## DAY 9 PROBLEMS

**Exercise 1.** Let  $E \subset \mathbb{R}$  be a Lebesgue measurable set with finite Lebesgue measure m(E). Define  $f(r) = m((E+r) \cap E)$ . Prove that f is continuous.

**Exercise 2.** Let I = [a, b] and let  $L^2(I)$  be the space of square-integrable functions on [a, b] with scalar product  $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_a^b f(t)\overline{g}(t) dt$ . Let  $p_0, p_1, \ldots$  be a sequence of real-valued polynomials  $p_n$  of degree exactly n such that

$$\int_{a}^{b} p_{j}(x)p_{k}(x) \ dx = \begin{cases} 0 & j \neq k \\ 1 & j = k \end{cases}$$

Prove that  $\{p_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$  is a *complete* orthonormal system.

**Exercise 3.** Let X, Y be  $\sigma$ -finite measure space with positive measures  $d\mu, d\nu$  respectively and let K be a measurable function on  $X \times Y$ . Let u and w be nonnegative measurable functions on X, Y respectively. Assume that u(x) > 0 and w(y) > 0 a.e.. Suppose 1

$$\int_{X} |K(x,y)| u(x) d\mu(x) \le Bw(y), \quad \nu - \text{a.e.}$$
$$\int_{Y} |K(x,y)| w(y)^{1/(p-1)} d\nu(y) \le Au(x)^{1/(p-1)} \quad \mu - \text{a.e.}$$

Let T be defined by  $Tf(x) = \int_Y K(x, y) f(y) d\nu(y)$ . Show that T maps  $L^p(Y)$  to  $L^p(X)$  with operator norm bounded by  $A^{1-1/p}B^{1/p}$ .

**Exercise 4.** Suppose that  $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ . Consider the function  $F : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  defined by

$$F(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{f(y)}{1 + |xy|} \, dy$$

- (1) Prove that F is continuous,
- (2) Prove that if  $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^1(\mathbb{R})$ , then  $F \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$  for all p > 2.

**Exercise 5.** Let  $E \subset [0, 1]$  be a measurable set with positive Lebesgue measure. Morever, assume it satisfied the following property: as long as x and y belong to E, we know  $\frac{x+y}{2}$  belongs to E. Prove that E is an interval.

**Exercise 6.** Let  $f_n : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$  be a sequence of Lebesgue measurable functions such that  $f_n$  converges to f a.e. on [0,1] and such that  $||f_n||_{L^2[0,1]} \leq 1$  for all n. Show that

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} ||f_n - f||_{L^1([0,1])} = 0.$$