

m381c: Homework #10

October 29, 2014

1. Suppose \mathcal{A} is an algebra and $\mu_0 : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is finitely additive and satisfies the following continuity property: if $A_1 \supset A_2 \supset \dots$ are sets in \mathcal{A} with $\bigcap_n A_n = \emptyset$ then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_0(A_n) = 0$. Prove that μ_0 is countably additive.
2. Consider the Hilbert cube $[0, 1]^{\mathbb{N}}$. A point $x \in [0, 1]^{\mathbb{N}}$ is a sequence $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots)$ with each $x_i \in [0, 1]$. The Hilbert cube admits the metric

$$d(x, y) := \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 2^{-i} |x_i - y_i|.$$

This is a compact space, but you don't have to show this. For any integer $n \geq 1$, let $\pi_n : [0, 1]^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow [0, 1]^n$ be the projection map $\pi_n(x) = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Let \mathcal{B}_n be the collection of all subsets of $[0, 1]^{\mathbb{N}}$ of the form $\pi_n^{-1}(B)$ where $B \subset [0, 1]^n$ is measurable. Let $\mathcal{A} = \bigcup_n \mathcal{B}_n$. Prove that \mathcal{A} is an algebra. (This means that $\emptyset \in \mathcal{A}$ and \mathcal{A} is closed under complementation, finite unions and finite intersections).

3. Prove that \mathcal{A} is not a sigma-algebra.
4. Let m_n denote the Lebesgue measure on $[0, 1]^n$. Define μ_0 on \mathcal{A} by $\mu_0(\pi_n^{-1}(B)) = m_n(B)$ for any measurable subset $B \subset [0, 1]^n$. Prove that μ_0 is countably additive. Thus Caratheodory's Extension Theorem implies that μ_0 extends to a measure, denoted by μ , on the sigma-algebra generated by \mathcal{A} . Hint: use exercise #1. Because $[0, 1]^{\mathbb{N}}$ is compact, if $F_1 \supset F_2 \supset \dots$ are decreasing closed sets with $\bigcap_n F_n = \emptyset$ then there must exist a k such that $F_k = \emptyset$. So in this case $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_0(F_n) = 0$.
5. Prove that every open subset of $[0, 1]^{\mathbb{N}}$ is measurable. This implies that μ is a Borel measure (i.e. all Borel sets are measurable). Hint: it is enough to show that open balls are measurable because every open set is a countable union of open balls.
6. Let $B = \{x \in [0, 1]^{\mathbb{N}} : \limsup_{i \rightarrow \infty} x_i = 1\}$. Show B is measurable and compute $\mu(B)$.