

Measure and Integration: Mid-Term, 2024-25

- (1) Let  $(X, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$  be a finite measure space (i.e.  $\mu(X) < \infty$ ) and  $T: X \rightarrow X$  an  $\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{A}$  measurable map.
- (a) Let  $\mathcal{C} = \{A \in \mathcal{A} : A = T^{-1}A\}$ . Prove that  $\mathcal{C}$  is a  $\sigma$ -algebra. (1 pt)
  - (b) Let  $\mathcal{D} = \{A \in \mathcal{A} : \mu(A) = \mu(T^{-1}A)\}$ . Prove that  $\mathcal{D}$  is a Dynkin system, and that  $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \sigma(\mathcal{D}) \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ . (1.5 pts)
  - (c) Suppose  $\{\nu_n\}$  is an increasing sequence of measures defined on  $\mathcal{A}$  (here increasing means that  $\nu_n(A) \leq \nu_{n+1}(A)$  for all  $A \in \mathcal{A}$  and all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ). Define  $\nu$  on  $\mathcal{A}$  by  $\nu(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu_n(A)$ . Prove that  $\nu$  is a measure. (1.5 pts)

- (2) Let  $(X, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$  be a measure space. For  $A \in \mathcal{A}$  let

$$S(A) = \{B \in \mathcal{A} : B \subseteq A, \mu(B) < \infty\}.$$

Define  $\nu: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  by  $\nu(A) = \sup\{\mu(B) : B \in S(A)\}$ .

- (a) Show that  $\nu$  is monotone, i.e. if  $A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{A}$  such that  $A_1 \subseteq A_2$ , then  $\nu(A_1) \leq \nu(A_2)$ . (0.5 pts)
  - (b) Show that if  $A \in \mathcal{A}$  with  $\mu(A) < \infty$ , then  $\nu(A) = \mu(A)$ . (1 pt)
  - (c) Show that  $\nu$  is  $\sigma$ -subadditive on  $\mathcal{A}$ . (1.5 pts)
- (3) Consider the measure space  $([0, 1], \mathcal{B}([0, 1]), \lambda)$ , where  $\mathcal{B}([0, 1])$  is the Borel  $\sigma$ -algebra restricted to  $[0, 1]$  and  $\lambda$  is the restriction of Lebesgue measure on  $[0, 1]$ . Define a function  $F: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  by

$$F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3^{n+1}x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\left(\frac{3^n}{2}, \frac{3^{n+1}}{2}\right)}(x),$$

where  $\mathbb{1}_A$  denotes the indicator function of the set  $A$ .

- (a) Show that  $F$  is  $\mathcal{B}([0, 1])/\mathcal{B}([0, 1])$  measurable. (1 pt)
- (b) Prove that the image measure  $F(\lambda) = \lambda \circ F^{-1}$  satisfies  $F(\lambda) = \lambda$ . (2 pts)