

Due 04/16, before class

1. (1) Define Lebesgue integrals for complex-valued functions. $(\rightarrow L^1(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{C}))$
 [You need to justify "absolute integrability".]
- (2) For complex-valued functions, prove
- (a) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} (c_1 f_1 + c_2 f_2) dx = c_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f_1 dx + c_2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f_2 dx, \quad \forall c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{C}.$
- (b) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \overline{f} dx = \overline{\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f dx}.$
- (c) $\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f| dx.$
2. Let $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$, and $\varepsilon > 0$. Prove:
- (1) $\exists$ simple function $g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ s.t. $\|f - g\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)} < \varepsilon.$
- (2) $\exists$ step function $g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ s.t. $\|f - g\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)} < \varepsilon.$
- (3) $\exists$ continuous function $g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ s.t. $\|f - g\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)} < \varepsilon.$ [Moreover, one can make $\text{supp}(g)$ compact.]
3. Let $f \in L^1(A).$
- (1) ^{Suppose} $A_1 \subset A_2 \subset \dots \subset A.$ Prove: $\int_{\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n} f dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{A_n} f dx$
- (2) Suppose $A \supset A_1 \supset A_2 \supset \dots.$ Prove: $\int_{\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n} f dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{A_n} f dx.$
4. Let f be a non-negative measurable function. Denote
- $$E_k = \{x: f(x) > 2^k\}, \quad F_k = \{x: 2^k < f(x) \leq 2^{k+1}\}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$
- (1) Prove: $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d) \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} 2^k m(F_k) < \infty$
 $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} 2^k m(E_k) < \infty$
- (2) Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} |x|^{-a}, & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}, \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} |x|^{-b}, & |x| > 1 \\ 0, & |x| \leq 1 \end{cases}.$
- Prove: $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ if and only if $a < d.$
 $g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ if and only if $b > d.$