

1) Let  $\varphi$  be a simple function. Then  $\varphi \cdot \chi_E$  is a simple function and by Def 18.2:

$$\int_E \varphi = \int_R \varphi \cdot \chi_E.$$

Since  $\varphi \cdot \chi_E$  vanishes outside of set  $E$  of measure 0, Def 18.2 implies easily that  $\int_R \varphi \cdot \chi_E = 0$ . Thus,  $\int_E \varphi = 0$  for any simple function  $\varphi$ .

Def 19.2 gives then  $\int_E f = 0$ .

2) Let  $A = \{x \in E : f(x) > 0\}$ . Since  $f \geq 0$  a.e. in  $E$ , to prove that  $f = 0$  a.e. in  $E$  we have to show  $m(A) = 0$ .

Suppose  $m(A) > 0$ . To obtain a contradiction with the assumption  $\int_E f = 0$ , we will show that there exists a constant  $c$  and a set  $B \subseteq A$  such that

$$c > 0, \quad f \geq c \text{ on } B, \quad m(B) > 0. \quad (1)$$

Let  $B_n = \{x \in A : f(x) \geq \frac{1}{n}\}$  for  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ . We have  $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n = A$ .

Observe that at least one of the sets  $B_n$ , say  $B_{n_0}$ , is of positive measure. Indeed, if all sets  $B_n$  have measure 0, then  $m(A) = 0$ . Thus, (1) holds with  $B = B_{n_0}$ ,  $c = \frac{1}{n_0}$ . Thus, by

Th 20.1:

$$\int_E f = \int_{E \setminus B} f + \int_B f \geq \int_B f \geq \int_B c = cm(B) > 0.$$

Contradiction. Thus,  $m(A) = 0$  and  $f = 0$  a.e. in  $E$ .

3) Let  $M$  be a positive constant such that

$$|f(x)| \leq M \text{ for } x \in E.$$

Let  $\epsilon > 0$  be given. Let  $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{M}$ . For any set  $A \subseteq E$ ,  $m(A) < \delta$ , we have

$$\left| \int_A f \right| \leq \int_A |f| \leq M \cdot m(A) < \epsilon.$$

(To obtain the inequalities, we used Th. 20.1).

4) Define  $f_n = f \cdot \chi_{E_n}$  for  $n=1, 2, \dots$ . Let  $x \in E$ . As  $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n = E$ ,  $x \in E_{n_0}$  for some  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ . As  $E_n \subseteq E_{n+1}$ ,  $x \in E_n$  for  $n \geq n_0$ . Thus,  $f_n(x) = f(x)$  for  $n \geq n_0$  and  $f_n \rightarrow f$  on  $E$ . Let  $M$  be a constant such that  $|f| \leq M$  on  $E$ . Then  $|f_n| \leq M$  on  $E$ . By the BCT we obtain

$$\int_E f = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_E f_n.$$

But 
$$\int_E f_n = \int_E f \cdot \chi_{E_n} = \int_{E_n} f + \int_{E \setminus E_n} 0 = \int_{E_n} f \text{ by Th. 20.1.}$$