

1. PROBLEM SET 10

Problem 1. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the characteristic function of the unit ball centered at the origin in \mathbb{R}^n . Show that there exists a constant c such that

$$\frac{c}{\alpha} \leq m(\{x | Mf(x) > \alpha\})$$

for all sufficiently small $\alpha > 0$. (Note that by the Hardy-Littlewood theorem, it follows that

$$\frac{c}{\alpha} \leq m(\{x | Mf(x) > \alpha\}) \leq \frac{3^n}{\alpha}$$

for all sufficiently small α .)

Problem 2. Suppose f is integrable on \mathbb{R}^n . Show that $Mf \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if and only if f is identically zero. (Hint: show that

$$Mf(x) \geq \frac{C}{|x|^n + 1}$$

for some constant C .)

Problem 3. Let $f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and let $Q_\alpha(x)$ be the n -cube of side length α in \mathbb{R}^n centred at x . Show that

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\alpha^n} \int_{Q_\alpha(x)} f(y) dy = f(x)$$

for almost every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Problem 4. Let $\Phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function which satisfies the inequalities

$$\chi_{[-1,1]} \leq \Phi \leq 2\chi_{[-2,2]}$$

and let $\Phi_t(x) = t^{-1}\Phi(x/t)$ for $t > 0$. Show that there exists a constant C depending only on Φ such that for any $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f * \Phi_t(x) = Cf(x)$$

for almost every $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Problem 5. Suppose E is a measurable set and

$$m(E \cap B) \geq \frac{1}{2}m(B)$$

for all balls B . Show that $m(E^c) = 0$. (Hint: Apply the Lebesgue differentiation theorem to a well-chosen characteristic function.)

Problem 6. Let $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $\alpha > 0$. Fix coordinates (x_1, x_2) in \mathbb{R}^2 and define $R_\alpha(x)$ to be the rectangle

$$R_\alpha = (x - \sqrt{\alpha}, x + \sqrt{\alpha}) \times (x - \alpha, x + \alpha)$$

Find an integrable function f such that

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{m(R_\alpha(x))} \int_{R_\alpha(x)} f(y) dy \neq f(x)$$

for all x in a set E of positive measure, or show that no such f exists.

Problem 7. *Give an example of a function which is absolutely continuous but not Lipschitz.*