## Measure and Integration: Quiz 2014-15

1. Consider the measure space  $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}), \lambda)$ , where  $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$  is the Borel  $\sigma$ -algebra over  $\mathbb{R}$ , and  $\lambda$  is Lebesgue measure. Let  $f_n : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  be defined by

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{2^n - 1} \frac{3k + 2^n}{2^n} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{[k/2^n, (k+1)/2^n)}(x), \ n \ge 1.$$

- (a) Show that  $f_n$  is measurable, and  $f_n(x) \leq f_{n+1}(x)$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . (1 pt)
- (b) Show that  $\int \sup_{n \ge 1} f_n d\lambda = \frac{5}{2}$ . (2 pts)
- 2. Let X be a set, and  $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$ . Consider  $\sigma(\mathcal{C})$ , the smallest  $\sigma$ -algebra over X containing  $\mathcal{C}$ , and let  $\mathcal{D}$  be the collection of sets  $A \in \sigma(\mathcal{C})$  with the property that there exists a countable collection  $\mathcal{C}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{C}$  (depending on A) such that  $A \in \sigma(\mathcal{C}_0)$ .
  - (a) Show that  $\mathcal{D}$  is a  $\sigma$ -algebra over X. (2 pts)
  - (b) Show that  $\mathcal{D} = \sigma(\mathcal{C})$ . (1 pt)
- 3. Let  $(X, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$  be a **finite** measure space (so  $\mu(X) < \infty$ ), and  $T: X \to X$  an  $\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{A}$ measurable function satisfying  $\mu(A) = \mu(T^{-1}(A))$  for all  $A \in \mathcal{A}$ . For  $n \ge 1$ , denote
  by  $T^n = T \circ T \circ \cdots \circ T$  the *n*-fold composition of *T* with itself.
  - (a) For  $B \in \mathcal{A}$ , let  $D(B) = \{x \in B : T^n(x) \notin B \text{ for all } n \ge 1\}$ . Show that  $D(B) \in \mathcal{A}$ . (1 pt)
  - (b) For  $n \ge 1$ , let  $D(B)_n = T^{-n}(D(B))$ . Show that  $\mu(D(B)_n) = \mu(D(B))$ , for  $n \ge 1$ , and that  $D(B)_n \cap D(B)_m = \emptyset$  if  $n \ne m$ . (1 pt)
  - (c) Show that  $\mu(D(B)) = 0$ . (1 pt)
  - (d) Suppose  $A \in \mathcal{A}$  satisfies the property that if  $B \in \mathcal{A}$  with  $\mu(B) > 0$ , then there exists  $n \ge 1$  such that  $\mu(A \cap T^{-n}B) > 0$ . Show that  $\mu(A) > 0$ , and if additionally  $T^{-1}(A) = A$ , then  $\mu(A) = \mu(X)$ . (1 pt)