

**Math 629, Spring 2020 (Roos) – Homework 3.**

Due Monday, February 24.

(Problems with an asterisk (\*) are optional; problems with two asterisks (\*\*) are optional and may be more challenging.)

**1.** Let  $(X, \Sigma, \mu)$  be a measure space and  $(E_k)_{k=1, \dots}$  a sequence of sets in  $\Sigma$ . Assume that  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mu(E_k) < \infty$ . Define

$$E = \{x \in X : x \text{ is contained in infinitely many of the } E_k\}.$$

Show that  $E \in \Sigma$  and that  $\mu(E) = 0$ .

**2.** Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function such that the function  $x \mapsto f(x, y)$  is continuous for every  $y \in \mathbb{R}$  and the function  $y \mapsto f(x, y)$  is continuous for every  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $f$  is measurable (with respect to Lebesgue measure on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ).

**3.** Define the subset  $A \subset \mathbb{R}$  as follows:  $x \in A$  if and only if there exists  $c > 0$  such that

$$|x - j2^{-k}| \geq c2^{-k}$$

holds for all integers  $j$  and all integers  $k \geq 0$ . Determine the Lebesgue outer measure of  $A$ .

**4\*.** Let  $(X, \Sigma, \mu)$  be a measure space. Suppose that  $N, N'$  are non-negative integers,  $(a_k)_{k=1, \dots, N}, (a'_j)_{j=1, \dots, N'}$  real numbers and  $(E_k)_{k=1, \dots, N}, (E'_j)_{j=1, \dots, N'}$  sets in  $\Sigma$  with finite  $\mu$ -measure. Suppose that for every  $x \in X$ ,

$$\sum_{k=1}^N a_k \mathbf{1}_{E_k}(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{N'} a'_j \mathbf{1}_{E'_j}(x).$$

Then

$$\sum_{k=1}^N a_k \mu(E_k) = \sum_{j=1}^{N'} a'_j \mu(E'_j).$$

(You are not allowed to integrate. Prove this directly from definitions.)

**5\*\*.** Let  $E \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  be a Lebesgue measurable set with  $\mu(E) < \infty$ . Let  $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a measurable function (with respect to Lebesgue measurable sets).

(i) Show that for every  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists  $A_\varepsilon \subset E$  such that  $\mu(E - A_\varepsilon) \leq \varepsilon$  and the function  $f|_{A_\varepsilon} : A_\varepsilon \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous.

(ii) Show that  $A_\varepsilon$  can be chosen to be compact.

*Note:* Continuity of  $f|_{A_\varepsilon}$  is (much) weaker than continuity of  $f$  on  $A_\varepsilon$ .