

1. Show that  $\inf X \geq \inf Y$  whenever  $X \subseteq Y (\subseteq \mathbb{R})$  and hence that  $m^*(A) \uparrow$  (i.e.  $m^*(A) \leq m^*(B)$  if  $A \subseteq B (\subseteq \mathbb{R})$ ).
2. Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be an algebra of subsets of  $X$ . Show that  $\mathcal{A}$  is a  $\sigma$ -algebra if (and only if)  $\mathcal{A}$  is stable w.r.t. countable disjoint unions:

$$\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \text{ whenever } A_n \in \mathcal{A} \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } A_m \cap A_n = \emptyset \forall m \neq n.$$

3. Suppose  $[a, b] (\subseteq \mathbb{R})$  is covered by a finite family  $\mathcal{C}$  of open intervals. Show that  $b-a \leq \text{sum of lengths of intervals in } \mathcal{C}$  (by MI to  $n := \#(\mathcal{C})$ , the number of elements of  $\mathcal{C}$ ).

- \* 4. (cf. Royden 3rd, P52, Q51). Upper/Lower Envelopes of  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

Define  $h, g: [a, b] \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$  by,  $\forall y \in [a, b]$ ,

$$h(y) := \inf \{ h_\delta(y) : \delta > 0 \}, \text{ where } h_\delta(y) := \sup \{ f(x) : x \in [a, b], |x-y| < \delta \}$$

$$g(y) := \sup \{ g_\delta(y) : \delta > 0 \}, \text{ where } g_\delta(y) := \inf \{ f(x) : x \in [a, b], |x-y| < \delta \}$$

Prove the following:

- a.  $g \leq f \leq h$  pointwisely on  $[a, b]$ , and  $\forall x \in [a, b]$ ,  
 $g(x) = f(x)$  iff  $f$  is lsc at  $x$  ( $f(x) = h(x)$  iff  $f$  is usc at  $x$ )  
 so  $g(x) = h(x)$  iff  $f$  is continuous at  $x$ .

- b. If  $f$  is bounded (so  $g, h$  are real-valued) then  $g$  is lsc &  $h$  is usc

- c. If  $\varphi$  is a lsc  $_{\text{on } [a, b]}$  such that  $\varphi \leq f$  (pointwise) on  $[a, b]$  then  $\varphi \leq g$ .  
 State and show the corresponding result for  $h$ .

- d. Let  $C_n := \{ x \in [a, b] : h(x) - g(x) < \frac{1}{n} \} \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then  $C := \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n$

is exactly the set of all continuity points of  $f$  and is a  $G_\delta$ -set.

Note. More suggestive notations for  $g, h$  are  $\underline{f}$  and  $\overline{f}$ .

5. Let  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow [m, M]$ . For each  $P \in \mathcal{P}[a, b]$ , let  $u(f; P)$  and  $U(f; P)$  denote the lower/upper Riemann-sum functions. Let  $\{P_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  be a sequence of partitions such that  $P_n \subseteq P_{n+1} \forall n$  and  $\|P_n\| \rightarrow 0$  (the max of subinterval-lengths of  $P_n$ ). Show that,  $\forall x \in [a, b] \setminus A$  a limit  $\lim_n (u(f; P_n))(x) = \underline{f}(x)$  and  $\lim_n (U(f; P_n))(x) = \overline{f}(x)$ , where  $A$  denotes the union of all end-points of  $P_n \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ .