

## B8.1 Martingales Through Measure Theory

### Problem Sheet 0, MT 2016

**Q1.** What does it mean that  $\mu$  is an outer measure on a measurable space  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F})$ ? What does it mean that  $\mu$  is a measure on  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F})$ ?

Suppose  $\mu$  is a measure on  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F})$ . Define  $\mu^*$  by

$$\mu^*(E) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu(E_k) : E_k \in \mathcal{F} \text{ for all } k, \text{ and } \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} E_k \supset E \right\}$$

for every  $E \subset \Omega$ . Show that  $\mu^*$  is an outer measure on  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega)$  the  $\sigma$ -algebra of all subsets of  $\Omega$ .

**Q2.** Let  $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{M}_{\text{Leb}}, m)$  be the Lebesgue space. What does it mean that a function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$  is Lebesgue measurable, what does it mean that  $f$  is Borel measurable? What does it mean that  $f$  is a simple function (with respect to the  $\sigma$ -algebra  $\mathcal{M}_{\text{Leb}}$ )?

Suppose  $f$  is Lebesgue measurable. Describe the definition of the Lebesgue integral of  $f$ .

What does it mean that  $f$  is  $p$ -th Lebesgue integrable, and what is the  $L^p$ -norm  $\|f\|_p$  of  $f$ ? Here  $p \geq 1$ .

Suppose  $f$  is  $p$ -th Lebesgue integrable on  $\mathbb{R}$ , where  $p \geq 1$ , show that

$$m\{|f| \geq \lambda\} \leq \frac{1}{\lambda^p} \|f\|_p^p$$

for all  $\lambda > 0$ . Hence prove that if  $f$  is Lebesgue integrable, then  $f$  is finite almost everywhere.

**Q3.** Let  $\{f_n\}$  be a sequence of Lebesgue measurable functions. State

1) MCT, MCT series version, Fatou's Lemma and DCT (Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem).

2) What does it mean that  $f_n$  converges to  $f$  in  $L^1$ ?

3) Show that, if  $f_n \rightarrow f$  almost everywhere, then  $f_n \rightarrow f$  in  $L^1$  if and only if  $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f_n| dm \rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f| dm$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

**Q4.** Let  $\rho \geq 0$  be a Lebesgue measurable function on  $\mathbb{R}$ . Define

$$\mu(E) = \int_E \rho dm$$

for every  $E \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{Leb}}$ . Prove  $\mu$  is a measure on  $\mathcal{M}_{\rho}$ . If  $\rho \geq 0$  is continuous, then  $\mu$  is  $\sigma$ -finite. Under what kind of condition on  $\rho$  so that  $\mu$  is a finite measure?