

**Functions of Real Variables 1 (62051/72051)**  
**Home Work 4, due on Wednesday October 2.**  
**Instructor: Prof. Artem Zvavitch.**

**Problem 1.** Let  $\mathcal{N}$  denote the non-measurable subset of  $[0, 1]$ , constructed in class and in the book.

- Prove that if  $E$  is a measurable subset of  $\mathcal{N}$ , then  $m(E) = 0$ .
- Assume that  $G$  is a subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  with  $m_*(G) > 0$ , prove that there is a subset of  $G$  such that it is non-measurable.
- Prove that if  $\mathcal{N}^c = [0, 1] \setminus \mathcal{N}$ , then  $m_*(\mathcal{N}^c) = 1$ .
- Now, conclude that

$$m_*(\mathcal{N}) + m_*(\mathcal{N}^c) \neq m_*(\mathcal{N} \cup \mathcal{N}^c).$$

**Problem 2.** Let  $C_\xi$  and  $C_\nu$  be two Cantor sets (constructed in previous HW). Show that there exist a function  $F : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  with the following properties

- $F$  is continuous and bijective.
- $F$  is monotonically increasing.
- $F$  maps  $C_\xi$  surjectively onto  $C_\nu$ .
- Now give an example of a measurable function  $f$  and a continuous function  $\Phi$  so that  $f \circ \Phi$  is non-measurable. One may use function  $F$  constructed above (BUT YOU NEED TO PLAY WITH IT). One of the ideas is to take two measurable sets  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  such that  $m(C_1) > 0$  but  $m(C_2) = 0$  and function  $\Phi : C_1 \rightarrow C_2$ , continuous. Also take  $\mathcal{N} \subset C_1$  - non-measurable set and define  $f = \chi_{\Phi(\mathcal{N})}$ .
- Use the above construction to show that there exists a Lebesgue measurable set that is not a Borel set.

**Problem 3.** Prove that there is a continuous function that maps a Lebesgue measurable set to non-measurable set. The previous problem may help!

**Problem 4.** Suppose that  $\Gamma$  is a curve  $(x, f(x))$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , where  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a continuous function. Prove that  $m(\Gamma) = 0$ .

**Problem 5. (The Borel-Cantelli lemma):** Suppose  $\{E_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$  is countable family of measurable subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^d$  and that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} m(E_k) < \infty.$$

Let

$$E = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : x \in E_k, \text{ for infinitely many } k\} = \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} (E_k).$$

- Show that  $E$  is measurable.
- Prove that  $m(E) = 0$ .

**Hint:** write  $E = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{k \geq n} E_k$ .

**Problem 6.** Let  $\{f_n\}$  be a sequence of measurable functions on  $[0, 1]$  with  $|f_n(x)| < \infty$  for a.e.  $x$ . Show that there exists a sequence  $c_n$  of positive real numbers such that

$$\frac{f_n(x)}{c_n} \rightarrow 0, \text{ a.e. } x.$$

**Hint:** Pick  $c_n$  such that  $m(\{x : |f_n(x)/c_n| > 1/n\}) < 2^{-n}$ , and apply the Borel-Cantelli lemma.