

**Functions of Real Variables 1 (62051/72051)**  
**Home Work 2, due on Thursday SEPTEMBER 12.**  
**Instructor: Prof. Artem Zvavitch.**

**Problem 1.** We may also define the outer measure by taking coverings by rectangles instead of cubes. More precisely, we define

$$m_*^R(E) = \inf \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |R_j|,$$

where the inf is now taken over all countable coverings  $E \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} R_j$  by closed rectangles. Show that actually

$$m_*^R(E) = m_*(E),$$

for every subset  $E$  in  $\mathbb{R}^d$ .

**Problem 2.** Suppose  $E$  is a given set, and  $O_n$ , for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , is the set defined by

$$O_n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : d(x, E) < \frac{1}{n}\}.$$

- Prove that  $O_n$  is open.
- Prove that if  $E$  is compact, then  $m(E) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m(O_n)$ .
- Would the above be true for  $E$  closed and unbounded set?
- Would the above be true for  $E$  open and bounded set?

**Problem 3.** Give an example of a set  $A$  such that the boundary  $A$  has positive Lebesgue measure but  $m(A) = 0$ .

**Problem 4.** Consider a centered, unit euclidean ball  $B = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : |x| < 1\}$  let  $v_d = m(B)$  (note you are not required to know or to compute this constant!). Consider  $y \in \mathbb{R}^d$  and  $r > 0$ , let  $B_r(y) = y + rB$  (i.e. a euclidean ball of radius  $r$  centered at  $y$ ). Prove that  $m(B_r(y)) = r^d v_d$ .

**Problem 5.** Let  $\Lambda$  be a diagonal matrix, with all  $\lambda_{i,i} > 0$ . Consider a measurable  $E \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ . Define

$$\Lambda E = \{\Lambda x : x \in E\}.$$

Prove that  $\Lambda E$  is measurable and  $m(\Lambda E) = [\det(\Lambda)]m(E)$ .

**Problem 6.** Let  $A$  be the subset of  $[0, 1]$  which consists of all numbers which do not have the digit 4 appearing in their decimal expansion. Find  $m(A)$ .