

**Exercise 0.** Check that you understood all the basic properties of the “bracket”  $(f : F)$ .

**Exercise 1.** Let  $G$  be a locally compact group and let  $\mu$  be a left Haar measure on  $G$ . Given a function  $f \in C_c(G)$ , define  $\check{f}$  by  $\check{f}(x) = f(x^{-1})$ . Define further  $\check{\mu}$  by  $\check{\mu}(f) = \mu(\check{f})$ .

- (i) Check that  $\check{\mu}$  is a measure (according to our definition as continuous linear functional).
- (ii) Prove something usefully about the invariance of  $\check{\mu}$ ...

**Exercise 2.** Let  $G$  be a locally compact group,  $\mu$  a left Haar measure on  $G$  and  $f \in C_c(G)$ . Prove that the function

$$G \longrightarrow \mathbf{R}, \quad g \longmapsto \mu(R_g f)$$

is continuous.

*Hints.* Using left uniform continuity (Problem Set 10), observe that  $g \mapsto R_g f$  is continuous for the sup-norm. This almost finishes the exercise if you note that we can assume  $\mu \geq 0$  and  $f \geq 0$ .

Bonus question: try to give a precise meaning (and then a proof) to the statement that the norm-continuity of  $g \mapsto R_g f$  is actually *equivalent* to left uniform continuity.

**Exercise 3.** In Ex. 3 of Problem Set 8, you found some (non-zero) left invariant measure on  $G = \mathbf{R} \rtimes \mathbf{R}_{>0}$ . Let's denote your measure by  $\mu$ .

- (i) For  $g \in G$  and  $f \in C_c(G)$ , give a formula for  $\mu(R_g f)$ , where we recall that  $(R_g f)(x) = f(xg)$ .
- (ii) Verify that your formula gives in particular a continuous homomorphism  $\Delta: G \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{>0}$ .
- (iii) Find a (non-zero) right invariant measure  $\nu$  on  $G$ .
- (iv) Give a formula for  $\nu(L_g f)$ , recalling that  $(L_g f)(x) = f(g^{-1}x)$ .