

## FOURTH EXERCISES FOR GMT

**Exercise 1** (3 points). Proposition 5.5 from the lectures says that rectifiable sets have many projections of positive length. So, you might think that a "very" rectifiable set has many projections of "large" length in some quantitative sense. This exercise<sup>1</sup> makes you reconsider! Fix  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , and consider the set  $E_n$  whose construction is shown in Figure 1.

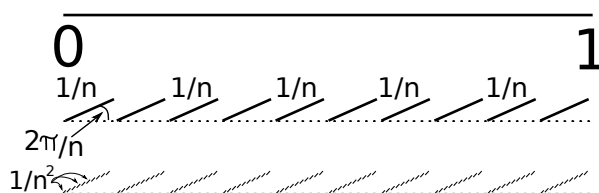


FIGURE 1. The first three steps in the construction of  $E_n$ .

More precisely, the construction of  $E_n$  happens in  $n$  steps. Start with  $[0, 1]$ . Then, split  $[0, 1]$  into  $n$  pieces of length  $1/n$ , and rotate them counterclockwise by  $2\pi/n$ . Then, split the  $n$  pieces into  $n$  further pieces (each), and rotate all of them by  $2\pi/n$ . Now you have the situation of Figure 1. **Keep doing this for  $n$  steps:** the resulting set is called  $E_n$ .

- (i) Clearly  $E_n$  is a finite union of line segments. How many, how long?
- (ii) Show that  $E_n$  is "very" rectifiable:  $E_n$  be covered by a curve of length 10.
- (iii) Show that  $E_n$  has small projections:  $\mathcal{H}^1(\pi_e(E_n)) \lesssim 1/n$  for all  $e \in S^1$ .

**Exercise 2** (2 points). This exercise is a slightly stronger version of Lemma 5.10 in the lectures. First, a *half-line* is a set of the form  $\ell_e^+(x) = \{x + te : t \geq 0\}$ , where  $e \in S^1$  and  $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . Then, a *half-cone* associated to a non-trivial arc  $J \subset S^1$  is

$$C^+(x, J) = \bigcup_{e \in J} \ell_e^+(x).$$

Assume that  $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  is a set with  $\mathcal{H}^1(E) < \infty$  such that for every  $x \in E$  there exists a half-cone  $C_x = C^+(x, J_x)$  and a radius  $r_x > 0$  such that

$$E \cap B(x, r_x) \cap C_x = \{x\}.$$

Prove that  $E$  is 1-rectifiable. *Hint:* countable decomposition + reduction to Lemma 5.10.

**Exercise 3** (1 point). Let  $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  be compact,  $\varepsilon > 0$ , and  $E(\varepsilon) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \text{dist}(x, E) = \varepsilon\}$ . Prove that  $E(\varepsilon)$  is 1-rectifiable. *Hint:* previous exercise.

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<sup>1</sup>This is an unpublished example of T. Hrycak from the 90's.