## Math 563, Fall 2016 Assignment 5, due Wednesday, October 26

Hand in the following exercises. Note that there is a difference between an "exercise" and a "problem" in the text, below we refer to the former.

- 1. Stein-Shakarchi, Exercise #2, Chapter 6.
- 2. Stein-Shakarchi, Exercise #3, Chapter 6.
- 3. Stein-Shakarchi, Exercise #32, Chapter 1. (Yes, go back to Chapter 1!)
- 4. Given  $\sigma$ -algebras  $\mathfrak{M}$  and  $\mathfrak{N}$  defined as collections of subsets in spaces X, Y, respectively. A function  $f: X \to Y$  is said to be  $(\mathfrak{M}, \mathfrak{N})$ -measurable if  $f^{-1}(E) \in \mathfrak{M}$  whenever  $E \in \mathfrak{N}$ . If X, Y are metric spaces, then f is said to be Borel measurable if it is  $(\mathfrak{B}_X, \mathfrak{B}_Y)$ -measurable (with  $\mathfrak{B}_X, \mathfrak{B}_Y$  denoting the Borel sets in the respective spaces).
  - (a) Suppose  $\mathcal{E}$  is a collection of sets in Y and that  $\mathcal{N}$  is the smallest  $\sigma$ -algebra containing  $\mathcal{E}$ . Show that f is  $(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$  measurable if and only if  $f^{-1}(E) \in \mathcal{M}$  for every  $E \in \mathcal{E}$ . Hint: show that

$$\widetilde{\mathbb{N}} = \{ E \subset Y : f^{-1}(E) \in \mathcal{M} \}$$

is a  $\sigma$ -algebra.

- (b) Show that any continuous function  $f: X \to Y$  is Borel measurable.
- 5. Let  $f : [0,1] \to [0,1]$  be the Cantor-Lebesgue function, and define  $g : [0,1] \to [0,2]$  by g(x) = x + f(x).
  - (a) Prove that g is a bijection and that  $g^{-1}:[0,2] \to [0,1]$  is continuous. Note: you can make quick work of the surjection proof and continuity of the inverse by appealing to topological arguments and Theorem 4.17 in Rudin respectively.
  - (b) Prove that the Cantor set  $\mathcal{C}$  satisfies  $m(g(\mathcal{C})) = 1$ .
  - (c) By a previous exercise,  $g(\mathcal{C})$  contains a Lebesgue nonmeasurable set A. Prove that  $g^{-1}(A)$  is Lebesgue measurable but not Borel.
  - (d) There exists a Lebesgue measurable function F and a continuous function G such that  $F \circ G$  is not Lebesgue measurable.

Reading: Stein and Shakarchi, continue through Chapter 6.

On your own: Stein-Shakarchi, Exercise #1, Chapter 6.