

3.5, 3.6

(a) olk. A, B erillisiä, $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ mitallisia.

Väite: $m^*(A \cup B) = m^*(A) + m^*(B)$.

Tod: $m^*(A \cup B) = m^*((A \cup B) \cap A) + m^*((A \cup B) \setminus A)$
 $= m^*(A) + m^*(B)$. □

(b) olk. $m^*(E) = 0$, väite $m^*(A \cap E) = 0 \quad \forall A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

Tällöin, koska $A \cap E \subset E$, niin monotonisuuden

noijalla $m^*(A \cap E) \leq m^*(E) = 0$

$\Rightarrow m^*(A \cap E) = 0$ □

(c) olk. $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ numeroituna. Väite: $m^*(A) = 0$.

A numeroituna $\Rightarrow A = \{x_i \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid i \in \mathbb{N}\}$.

Valitaan kullekin $x_i \in A$ peite, olk. $\varepsilon > 0$.

$$F_i = \left[x_i - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{2^{i+1}}}, x_i + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{2^{i+1}}} \right] \quad \{x \dots x\} \quad \left[x_i - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{2^{i+1}}}, x_i + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{2^{i+1}}} \right]$$

$\text{Joten } \ell(I_i) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{2^i}} \right)^n = \frac{\varepsilon}{2^i}$, joten

$$S(F) = S\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} F_i\right) = \varepsilon \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^i} = 2\varepsilon \rightarrow 0, \text{ kun } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0,$$

joten $m^*(A) = 0$.

väite:
 (d) $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ on mitallinen.

Tod: \mathbb{Q} on nollamittainen, ja \mathbb{R} on mitallinen.

Nyt $(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \cup \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{R}$ on mitallinen, joten
 Tehtävän 3.2 (a)-kohdan nojalla $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ on mitallinen. \square

(e) Olk. $A, E_1, E_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

Väite: $(A \cap E_1) \cup (A \cap E_1^c \cap E_2) = A \cap (E_1 \cup E_2)$.

Tod: $(A \cap E_1) \cup (A \cap (E_1^c \cap E_2))$

$$= A \cap (E_1 \cup (E_1^c \cap E_2)) = A \cap (E_1 \cup E_2)$$

$$E_1 \cup (E_1^c \cap E_2)$$

$$= (E_1 \cup E_1^c) \cap (E_1 \cup E_2) = E_1 \cup E_2$$

\square

(f) Olk. $(E_i)_{i=1}^{\infty}$ on jono joukkoja

Maär. $F_1 = E_1$ ja $F_{n+1} = E_{n+1} \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i$

(i) Väite $F_i \cap F_j = \emptyset \quad \forall \quad i \neq j$

olk. $i < j$

$$F_i = E_i \setminus \bigcup_{k=1}^{i-1} E_k, \quad F_j = E_j \setminus \bigcup_{k=1}^{j-1} E_k$$

$$\text{Nyt } (E_i \setminus \bigcup_{k=1}^{i-1} E_k) \cap (E_j \setminus \bigcup_{k=1}^{j-1} E_k)$$

$$= E_i \cap \left(\bigcap_{k=1}^{i-1} E_k^c \right) \cap E_j \cap \left(\bigcap_{k=1}^{j-1} E_k^c \right)$$

$$= E_i \cap \left(\bigcap_{k=1}^{i-1} E_k^c \right) \cap E_j \cap E_i^c \cap \bigcap_{k=1}^{i-1} E_k^c \cap \bigcap_{k=i+1}^{j-1} E_k^c = \emptyset$$

(ii) Väite: $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} F_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i$

Tod: Heti konstruktiosta

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} F_i \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i$$

Olk. $x \in \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i$. Olkoon n pienin indeksi jolla $x \in E_n$.

Nyt $x \notin \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} E_i$, siten $x \in E_n \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} E_i = F_n$, joten

$$\therefore x \in \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} F_i. \quad \square$$

60 p

(g) V-

(i) olk. $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ avoin väli, $I =]a, b[$

Väite: $\ell(I) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_I(x) dx$

Tod: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_I(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^a \chi_I(x) dx + \int_a^b \chi_I(x) dx + \int_b^{\infty} \chi_I(x) dx$

$$= \int_a^b \chi_I(x) dx = \int_a^b 1 dx = b - a.$$

(ii) Olkoon \mathcal{F} joukon $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ äärellinen peite.

Väite: $\sum_{I \in \mathcal{F}} \chi_I(x) \geq 1 \quad \forall x \in A.$

olk. $x \in A$. Nyt $x \in I$ jollakin $I \in \mathcal{F}$ siten

$\chi_I(x) = 1$. Koska $\chi_{I'}(x) \geq 0$ kaikilla $I' \in \mathcal{F}$,

$$\text{niin } 1 = \chi_I(x) \leq \sum_{I' \in \mathcal{F}} \chi_{I'}(x) \quad \square$$