

**Reading:**

- For this homework: 1.5-2.2
- For Wednesday, February 16: 2.2-2.3
- For Monday, February 18: 2.3-2.4

**Problem 1.**

- (i) Let  $(X, \Sigma), (Y, \mathcal{F})$  be two measurable spaces and let  $\phi: X \rightarrow Y$  be measurable. Given a measure  $\nu$  on  $\Sigma$ , define  $\phi_*(\nu): \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$  by  $\phi_*(\nu)(E) = \nu(\phi^{-1}(E))$ . Prove that  $\phi_*(\nu)$  is a measure.
- (ii) If  $x \in [0, 1]$  a *binary expansion* for  $x$  is a sequence  $(a_n)_{n=1}^\infty \in \{0, 1\}^\mathbb{N}$  so that  $x = \sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n 2^{-n}$ . Let  $N$  be the set of  $x \in [0, 1]$  whose binary expansion is not unique. Show that  $N$  is a Borel set of measure 0 (there's a simple characterization of the points whose binary expansion is not unique, you are allowed to use this).
- (iii) Let  $C \subseteq [0, 1]$  be the middle thirds Cantor set. For  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , define

$$\phi_k, \phi: [0, 1] \setminus N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

by  $\phi_k(\sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n 2^{-n}) = \sum_{n=1}^k 2a_n 3^{-n}$  and  $\phi(\sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n 2^{-n}) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty 2a_n 3^{-n}$  for all  $(a_n)_{n=1}^\infty \in \{0, 1\}^\mathbb{N}$ . Show that  $\phi_k, \phi$  are Borel and that  $\phi_k(\mathbb{R})$  and  $\phi(\mathbb{R})$  are subsets of  $C$  (you may use the ternary expansion characterization of points of the Cantor set).

- (iv) Set  $\mu = \phi_*(m)$ , where  $m$  is Lebesgue measure on  $[0, 1]$ . Show that  $\mu(C^c) = 0$  and that there is a unique, increasing continuous function  $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  so that  $f(0) = 0$  and  $\mu([a, b]) = f(b) - f(a)$  for all  $0 \leq a < b \leq 1$ . (In particular,  $f(1) = 1$ ).
- (v) Show that  $f\left(2\sum_{n=1}^k a_n 3^{-n}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^k a_n 2^{-n}$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  and all  $(a_n)_{n=1}^k \in \{0, 1\}^k$ . If  $(a, b)$  is a open interval disjoint from  $C$ , show that  $f(b) = f(a)$ .

(This problems shows that  $f$  is increasing with derivative 0 almost everywhere, but that  $f$  is not constant). The function  $f$  is called the Cantor-Lebesgue function (sometimes just called the Cantor function).

**Problem 2.**

Folland, Chapter 2, Problem 9.

**Problem 3.**

Folland, Chapter 2, Problem 10.

**Problem 4.**

Folland, Chapter 2, Problem 12.

**Problem 5.**

Folland, Chapter 2, Problem 14.

**Problem 6.**

Folland, Chapter 2, Problem 16.