

MA224: Real Analysis
(Assignment 3: Measure and Integration)
January - April, 2026

1. State TRUE or FALSE giving proper justification for each of the following statements.
 - (a) There exists an unbounded subset A of \mathbb{R} such that $m^*(A) = 5$.
 - (b) There exists an open subset A of \mathbb{R} such that $[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}] \subset A$ and $m(A) = \frac{1}{4}$.
 - (c) There exists an open subset A of \mathbb{R} such that $m(A) < \frac{1}{5}$ but $A \cap (a, b) \neq \emptyset$ for all $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ with $a < b$.
 - (d) If A and B are open subsets of \mathbb{R} such that $A \subsetneq B$, then it is necessary that $m(A) < m(B)$.
 - (e) A subset E of \mathbb{R} is Lebesgue measurable iff $m^*(A \cup B) = m^*(A) + m^*(B)$ for each $A \subset E$ and for each $B \subset \mathbb{R} \setminus E$.
 - (f) If $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous a.e. on \mathbb{R} , then there must exist a continuous function $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f = g$ a.e. on \mathbb{R} .
 - (g) If $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous and if $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is such that $f = g$ a.e. on \mathbb{R} , then f must be continuous a.e. on \mathbb{R} .
 - (h) If $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous such that $f = g$ a.e. on \mathbb{R} , then it is necessary that $f(x) = g(x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.
2. Let $f : [0, 2) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 3 - x & \text{if } 1 < x < 2. \end{cases}$
Find $m^*(A)$, where $A = f^{-1}((\frac{9}{16}, \frac{5}{4})) = \{x \in [0, 2) : f(x) \in (\frac{9}{16}, \frac{5}{4})\}$.
3. Let $B \subset A \subset \mathbb{R}$ such that $m^*(B) = 0$. Show that $m^*(A \setminus B) = m^*(A)$.
4. Let $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ such that $m^*(A) > 0$. Show that there exists $B \subset A$ such that B is bounded and $m^*(B) > 0$.
5. If $A \subset \mathbb{R}$, then show that $m^*(A) = \inf\{m(G) : A \subset G, G \text{ is an open set in } \mathbb{R}\}$.
6. Let $E = \{x \in [0, 1] : \text{The decimal representation of } x \text{ does not contain the digit } 5\}$. Show that $m(E) = 0$.
7. Let $A_n \subset \mathbb{R}$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$ such that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m^*(A_n) < \infty$.
If $E = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \in A_n \text{ for infinitely many } n\}$, then show that $m(E) = 0$.
8. If G is a nonempty open subset of \mathbb{R} , then show that $m(G) > 0$.
9. Show that a subset E of \mathbb{R} is Lebesgue measurable iff $m^*(I) = m^*(I \cap E) + m^*(I \setminus E)$ for every bounded open interval I of \mathbb{R} .
10. Let $A \subset E \subset B \subset \mathbb{R}$ such that A, B are Lebesgue measurable and $m(A) = m(B) < \infty$. Show that E is Lebesgue measurable.
More generally, let $A \subset B \subset \mathbb{R}$ such that A is Lebesgue measurable and $m^*(B) = m(A) < \infty$. Show that B is Lebesgue measurable.
11. Let $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}$ such that $m^*(A) = 0$ and $A \cup B$ is Lebesgue measurable. Show that B is Lebesgue measurable.

12. Let $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}$ such that A is Lebesgue measurable and $m^*(A \triangle B) = 0$. Show that B is Lebesgue measurable.
13. Let $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ such that $A \cap B$ is Lebesgue measurable for every bounded subset B of \mathbb{R} . Show that A is Lebesgue measurable.
14. If E is a Lebesgue measurable subset of \mathbb{R} and if $x \in \mathbb{R}$, then show that $E + x$ is Lebesgue measurable.
15. Let A be a countable subset of \mathbb{R} and let $B \subset \mathbb{R}$ such that $m^*(B) = 0$. Show that $m^*(A+B) = 0$.
16. If E and F are Lebesgue measurable subsets of \mathbb{R} , then show that $m(E \cup F) + m(E \cap F) = m(E) + m(F)$.
More generally, let E be a Lebesgue measurable subset of \mathbb{R} and let $A \subset \mathbb{R}$. Show that $m^*(E \cap A) + m^*(E \cup A) = m^*(E) + m^*(A)$.
17. Let I and J be disjoint open intervals in \mathbb{R} and let $A \subset I$, $B \subset J$. Show that $m^*(A \cup B) = m^*(A) + m^*(B)$.
18. Let $A \subset [0, 1]$ be Lebesgue measurable with $m(A) = 1$. If $B \subset [0, 1]$, then show that $m^*(A \cap B) = m^*(B)$.
19. Let $E_i \subset (0, 1)$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$) be Lebesgue measurable sets such that $\sum_{i=1}^n m(E_i) > n - 1$. Show that $m(\cap_{i=1}^n E_i) > 0$.
20. If $A \subset \mathbb{R}$, then show that there exists a Lebesgue measurable subset E of \mathbb{R} such that $m^*(A) = m(E)$.
21. Let $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ such that $m^*(A) > 0$. Show that there exist $x, y \in A$ such that $x - y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$.
22. Let A and B be Lebesgue measurable subsets of $(0, 1)$ such that $m(A) > \frac{1}{2}$ and $m(B) > \frac{1}{2}$. Prove that there exist $a \in A$ and $b \in B$ such that $a + b = 1$.
23. Let A be an unbounded Lebesgue measurable subset of \mathbb{R} such that $m(A) < \infty$. Show that for each $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a bounded Lebesgue measurable set B in \mathbb{R} such that $B \subset A$ and $m(A \setminus B) < \varepsilon$.
24. Show that the Borel σ -algebra on \mathbb{R} is generated by the class $\{(-\infty, x] : x \in \mathbb{Q}\}$.
25. Let $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ such that $m^*(A) = 0$. Show that $m^*(\{x^2 : x \in A\}) = 0$.
26. If A is subset of $[1, 2]$ such that $m^*(A) = 0$, then Show that $\{x + x^2 : x \in A\}$ is measurable.
27. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $A = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} [n, n + \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}]$. Show that $m(A) < \infty$ and $m(A^2) = \infty$, where $A^2 = \{x^2 : x \in A\}$.
28. Let $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}$ such that $A \cup B$ is Lebesgue measurable and $m(A \cup B) = m^*(A) + m^*(B) < \infty$. Show that both A and B are Lebesgue measurable.

29. Let E be a Lebesgue measurable subset of \mathbb{R} . Show that $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is Lebesgue measurable if and only if $\{x \in E : f(x) > r\}$ is Lebesgue measurable for each $r \in \mathbb{Q}$.
30. Let E be a Lebesgue measurable subset of \mathbb{R} and let $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Lebesgue measurable function. For each $x \in E$, let $g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{if } |f(x)| \leq 5, \\ 0 & \text{if } |f(x)| > 5. \end{cases}$
Show that $g : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is Lebesgue measurable.
31. Let E be a Lebesgue measurable subset of \mathbb{R} and let $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Lebesgue measurable function. For each $x \in E$, let $g(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } f(x) \in \mathbb{Q}, \\ 1 & \text{if } f(x) \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}. \end{cases}$
Show that $g : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is Lebesgue measurable.
32. Let E be a Lebesgue measurable subset of \mathbb{R} and let $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Lebesgue measurable function. For each $x \in E$, let $g(x) = \begin{cases} -2 & \text{if } f(x) < -2, \\ f(x) & \text{if } -2 \leq f(x) \leq 3, \\ 3 & \text{if } f(x) > 3. \end{cases}$
Show that $g : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is Lebesgue measurable.
33. Let E be a Lebesgue measurable subset of \mathbb{R} and let $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Lebesgue measurable function. If $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous, then show that $g \circ f$ is Lebesgue measurable.
34. Does there exist a continuous function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f = \chi_{[0,1]}$ a.e. on \mathbb{R} ? Justify.
35. Let E be a Lebesgue measurable subset of \mathbb{R} and let $f : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be Lebesgue measurable functions. If G is an open subset of \mathbb{R}^2 , then show that $\{x \in E : (f(x), g(x)) \in G\}$ is a Lebesgue measurable subset of \mathbb{R} .
36. Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ be such that $m^*\{x \in \mathbb{R} : f(x) \geq 2^n\} < \frac{1}{2^n}$, whenever $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Show that $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : f(x) = \infty\}$ is Lebesgue measurable.
37. Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable function. Show that $f' : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is Lebesgue measurable.
38. Let $\varphi : (\mathbb{R}, M, m) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ be a Lebesgue measurable simple function. Define a set function $\nu : M \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ by $\nu(E) = \int_E \varphi dm$. Show that $\nu(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \nu(E_n)$, whenever E_n is a sequence of pairwise disjoint sets in M .
39. For each $x \in [0, 1]$, let $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} & \text{if } x = \frac{m}{n} \text{ for some } m, n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ with g.c.d.}(m, n) = 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$
Evaluate the Lebesgue integral $\int_{[0,1]} f$.
40. For each $x \in [0, 1]$, let $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{if } x = \frac{1}{2^n} \text{ for some } n \in \mathbb{N}, \\ x^3 & \text{if } x = \frac{1}{3^n} \text{ for some } n \in \mathbb{N}, \\ x^4 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$
Evaluate the Lebesgue integral $\int_{[0,1]} f$.

41. Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin(\pi x) & \text{if } x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \setminus C, \\ \cos(\pi x) & \text{if } x \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1] \setminus C, \\ x^2 & \text{if } x \in C. \end{cases}$
 (C denotes the Cantor set.) Evaluate the Lebesgue integral $\int_{[0,1]} f$.

42. Evaluate the Lebesgue integral $\int_{[0,\infty)} e^{-[x]} dx$.

43. Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{[x]} & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q}, \\ e^{-[x]} & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}. \end{cases}$
 Evaluate the Lebesgue integral $\int_{(0,\infty)} f$.

44. Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{|x|} & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q}, \\ e^{-|x|} & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}. \end{cases}$
 Evaluate the Lebesgue integral $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f$.

45. Evaluate the Lebesgue integral $\int_{(0,1]} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$.

46. Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} & \text{if } 0 < x \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{x} & \text{if } x > 1. \end{cases}$
 Evaluate the Lebesgue integral $\int_{(0,\infty)} f$.

47. Evaluate the following:

(a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-2}^2 \frac{x^{2n}}{1+x^{2n}} dx$

(b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{[0,1]} \frac{1+nx}{(1+x)^n} dx$

(c) $\int_0^1 \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} \right) dx$

(d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^{2n}} dx$

(e) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n} dx$