

## Solu to a HW problem and midterm issues

Suppose  $\mu, \nu$  are measures on  $(X, \mathcal{M})$  with  $\nu \leq \mu$  and  $\mu(X) < \infty$ . Let  $f \geq 0$  is  $\mu$ 'ble and suppose  $s$  is a simple function with  $0 \leq s \leq f$ . Suppose  $s = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \chi_{E_i}$ ,  $\alpha_i > 0$ ,  $E_i$ 's  $\mu$ 'ble and pairwise disjoint. Then  $\int_X s d\nu = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \nu(E_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \mu(E_i) = \int_X s d\mu \leq \int_X f d\mu$ . It follows that

$\int_X f d\nu \leq \int_X f d\mu$ . In particular if  $\int_X f d\mu < \infty$  then  $\int_X f d\nu < \infty$ . By considering  $f^+$  and  $f^-$ , if  $f \in L^1(\mu)$  we see that  $f \in L^1(\nu)$ . We therefore have a functional

$$L^1(\mu) \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ given by } f \longmapsto \int_X f d\nu.$$

Since  $L^2(\mu) \subset L^1(\mu)$ , this gives a functional

$$\Phi : L^2(\mu) \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

which is bounded. Indeed

$$|\Phi(f)| = \left| \int_X f d\nu \right| \leq \int_X |f| d\nu \leq \int_X |f| d\mu$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{\text{via Cauchy-Schwarz}} \leq \|f\|_{2,\mu} \|1\|_2 \\ & = \|f\|_{2,\mu} \mu(X)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

which means  $\|\Phi\| \leq \mu(X)^{1/2}$ .

Since  $L^2(\mu)$  is a Hilbert space, there exists  $g \in L^2(\mu)$ ,  $\|g\|_{2,\mu} = \|\Phi\|$  such that  $\Phi(f) = \int_X fg d\mu \quad \forall f \in L^2(\mu)$ .

In particular, since  $\chi_E \in L^2(\mu)$  for  $E \in \mathcal{M}$  (for  $\mu(X) < \infty$ ), we have  $\Phi(\chi_E) = \int_E g d\mu$ . On the other hand, by defn,  $\Phi(\chi_E) = \nu(E)$ . Thus  $\nu(E) = \int_E g d\mu \quad \forall E \in \mathcal{M}$ . P.T.O.

What can you expect in the exam?

NOT the proof of the Riesz Rep<sup>n</sup> theorem. The Hws and quizzes give a good indication of the kind of problems expected.

Topics covered in tutorials can be used in the solution of problems (e.g. Theorems 1.40, 1.41 on pp.30-31 of Rudin or the fact that if  $M$  is a closed subspace of a Hilbert sp.  $H$ , and  $x \in H$ ,  $\exists$  a point in  $M$  closest to  $x$  amongst all points in  $M$ ).

Definitions of bdd linear maps between normed linear spaces, the norm of a bdd linear transformation, absolute continuity, the concept of  $\delta \perp \mu$  for measures  $\delta$  and  $\mu$ , and other topics which came up in Hws and quizzes are also fair game for the exam. Please make sure you know these too.