

## Homework 3\*

Starred exercises to be turned in next Thursday

**Exercise 3-1** = Exercise 2.1.19

**Exercise 3-2\*** Prove  $\{y - x : x, y \in (q + A)\} \subset \{0\} \cup \mathbb{Q}^c$ , as claimed in the last line of the proof of Theorem 2.1.17.

**Exercise 3-3** Prove:  $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(E)$  is a  $\lambda$ -system if and only if (a')  $E \in \mathcal{H}$ , (b')  $\Gamma \in \mathcal{H} \Rightarrow \Gamma^c \in \mathcal{H}$ , (c')  $\{\Gamma_n\}_1^\infty \subseteq \mathcal{H} \Rightarrow \cup_1^\infty \Gamma_n \in \mathcal{H}$  if  $\Gamma_n \cap \Gamma_m = \emptyset$  for  $n \neq m$ .

**Exercise 3-4\*** The following claims are made in Example 3.1.5(ii): 1) The collection  $\bar{\mathcal{B}}^\mu$  of all  $\Gamma \subseteq E$  for which there exist  $A, B \in \mathcal{B}$  such that  $A \subseteq \Gamma \subseteq B$  and  $\mu(B \setminus A) = 0$ , is a  $\sigma$ -algebra. 2) Setting above  $\bar{\mu}(\Gamma) := \mu(A)$  yields a map  $\bar{\mu} : \bar{\mathcal{B}}^\mu \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  that is a measure. Prove these two claims. *Hint:* Observe that the definition of  $\bar{\mu}$  must also be inspected for being well-defined (i.e., non-ambiguous).

**Exercise 3-5** = Exercise 3.1.8

**Exercise 3-6** = Exercise 3.1.9

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\*Re: Measure and Integration, 21 January, 2002