

Mathematics 629
Spring 2026
Homework Assignment 3

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Due: 2/20/2026

1. Prove that the Borel σ -algebra in the plane, $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2}$, is generated by the collection of sets of the form $V_{a,b} = \{(x_1, x_2) : x_1 \geq a, x_2 > b\}$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proof. Since $V_{a,b}$ is constructed such that $(x_1, x_2) \in V_{a,b}$ for $x_1 \geq a, x_2 > b$ given $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, then $\{[a, \infty); a \in \mathbb{R}\}$ generates $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$ by proposition 1.35. Similarly $\{(b, \infty); b \in \mathbb{R}\}$ generates $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}}$. Thus, $\mathfrak{M}(V_{a,b}) \supset \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2}$ because $V_{a,b} = [a, \infty) \times (b, \infty) \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2}$ for all $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. Next, we will show $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2} \subset \mathfrak{M}(V_{a,b})$. By definition of a plane, for all (a_i, b_i) and (a_j, b_j) , $(a_i, b_i) \times (a_j, b_j) \in \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2}$. Notice that for $a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$, since $[a_i, \infty) \setminus (b_i, \infty) = [a_i, \infty) \cap (b_i, \infty)^c \in \mathfrak{M}(V_{a,b})$ by definition of σ -algebras, then $[a_i, \infty) \setminus (b_i, \infty) = (a_i, b_i) \in \mathfrak{M}(V_{a,b})$ also. Thus, $(a_i, b_i) \times (a_j, b_j) \in \mathfrak{M}(V_{a,b})$ which shows $\mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^2} \subset \mathfrak{M}(V_{a,b})$. \square

2. Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}$ be a Lebesgue measurable set of positive Lebesgue measure, $m(E) > 0$. Show that for any $\beta < 1$ there is an open interval I such that $m(E \cap I) > \beta m(I)$.

Hint: Argue by contradiction and think about the definition of the outer measure that determines Borel-Lebesgue measure.

Proof. \square

3. Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}$ be a set of positive Lebesgue measure. Let $N \in \mathbb{N}$. Show that E contains an arithmetic progression of length N , i.e. there is an $a > 0$ and a real number x so that $x, x + a, x + 2a, \dots, x + (N - 1)a$ belong to E .

Hint: Adapt the proof of Steinhaus' theorem.

Proof. Without loss of generality, let $E \subset [0, 1]$. By theorem 1.64, let E be compact such that for $a > 0$ there is $U \supset E$ such that $m(U) < (1 + a)m(E)$. Let $\epsilon = \frac{1}{2} \text{dist}(E, U^c) > 0$ and $|kt| < \frac{\epsilon}{(N-1)}$. Then, for all $x \in E$, $x + t \in E$ also. We want to show $E \cap (E - t) \cap (E - 2t) \cap \dots \cap (E - Nt) = \emptyset$ by showing the measure of intersections is greater than 0. By the construction of ϵ , $(E - kt) \cap U^c = \emptyset$ if $t < \epsilon$, thus

$$m(U \setminus (E - kt)) = m(U) - m(E - kt) = m(u) - m(E) < (1 + a)m(E) - m(E) \leq am(E).$$

By subadditivity,

$$m\left(\bigcup_{k=0}^{N-1}(E - kt)\right) \geq m(U) - \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} m(U \setminus (E - kt))$$

From the previous inequality showing $m(U \setminus (E - kt)) \leq am(E)$ for N terms then,

$$m\left(\bigcup_{k=1}^{N-1}(E - kt)\right) \geq m(U) - Nam(E) \geq (N - 1)m(E) > 0.$$

if we specify that $a < \frac{1}{N-1}$.

□

4. Let E be the set of all real numbers which have the digit 7 missing in their decimal expansion. Show that E is a Lebesgue null set.

Proof.

□