

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

MATH 3603: ADVANCED ANALYSIS

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SPRING, 2022

HOMEWORK 1

1. Assume the existence of a function μ from the bounded subsets of \mathbb{R} to $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ which satisfies

$$\mu([a, b]) = b - a \text{ and } \mu(A \sqcup B) = \mu(A) + \mu(B).$$

We have shown that every countable subset S of \mathbb{R} must have $\mu(S) = 0$, that is, it has *measure zero*. Use the Cantor set C to show that even an uncountable set can have measure zero. That is, show

- (a) $\mu(C) = 0$, and
- (b) C is uncountable.

2. Let β^* be the set of all infinite sequences of H s and T s, that is, the set of *Bernoulli sequences*, and let

$$\beta = \{s \in \beta^* \mid s \text{ does not degenerate to all } T\text{s}\}.$$

Show that $\beta^* \setminus \beta$ is countable. From a measure-theoretic perspective, this allows us to use β instead of β^* when studying the behavior of Bernoulli sequences.

3. Let $R_k : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the k th Rademacher function and define a product

$$f \cdot g = \int_0^1 fg$$

for Riemann-integrable functions f, g . Show that $R_k \cdot R_k = 1$ for all natural numbers k , and furthermore, $R_k \cdot R_l = 0$ whenever $k \neq l$. If \cdot is viewed as an inner product on the set of Riemann-integrable functions, this exercise shows that the set of Rademacher functions is an orthonormal set.

4. Prove the following lemma.

Lemma. *Let I be the unit interval in \mathbb{R} . If f is a non-negative step function on I and $\alpha > 0$, show that*

$$\mu(\{a \in I \mid f(a) > \alpha\}) \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^1 f.$$

5. Consider some infinite set X and let \mathcal{R} be the following collection of sets:

$$A \in \mathcal{R} \text{ iff } A \text{ is finite or } A^c \text{ is finite.}$$

Let μ be a set function on \mathcal{R} defined by $\mu(A) = 0$ if A is finite and $\mu(A) = 1$ if A^c is finite. Examine the following to decide whether μ is a measure.

- (a) If X is countable, is μ additive? countably additive?
- (b) If X is uncountable, is μ additive? countably additive?