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Reg. No.....

Name.....

**M.Sc. DEGREE (C.S.S.) EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2018**

**First Semester**

Faculty of Science

Branch I (a) : Mathematics

**MT01C03—MEASURE THEORY AND INTEGRATION**

(2012 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Weight : 30

**Part A**

*Answer any five questions.*

*Each question carries weight 1.*

1. Define Lebesgue outer measure  $m^*(A)$  of a subset  $A$  of  $\mathbb{R}$ .
2. Give an example of a continuous function  $g$  and a measurable function  $h$  such that  $h \circ g$  is not measurable.
3. Show that if  $f$  is integrable over  $E$ , so is  $|f|$ . Does the integrability of  $|f|$  imply that of  $f$ . Justify.
4. State Vitali lemma.
5. State Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem.
6. Show that linear combination of two measures  $\nu_1, \nu_2$  that are absolutely continuous with respect to  $\mu$  is absolutely continuous.
7. State Fubini's theorem.
8. If  $f_n \rightarrow f$  in measure. Show that there is a subsequence  $\{f_{n_k}\}$  which converges to  $f$  a.e.

(5 × 1 = 5)

**Part B**

*Answer any five questions.*

*Each question carries weight 2.*

9. Show that every Borel set is measurable.
10. Show that the outer measure is translation invariant.
11. Let  $\langle f_n \rangle$  be a sequence of integrable functions such that  $f_n \rightarrow f$  a.e. with  $f$  integrable. Prove that  $\int |f - f_n| \rightarrow 0$  if and only if  $\int |f_n| \rightarrow \int |f|$ .

Turn over

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12. Let  $\langle f_n \rangle$  be a sequence of non-negative measurable functions that converge to  $f$ , and suppose  $f_n \leq f$  for each  $n$ . Prove that  $\int f = \lim \int f_n$ .
13. Show that if  $f$  is integrable with respect to  $\mu$ , then for a given  $\epsilon > 0$  there is a simple function  $\phi$  such that  $\int |f - \phi| d\mu < \epsilon$ .
14. Prove that Lebesgue decomposition is unique.
15. Show that if a sequence of measurable functions converges in measure, then the limit function is unique a. e.
16. By integrating  $\frac{e^{-y} \sin 2xy}{y}$ , show that  $\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-y} (\sin^2 y)}{y} = \frac{1}{4} \log 5$ .

(5 × 2 = 10)

### Part C

*Answer any three questions.  
Each question carries weight 5.*

17. Suppose  $\langle f_n \rangle$  be a sequence of measurable functions. Prove that  $\overline{\lim} f_n$  and  $\underline{\lim} f_n$  are measurable.
18. State and prove Monotone convergence theorem.
19. Show that there is a sequence of non-negative simple functions (each of which vanishes outside a set of finite measure) that converges to a non-negative measurable function.
20. State and prove Radon-Nikodym theorem.
21. Let  $f_n \rightarrow f$  a. e. Suppose that  $|f_n| \leq g$  (an integrable function) prove that  $f_n \rightarrow f$  a. u.
22. State and prove Fubini's theorem.

(3 × 5 = 15)

