

PHD EXAM IN ANALYSIS . May 2002 .

(I) State the following theorems:

1. The Egorov theorem
2. The Radon-Nikodym theorem
3. Density of step functions in  $L^p$  and  $L^\infty$
4. The Fubini theorem for  $\mu \times \nu$ -integrable functions
5. The Riesz representation theorem of the dual of  $C(K)$ .

(II) State and prove one of the following theorems

1. The integral representation of the dual of  $L^1(\mu)$  (the finite measure case).
2. The theorem of integration with respect to  $g\mu$ .

(III) Solve the following problems:

1. Let  $(X, \Sigma, \mu)$  be a measure space with  $\mu(X) < \infty$ ,  $F$  a Banach space and  $\mathcal{F} \subset \Sigma$  a  $\sigma$ -algebra. Prove the existence of the conditional expectation  $E(f|\mathcal{F})$  for  $f \in L^1_F(\mu)$ .
2. Let  $(X, \mathcal{G}), (Y, \mathcal{T})$  be measurable spaces and  $\mu: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \nu: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\sigma$ -additive measures. Prove the existence of the product measure  $\mu \times \nu$  and the equality  $|\mu \times \nu| = |\mu| \times |\nu|$ .
3. Let  $(X, \mathcal{G}), (Y, \mathcal{T})$  be measurable spaces,  $p: X \rightarrow Y$  an  $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{T})$  measurable mapping,  $\mu: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  a  $\sigma$ -additive measure and  $\nu = p(\mu)$  the image measure of  $\mu$  under the mapping  $p$ . Prove that if  $f \in L^1_F(\nu)$ , then  $f \circ p \in L^1_F(\mu)$  and  $\int f \circ p \, d\mu = \int f \, d\nu$ .

4. Let  $(X, \Sigma, \mu)$  be a measure space and  $f \in L^1(\mu)$ . Prove that: for every  $\varepsilon > 0$ , there is a set  $X_\varepsilon \in \Sigma$  with  $\mu(X_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon$ , such that

$$\int_{X - X_\varepsilon} |f| d\mu < \varepsilon.$$

5. Let  $\lambda$  be the Lebesgue measure on  $[0, 1]$  and  $f \in L^1(\lambda)$ . Prove that if

$$\int_{[0, 1]} x^n f d\lambda = 0 \quad \text{for every } n, \text{ then } f = 0, \lambda\text{-a.e.}$$

Hint: Use the fact that the continuous functions on  $[0, 1]$  are dense in  $L^1(\lambda)$  and reduce to the case  $\int_A f d\mu = 0$  for  $A \in \mathcal{B}([0, 1])$ .

Note. Write complete computations and explanations.

Do not use arrows or other unnecessary signs. Use words for explanations.

Write complete sentences.

State the complete framework for each theorem.