



Norwegian University of  
Science and Technology

Department of Mathematical Sciences

## Examination paper for **TMA4225 Foundations of Analysis**

**Academic contact during examination:** Andrii Bondarenko

**Phone:** 46341811

**Examination date:** 21 December, 2021

**Examination time (from–to):** 09:00–13:00

**Permitted examination support material:** You need nothing but a pen/pencil, your head and a good mood!

**Other information:**

The exam contains 12 questions. Each solution will be graded as *rudimentary* (F), *acceptable* (D), *good* (C) or *excellent* (A). Five acceptable solutions guarantee an E; seven acceptable with at least one good a D; seven acceptable with at least five good a C; nine good with at least two excellent a B; nine good with at least seven excellent an A. These are guaranteed limits. Beyond that, the grade is based on the total achievement. Good luck!

**Language:** English

**Number of pages:** 2

**Number of pages enclosed:** 0

**Checked by:**

Informasjon om trykking av eksamensoppgave

Originalen er:

1-sidig  2-sidig

sort/hvit  farger

skal ha flervalgskjema

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature



**Problem 1.** Find

$$m\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} [\log n, \infty)\right),$$

where  $m$  denotes the Lebesgue measure on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

**Problem 2.** Find a Borel measurable set  $E \subset \mathbb{R}$  that satisfies simultaneously the following conditions:

1.  $E$  is uncountable,
2.  $E$  has Lebesgue measure 0,
3.  $E$  is dense in  $\mathbb{R}$ .

**Problem 3\*.**

For a set  $A \subset \mathbb{R}$  denote

$$A + A := \{x + y \mid x, y \in A\}.$$

For example, if  $A = \{1, 2\}$ , then  $A + A = \{2, 3, 4\}$ . Find a set  $A$  of Lebesgue measure 0 such that  $A + A = \mathbb{R}$ .

**Problem 4.**

Let

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} I_{[0, \frac{1}{n(n+1)}]}(x).$$

- a. Prove that  $f$  is unsigned measurable.
- b. Find the Lebesgue integral

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx.$$

- c. Find the smallest  $p > 1$  such that  $f \notin L_p(\mathbb{R})$ . Give the arguments.

**Problem 5.** Find the following limits

a.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} n x e^{-nx} dx.$$

b.

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\cos xt}{x^2 - 2x + 2} dx.$$

c.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^2 x^n (2-x)^n dx.$$

Hint: First prove that corresponding functions are measurable for each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

**Problem 6.** Let

$$f_n(x) = nxe^{-nx}I_{[0,\infty)}(x).$$

- a. Find the function  $g(x)$  such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = g(x)$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .
- b. Determine if  $f_n \rightarrow g$  uniformly or almost uniformly.
- c. Determine if  $f_n \rightarrow g$  in  $L_1$  or in measure.