

King Fahd Univ. of Petroleum and Minerals  
Faculty of Sciences  
Department of Mathematics and Statistics

FINAL EXAM  
MATH. 411-121

**Name:**

**ID:**

**Prob. 1**

Let  $m$  be a positive integer,  $f(x) = e^x$  and  $Y = I_1 \cup I_2 \cup \dots \cup I_m$  where  $I_k = [(k-1)/m, k/m] \times [0, f(k/m)]$ ,  $k = 1, \dots, m$ . Find the area  $V_2(Y)$ . Show that it is approximately  $e - 1$  if  $m$  is large.

**Prob. 2**

Show that if  $A$  is measurable and  $B$  is a null set, then  $V(A \cup B) = V(A \setminus B) = V(A)$ .

**Prob. 3**

Let  $[a]$  denote the largest integer which is not greater than  $a$ . Let  $\Phi(x, y) = [x + y]$  if  $0 \leq x < r$ ,  $0 \leq y < s$  where  $r$  and  $s$  are positive integers. For all other  $(x, y)$  let  $\Phi(x, y) = 0$ . Show that

$$\int \Phi dV_2 = \frac{rs(r+s-1)}{2}.$$

**Prob. 4**

Show that  $f$  is integrable over  $A$

(a)  $f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}$  if  $x \neq 0$ ,  $f(0) = 5$ ,  $A = [-1, 1]$

(b)  $f(x, y) = \frac{x^4 - y^2}{x^2 - y}$ ,  $A = \{(x, y) : |x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1, x^2 \neq y\}$

**Prob. 5**

Find the volume of  $\{(x, y, z) : |x| + |y| + |z| \leq 2, z^2 \leq y\}$ .

**Prob. 6**

Let  $f_n(x) = n/(x^2+n^2)$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ . Show that  $0 \leq f_n(x) \leq 1$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0$ , for all  $x$  and  $\int f_n dx = \pi$ . Why does this not contradict the DCT?

**Prob. 7**

Let  $f_1, f_2, \dots$  be functions on  $R$  which satisfy the hypotheses of Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem. Let  $F_n(x) = \int_0^x f_n(t) dt$ ,  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ . Show that  $F_n$  tends to  $F$  uniformly on  $R$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

**Prob. 8**

For  $x \in R$ , let  $\Phi(x) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} \cos(xt) dt$ . Show that  $\Phi'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x\Phi(x)$  and find  $\Phi(x)$ .

**Prob. 9**

Let  $\Phi(t) = \int_0^1 \log(2 - x^2 t^2) dx$ . Show that  $\Phi'(0) = 0$  and that  $\Phi$  is concave on  $(-1, 1)$ .

**Prob. 10**

Let  $f(x) = x^{-1}(\log x)^{-2}$ ,  $A = (0, \frac{1}{2})$ . Show that  $f \in L^p(A)$  for  $p = 1$  but not for  $p > 1$ .