

# Preliminary Examination

## Analysis – Part 1

August 18, 2025

Solve *only* four of the following six exercises.

### Exercise 1

Prove the first Littlewood Principle which states the following: suppose that  $E \subset \mathbb{R}$  is Lebesgue measurable and has finite measure, then for every  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists a finite union of open intervals  $O$  such that  $\lambda(O \Delta E) < \varepsilon$  (where  $\lambda$  is the Lebesgue measure on  $\mathbb{R}$ ). Recall that  $O \Delta E = (O \setminus E) \cup (E \setminus O)$ .

*Hint: Use properties of the Lebesgue measure and the fact that an open set of  $\mathbb{R}$  is at most countable union of disjoint open intervals.*

### Exercise 2

Show the Lebesgue's Dominated Convergence Theorem in  $L^1(X, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$  which states the following: let  $\{f_i\}$  be a sequence of measurable functions on the measure space  $(X, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$  which converges  $\mu$ -a.e. to a measurable function  $f$ . Assume there exists  $g \in L^1(X, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$  such that  $|f_i| \leq g$   $\mu$ -a.e. for any  $i$ . Then  $f_i, f \in L^1(X, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$  and

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \|f_i - f\|_1 = 0.$$

### Exercise 3

Prove the Chebyshev's inequality: if  $f \in L^p(X, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$ ,  $1 \leq p < \infty$ , and  $t > 0$ , then

$$\mu(\{|f| > t\}) \leq t^{-p} \|f\|_p^p.$$

### Exercise 4

Let  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a nondecreasing continuously differentiable function and let  $\lambda_f$  be the corresponding Lebesgue-Stieltjes measure. Prove

- i)  $\lambda_f \ll \lambda$  (where  $\lambda$  is the Lebesgue measure on  $\mathbb{R}$ ).
- ii)  $\frac{d\lambda_f}{d\lambda} = f'$ .

### Exercise 5

Let  $f \in L^p(X, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$ ,  $1 \leq p < \infty$ . Prove that

$$\|f\|_p = \sup \left\{ \int_X fg \, d\mu : \|g\|_{p'} = 1 \right\},$$

where  $p' \in (1, \infty]$  is such that  $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$ .

### Exercise 6

Let  $f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ . Prove for each fixed  $r > 0$  that

$$\int_{B(x,r)} |f| \, d\lambda$$

is a continuous function of  $x$  (where  $\lambda$  is the Lebesgue measure on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ).