  $\varepsilon > 0$ , there exists  $K \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $m(\{x \in [a, b] : f(x) \notin [-K, K]\}) < \varepsilon$ .
- Show that for all  $\varepsilon > 0$  and all  $K \in \mathbb{R}$ , there exists a simple function  $\varphi: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that  $|f(x) - \varphi(x)| < \varepsilon$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$  with  $-K \leq f(x) \leq K$ .
- Show that for all  $\varepsilon > 0$ , there exists a simple function  $\varphi: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that

$$m(\{x \in [a, b] : |f(x) - \varphi(x)| \geq \varepsilon\}) < \varepsilon.$$

**Problem 4:** Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a nonnegative integrable function, i.e. assume that  $f$  is nonnegative, measurable, and that  $\int f < \infty$ . Define  $F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by letting

$$F(x) = \int_{(-\infty, x]} f.$$

Show that  $F$  is continuous.

**Problem 5:**

- Let  $f_1, f_2, \dots$  be a sequence of nonnegative measurable functions from  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_k(x)$  converges for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Let  $g(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_k(x)$ . Show that

$$\int g = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \int f_k \right).$$

- Let  $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a nonnegative measurable function, and let  $A_1, A_2, \dots$  be a sequence of pairwise disjoint measurable subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$ . Show that

$$\int_{\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k} g = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \int_{A_k} g \right).$$

**Problem 6:** Suppose that  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is integrable, i.e.  $f$  is measurable and both  $\int f^+ < \infty$  and  $\int f^- < \infty$ . Let  $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a bounded measurable function. Show that  $f \cdot g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is integrable.