

Folland Chapter 3 Solutions

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Question 39 in Folland's Real Analysis chapter 3
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4. Note that $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \cos^2(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} 1 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \cos(2x) dx = \infty + 0 = \infty$. This is clearly nonsense since $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \cos^2(x) dx = 1/2$. Finally, we show $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \cos^2(x) dx = 1/2$ in measure. We explicitly calculate the measure of the set of all

Math 240A: Real Analysis, Fall 2015
1.3 Let M be an n -dimensional \mathbb{R} -algebra. (a) M contains an n -element sequence of (distinct) disjoint sets. (b) $\dim(M) = n$. Solution: Note: the word 'distinct' here is not given as part of the problem, but part (a) becomes trivial without it, and it is extremely helpful in solving part (b) anyway. The elements of M are partially ordered by inclusion.

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We show that $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \cos^2(x) dx = 1/2$ by contradiction. If $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \cos^2(x) dx = c > 1/2$, then $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \cos^2(x) dx = c$. Since $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \cos^2(x) dx = 1/2$ is dominated by an integrable function on $[0,1]$, by the Dominated Convergence Theorem we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \cos^2(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos^2(x) dx = 0$. This is clearly nonsense since $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \cos^2(x) dx = 1/2$. Finally, we show $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \cos^2(x) dx = 1/2$ in measure. We explicitly calculate the measure of the set of all

M N F - E
Solution to exercise 3.6 from Gerald Folland's textbook, "Real Analysis: Modern Techniques and Their Applications."

Real Analysis - Homework solutions
Folland Problems: Chapter 2, Section 2.5 #46 Let μ be Lebesgue measure, and ν be the measure defined by $d\nu = \cos^2(x) dx$. Now to integrate the above with polar coordinates first note so we get, by theorem 2.49 (Folland pg 78), where the final equality comes from letting $r = \cos(\theta)$ and noting that $\cos^2(\theta) = 1 - \sin^2(\theta)$. Thus, we have ...

Folland: RealAnalysis, Chapter 6 - WordPress.com
Real Analysis Chapter 6 Solutions Jonathan Conder 3. Since L^p and L^r are subspaces of $C(X)$, their intersection is a vector space. It is clear that $\|\cdot\|_p$ and $\|\cdot\|_r$ are norms (this follows directly from the fact that $\|\cdot\|_p$ and $\|\cdot\|_r$ are norms). Let $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a Cauchy sequence in $L^p \cap L^r$. Since $\|f_n - f_m\|_p \rightarrow 0$ and $\|f_n - f_m\|_r \rightarrow 0$, we have $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is a Cauchy sequence in L^p and L^r . Since L^p and L^r are complete, $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges in L^p and L^r . Let f be the limit in L^p . Since $\|f_n - f_m\|_r \rightarrow 0$, we have $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges in L^r . Let g be the limit in L^r . Since $\|f_n - f_m\|_p \rightarrow 0$ and $\|f_n - f_m\|_r \rightarrow 0$, we have $\|f - g\|_p = 0$ and $\|f - g\|_r = 0$. Thus, $f = g$ almost everywhere. Let f be the limit in $L^p \cap L^r$. Since $\|f_n - f_m\|_p \rightarrow 0$ and $\|f_n - f_m\|_r \rightarrow 0$, we have $\|f - f_n\|_p \rightarrow 0$ and $\|f - f_n\|_r \rightarrow 0$. Thus, f is the limit in $L^p \cap L^r$.

Folland Chapter 3 Solutions.pdf - Real Analysis 2nd ...
Folland Chapter 3 Solutions - 1.1 Prove Proposition 3.1 Proposition 3.1 Let μ be a signed measure on X and $\{f_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be an increasing sequence in $L^1(\mu)$. Then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X f_n d\mu = \int_X \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n d\mu$. School University of California, Los Angeles Course Title MATH 245c

Folland Chapter 3 Exercise 1
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Folland Chapter 3 Solutions
We define $\nu(E) := \int_E f d\mu$ to be a signed measure on (X, \mathcal{N}) . The fact that ν is a signed measure is explained in the first paragraph on page 86, and follows from the fact that at least one of f^+ and f^- is μ -integrable (indeed, both are μ -integrable since $f \in L^1(\mu)$). Let $A \in \mathcal{N}$.

$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \cos^2(x) dx = 1/2$
Real Analysis Chapter 5 Solutions Jonathan Conder $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \cos^2(x) dx = 1/2$

Partial Solutions to Folland's Real Analysis: Part I
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Real Analysis Chapter 3 Solutions Jonathan Conder $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \cos^2(x) dx = 1/2$

Folland Solutions Chapter 3 - svc.edu
Math 240A: Real Analysis, Fall 2015 Solution to Homework 9 Xiudi Tang University of California, San Diego December 5, 2015 Solution to Problem 1 (contributed by Professor B. Li).

Folland Problems: Chapter 2 - The Friendly Math Grad
As from the title: I would like to put together a list of visually striking (quite vague, I know, I don't expect everybody to agree on a definition of this) mathematical objects, such as Lorenz's attractor, Mandelbrot's set (as an example for fractals, but please share more, if you know of any), Hopf fibration etc.. My main purpose is to be able to show some of these to someone who's not ...

Folland Chapter 3 Exercise 6
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Solution for Real Analysis - Folland - Chapter 3 ...
Solution to exercise 3.1 from Gerald Folland's "Real Analysis: Modern Techniques and Their Applications"

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