Rutgers University: Real Variables and Elementary Point-Set Topology Qualifying Exam

August 2017: Problem 1 Solution

Exercise. Let (X, \mathcal{M}, μ) be a measure space and let $f \in L^1(X, \mathcal{M}, \mu)$ be such that f(x) > 0 almost everywhere. Let $E \in \mathcal{M}$ be such that

$$\int_{E} f d\mu < \infty.$$

Prove that

$$\lim_{k \to +\infty} \int_E f^{\frac{1}{k}} d\mu(x) = \mu(E).$$

Solution.

$$\int_E f d\mu < \infty \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad f(x) < \infty \qquad \text{for almost every } x \in E$$

$$\Longrightarrow \qquad \lim_{k \to +\infty} f^{\frac{1}{k}}(x) = 1 \qquad \text{for almost every } x \in E$$

Let $E_1 = \{x \in E : f(x) \le 1\}$ and $E_2 = \{x \in E : f(x) > 1\}$.

$$\Longrightarrow E = E_1 \cup E_2 \qquad \text{and} \qquad E_1 \cap E_2 = \emptyset$$

$$\Longrightarrow \int_E f^{\frac{1}{k}} d\mu = \int_{E_1} f^{\frac{1}{k}} d\mu + \int_{E_2} f^{\frac{1}{k}} d\mu$$

Note: $\forall x \in E_1 \text{ and } k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}^+,$

$$f^{\frac{1}{k}}(x) \leq f^{\frac{1}{k+\ell}}(x) \qquad \text{since } f(x) \leq 1$$

$$\implies \lim_{k \to +\infty} \int_{E_1} f^{\frac{1}{k}} d\mu = \int_{E_1} \lim_{k \to +\infty} f^{\frac{1}{k}} d\mu \quad \text{by the Monotone Convergence Theorem}$$

$$= \mu(E_1) \qquad \text{since } \lim_{k \to +\infty} f^{\frac{1}{k}}(x) = 1 \text{ for almost every } x \in E$$

And $\forall x \in E_1 \text{ and } k \in \mathbb{Z}^+,$

$$f^{\frac{1}{k}}(x) < f(x) \qquad \text{since } f(x) > 1$$

$$\implies \lim_{k \to +\infty} \int_{E_2} f^{\frac{1}{k}} d\mu = \int_{E_2} \lim_{k \to +\infty} f^{\frac{1}{k}} d\mu \quad \text{by the Dominated Convergence theorem}$$

$$= \mu(E_2) \qquad \text{since } \lim_{k \to +\infty} f^{\frac{1}{k}}(x) = 1 \text{ for almost every } x \in E$$

Thus,

$$\int_{E} f^{\frac{1}{k}} d\mu = \int_{E_{1}} f^{\frac{1}{k}} d\mu + \int_{E_{2}} f^{\frac{1}{k}} d\mu$$

$$\lim_{k \to +\infty} \int_{E} f^{\frac{1}{k}} d\mu = \left(\lim_{k \to +\infty} \int_{E_{1}} f^{\frac{1}{k}} d\mu\right) + \left(\lim_{k \to +\infty} \int_{E_{2}} f^{\frac{1}{k}} d\mu\right)$$

$$= \mu(E_{1}) + \mu(E_{2})$$

$$= \mu(E)$$