

Title

D. Zack Garza

August 21, 2019

Contents

0.1 Exercises	1
-------------------------	---

0.1 Exercises

Problem 1.

Let C denote the Cantor set.

1. Show that C contains point that is not an endpoint of one of the removed intervals.
2. Show that C is nowhere dense, meager, and has measure zero.
3. Show that C is uncountable.

Solution 1.

1. First we will characterize the endpoints of the removed intervals. Let C_n be the n th stage of the deletion process that is used to define the Cantor set; then what remains is a union of intervals:

$$C_n = [0, \frac{1}{3^n}] \cup [\frac{2}{3^n}, \frac{3}{3^n}] \cup \cdots \cup [\frac{3^n - 1}{3^n}, 1],$$

and so the endpoints are precisely the numbers of the form $\frac{k}{3^n}$ where $0 \leq k \leq 3^n$. Moreover, any endpoint appearing in C_n is never removed in any later step, and so all endpoints remaining in C are of this form where we allow $0 \leq n < \infty$.

Thus, our goal is to produce a number $x \in [0, 1]$ such that $x \neq \frac{k}{3^n}$ for any k or n , but also satisfies $x \in C$. So we will need a general characterization of all of the points in C .

Lemma: If $x \in C$, then one can find a ternary expansion for which all of the digits are either 0 or 2, i.e.

$$x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k 3^{-k} \quad \text{where } a_k \in \{0, 2\}.$$

Proof: By induction on the index k in a_k , first consider note that if $x \in C$ then $x \in C_1 = [0, 1] \setminus [\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}] = [0, \frac{1}{3}] \cup [\frac{2}{3}, 1]$. So if $x \in C_1$, then $x \notin (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$. But note that a_1 is computed in the following way:

$$a_1 = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{3}, \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3} \leq x < \frac{2}{3}, \\ 2 & \frac{2}{3} \leq x < 1. \end{cases}$$

Since the interval $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$ is deleted in C_1 , we find that $a_1 = 1 \iff x = \frac{1}{3}$. In this case, however, we claim that we can find a ternary expansion of x that does not contain a 1. We first write

$$x = \frac{1}{3} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k 3^{-k} \quad \text{where } a_1 = 1, a_{k>1} = 0,$$

and then define

$$x' = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k 3^{-k} \quad \text{where } b_1 = 0, b_{k>1} = 2.$$

The claim now is that $x = x'$, which follows from the fact that this is a geometric sum that can be written in closed form:

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (2) 3^{-k} \\ &= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (2) 3^{-k} \right) - 2 - 2(3^{-1}) \\ &= 2 \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 3^{-k} \right) - 2 - 2(3^{-1}) \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} \right) - 2 - 2(3^{-1}) \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) - 2 - 2(3^{-1}) \\ &= 1 - \frac{2}{3} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} = x. \end{aligned}$$

In short, we have $\frac{1}{3} = (0.1)_3 = (0.222\cdots)_3$ as ternary expansions, and a similar proof shows that such an expansion without 1s can be found for any endpoint.

For the inductive step, consider a_n : the claim is that if $a_n = 1$, then $x \notin C_{n+1}$ – that is, it is contained in one of the intervals deleted at the $n + 1$ st stage. Writing the deleted interval at this stage as (a, b) , we find that $a_n = 1$ if and only if $x \in [a, b)$. Since $x \in C$, the only way a_n can be 1 is if x was in fact the endpoint a (since no previous digit was a 1, by hypothesis). However, as shown above, every such endpoint has a ternary expansion containing no 1s. \square

Therefore, if we can produce an x that satisfies $x \neq \frac{k}{3^n}$ for any k, n **and** x has no 1s in its ternary expansion, we will have an $x \in C$ that is not an endpoint.

So take

$$x = (0.\overline{02})_3 = (0.020202\cdots)_3.$$

This evidently has no 1s in its ternary expansion, and if we sum the corresponding geometric series, we find $x = \frac{1}{4}$. This is not of the form $\frac{k}{3^n}$ for any k, n , and thus fulfills both conditions.

2. We first show that C is nowhere dense by showing that the interior of its closure is empty, i.e. $(\overline{C})^\circ = \emptyset$.

To do so, we note that C is itself closed and so $C = \overline{C}$. To see why this is, consider C^c ; we'll show that it is open. By construction, C_1^c is the open interval $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$ that is deleted, and similarly C_n^c is the finite union of the open intervals that are deleted at the n th stage. But then

$$C^c = \left(\bigcap C_n\right)^c = \bigcup C_n^c$$

is an infinite union of open sets, which is also open. So C is closed.

It is also the case that C has empty interior, so $C^\circ = \emptyset$. Towards a contradiction, suppose $x \in C$ is an interior point; then there is some neighborhood $N_\varepsilon(x) \subset C$. Since we are on the real line, we can write this as an interval $(x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon)$, which has length $2\varepsilon > 0$. Moreover, we have the containment

$$(x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon) \subset C \subset C_n$$

for every n .

Claim: The length of C_n is $(\frac{2}{3})^n$ where we define $C_0 = [0, 1]$. Letting L_n be the length of C_n , one easy way to see that this is the case is to note that L_n satisfies the recurrence relation

$$L_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}L_n,$$

since an interval of length $\frac{1}{3}L_n$ is removed at each stage. With the initial conditions $L_0 = 1$, it can be checked that $L_n = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$ solves this relation.

Now, since $x \in C = \bigcap C_n$, it is in every C_n . So we can choose n large enough such that

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \leq 2\varepsilon.$$

Letting $\mu(X)$ denote the length of an interval, we always have $C \subseteq C_n$ and so $\mu(C) \leq \mu(C_n)$.

Using the subadditivity of measures, we now have

$$\begin{aligned} (x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon) &\subset C \subset C_n \\ \implies \mu(x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon) &\leq \mu(C) \leq \mu(C_n) \\ &\implies 2\varepsilon \leq \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n, \end{aligned}$$

a contradiction. So C has no interior points.

But this means that

$$(\overline{C})^\circ = C^\circ = \emptyset,$$

and so C is nowhere dense.

To see that $\mu(C) = 0$, we can use the fact that for any sets, measures are additive over disjoint sets and we have

$$\mu(A) + \mu(X \setminus A) = \mu(X) \implies \mu(X \setminus A) = \mu(X) - \mu(A).$$

Here we will take $X = [0, 1]$, so $\mu(X) = 1$, and $A = C$ the Cantor set.

By tracing through the construction of the Cantor set, we can deduce

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(C_1^c) &= \frac{1}{3} \\ \mu(C_2^c) &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{9} \\ &\dots \\ \mu(C_n^c) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{2^k}{3^{k+1}} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{2^k}{3^k}. \end{aligned}$$

know that $\mu(C_n) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$, and so $\mu([0, 1] \setminus C^n) = 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$. Using the additivity of measure over disjoint sets, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(C) &= 1 - \mu(C^c) \\ &= 1 - \mu\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n^c\right) \\ &= 1 - \mu\left(\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n^c\right) \\ &= 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(C_n^c) \\ &= 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \\ &= \sum_n \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \\ &= . \end{aligned}$$