

## Measure and Integral

Final exam, 21.3.2005

By measurability we always mean measurability with respect to the  $\sigma$ -algebra of Lebesgue-measurable sets.

- (a) Give the definition of a measurable set.  
(b) Show that given any  $\varepsilon > 0$  and  $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  measurable, then there exists a closed  $F \subset E$  such that  $m(E \setminus F) < \varepsilon$ .

*Hint:* Look at the complement of  $E$ .

- Assume that  $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  is measurable, and that it can be written as a union  $E = E_1 \cup E_2$ , where  $E_1$  ja  $E_2$  are measurable. Show that a function  $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is measurable if and only if the restrictions  $f|_{E_1}$  ja  $f|_{E_2}$  are measurable.
- (From the lectures.) Assume that  $(f_j)$  is a sequence of measurable mappings. Show that also

$$f = \limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} f_j$$

is measurable; You may assume known that a function is measurable if and only if the preimages of intervals  $(-\infty, \alpha]$  and preimages of points  $\pm\infty$  are measurable.

- (From the exercises.) Determine the limit

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + \sin^k x}} dx.$$

- Determine the limit

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left\{ \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^k + x \right\} dx.$$

## Measure and integral

Final exam 25.10.2005

Measurable means always measurability with respect to the  $\sigma$ -algebra of Lebesgue-measurable sets of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

- (a) What is the definition of a measurable set?  
(b) Show that if the outer measure of  $A$  is zero, then it is measurable.

- Define  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by setting  $f(0) = 0$  and

$$f(x) = n, \quad \frac{1}{n+1} < x \leq \frac{1}{n}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

Is  $f$  measurable? Explain.

- Compute the limit

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-n \sin^2 x}}{1+x^2} dx.$$

- Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be measurable and let

$$A_n = \{x; 2^{n-1} < |f(x)| \leq 2^n\}.$$

Show that  $f$  is integrable if and only if

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} 2^n m(A_n) < \infty.$$

- What is inequality in Fatou's lemma? Give an example where there is a strict inequality in Fatou's lemma.

**Matematiikan ja tilastotieteen laitos**

**Mitta ja integraali**

**Final exam**

**7.3.2006**

1. Define Lebesgue outer measure in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Show that if  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $\epsilon > 0$ , then there is an open set  $G$  such that  $A \subset G$  and

$$m^*(G) \leq m^*(A) + \epsilon.$$

2. Define measurable set and measurable function. Show that a set  $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  is measurable if and only if its characteristic function  $\chi_E$  is measurable.

3. Let  $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a measurable function where  $E$  is a measurable set for which  $m(E) < \infty$ , and let  $E_i = \{x \in E : 0 < f(x) < 1/i\}$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots$ . Show that  $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} m(E_i) = 0$ .

4. Determine

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^2 x \cos(1/(ix)) e^{-x^i} dx$$

and prove your claim.

5. Let  $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  be a measurable set for which  $m(E) < \infty$ , and let  $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a measurable function such that  $f^2$  is integrable over  $E$ . Show that also  $f$  is integrable over  $E$ .

Matematiikan ja tilastotieteen laitos  
Mitta ja integraali  
Final exam  
6.3.2007

1. Define Lebesgue outer measure. Is it true for  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  that
  - a) if  $m^*(A) > 0$ , then  $A$  contains a non-empty open interval,
  - b) if  $A$  is bounded, then  $m^*(A) < \infty$ ?

Justify your claims.

2. Define measurable set. Prove that if  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  and if for every  $\epsilon > 0$  there is a measurable set  $B \subset A$  such that  $m^*(A \setminus B) < \epsilon$ , then  $A$  is measurable.

3. Let  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  be a measurable set. Define  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by

$$f(t) = m_2(\{(x, y) \in A : t < x < t + 1\}), t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Show that  $f$  is a measurable function.

4. Determine the limit

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 x^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{x/i} \cos(x/i) dx,$$

and justify your claim.

5. Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be integrable. Show that  $\liminf_{i \rightarrow \infty} i \int_i^{i+1} |f| = 0$ . Is it also always true that  $\liminf_{i \rightarrow \infty} i \int_i^{i+1} f = 0$ ?