

**FIFTH ASSIGNMENT, DUE OCTOBER 16 IN CLASS
18.155 FALL 2001**

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Problem 1. Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open and denote by $\mathcal{C}_c^0(X; \mathbb{R})$ the space of real-valued continuous functions on X which vanish outside some compact subset of X . Show that each $f \in \mathcal{C}_c^0(X; \mathbb{R})$ can be written uniquely in the form $f = f_+ - f_-$ where $0 \leq f_{\pm} \in \mathcal{C}_c^0(X; \mathbb{R})$ and $f_+(x) \cdot f_-(x) = 0 \forall x \in X$.

Problem 2. Let u be a measure on $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, open, in the sense that $u : \mathcal{C}_c^0(X; \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is linear and continuous—meaning that for each $K \Subset X$ there exists C such that

$$|u(f)| \leq C \sup_X |f(x)| \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{C}_c^0(X) \text{ with } \text{supp}(f) \subset K.$$

Show that defining

$$u_+(f) = \sup\{u(g); g \in \mathcal{C}_c^0(X), 0 \leq g(x) \leq f(x) \forall x \in X\}, \text{ if } f \geq 0,$$

fixes a measure in the same sense and that

$$u_-(f) \geq 0 \text{ when } f \geq 0, \text{ where } u_- = -u + u_+.$$

Problem 3. Suppose $u : \mathcal{C}_c^0(X; \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is as in the previous question and is positive, i.e., $u(f) \geq 0$ if $f \geq 0$. Define

$$\mu(E) = \sup\{u(f); f \in \mathcal{C}_c^0(E), 0 \leq f \leq 1\} \in [0, \infty]$$

for each open set $E \subset X$ and in general

$$\mu^*(A) = \inf\{\mu(E); A \subset E \subset X, E \text{ open}\}.$$

Show that μ^* is a countably sub-additive function (an outer measure), $\mu^*(\emptyset) = 0$,

$$\mu^*\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j\right) \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \mu^*(A_j).$$

Problem 4. Go through the proof of Caratheodory's theorem in this more general case, showing that $\mu = \mu^*$ is a countably additive measure on the σ -algebra of all μ -measurable sets, where μ -measurability (of B) is the condition that

$$\mu^*(A) = \mu^*(A \cap B) + \mu^*(A \cap B^c) \quad \forall A \subset X.$$

Problem 5. Read through the proof of the Riesz representation theorem from the notes on the web.

Problem 6. Show that

$$e^x \cos(e^x) \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}).$$

Hint: Find a primitive.