

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

MAJOR No. 1  
MATH. 531-122

**Name:**

**ID:**

**Prob. 1**

Let  $E = F = [0, 1]$ ,  $\Sigma_1 = \Sigma_2 = \mathcal{B}([0, 1])$ ,  $\mu = m$  and  $\nu = \mu_c$  on  $[0, 1]$ .  
Consider

$$V = \{(x, y) : x = y, (x, y) \in E \times F\}.$$

Prove that  $V$  is measurable and find the integrals  $\int_F \int_E \chi_V d\mu d\nu$  and  $\int_E \int_F \chi_V d\nu d\mu$ .

**Prob. 2**

Let  $\{f_n\}$  be a sequence of integrable functions such that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int |f_n| d\mu < \infty$ . Prove that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n$  converges a.e., its sum  $f$  is integrable and that  $\int f d\mu = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int f_n d\mu$ .

**Prob. 3**

Show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{n^p x^r \log x dx}{1 + n^2 x^2} = 0$$

where  $r > 0$ ,  $0 < p < \min\{2, 1 + r\}$ .

**Prob. 4** Show that

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^b \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{\sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-3/2}.$$

**Prob. 5**

Prove that  $\int_A f d\mu = 0 \Leftrightarrow f = 0 \mu - a.e.$  on  $A \in \Sigma$ .