



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2010/2011
INSTITUTIONAL BASED PROGRAMME (DECEMBER SESSION)
EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE
SMA 500: MEASURE THEORY AND INTEGRATION

DATE: WEDNESDAY 27TH APRIL 2011 TIME: 9.00 A.M. - 12.00 NOON

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ANY THREE questions.

QUESTION ONE (23 marks)

- a) Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} 5 & \text{if } x = 5^n \\ 8 & \text{if } x = 7^n \\ 3 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

Determine the upper and lower Riemann sums on $[0.1, 50]$ using the partition $0.1 < 0.15 < 0.3 < 4 < 6 < 18 < 26 < 42 < 50$. Is f Riemann integrable on $[0.1, 50]$?

Explain.

(8 marks)

- b) i) Explain what is meant by a δ -algebra $\mathcal{G}$ on X . (3 marks)

ii) Let $X = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$. Determine the δ -algebra generated by $A = \{a, d\}$ and $B = \{a, b, e\}$.

(6 marks)

- c) Discuss the difference between the Borel and extended Borel δ -algebras. Show that the Borel δ -algebra is contained in the extended Borel δ -algebra and that the two contain all singleton sets. (6 marks)

QUESTION TWO (23 marks)

- a) Let $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Z})$ be the δ -algebra on $\mathbb{Z}$ consisting of all subsets of $\mathbb{Z}$, the set of integers. Define

$$f: \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ by } \mu(E) = \begin{cases} 4|E| & \text{if } E \text{ is finite} \\ +\infty & \text{if } E \text{ is infinite} \end{cases}$$

Prove that μ is a measure.

(6 marks)

- b) Let μ be a measure defined on a δ -algebra $\mathcal{G}$. If $\{E_n\}$ is a decreasing sequence in $\mathcal{G}$ with $\mu(E_1) < +\infty$, prove that $\mu\left(\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(E_n)$ (7 marks)

- c) Explain what is meant by “a subset E of $\mathbb{R}$ is Lebesgue measurable” and prove that the class of Lebesgue measurable sets is a δ -algebra on $\mathbb{R}$. (10 marks)

QUESTION THREE (23 marks)

- a) Let $f, g : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ where f is Lebesgue measurable and $f = g$ m^* -almost everywhere, prove that g is Lebesgue measurable. (7 marks)
- b) Explain what is meant by a **simple function**, the **standard representation** and the **integral of a simple function**. (6 marks)
- c) Let ϕ and ψ be simple functions on a measure space $(X, \mathcal{F}, \mu)$, prove that
- $$\int (\phi + \psi) d\mu = \int \phi d\mu + \int \psi d\mu. \quad (10 \text{ marks})$$

QUESTION FOUR (23 marks)

- a) Differentiate between, **almost everywhere convergence**, **almost uniform convergence**, **L_p convergence** and **convergence in measure** (4 marks)
- b) Prove that convergence in L_p implies convergence in measure (6 marks)
- c) State Vitali's Convergence Theorem (4 marks)
- d) State and prove the Monotone Convergence Theorem (10 marks)

QUESTION FIVE (23 marks)

- a) Let $(X, \mathcal{F})$ and $(Y, \mathcal{G})$ be σ -algebras,
- i) Explain what is meant by a measurable function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ (2 marks)
- ii) If $(Y, \mathcal{G}) = (\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{B})$ where $\mathbf{B}$ is the Borel σ -algebras, show that $f : X \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is measurable if $A_\alpha = \{x \in X : f(x) > \alpha\} \in \mathcal{F}$ for all $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}$. (5 marks)
- b) Let $(X, \mathcal{F})$ be a measurable space and $f : X \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be a $\mathcal{F}$ -measurable function. Prove that the following statements are equivalent for $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}$.
- i) $A_\alpha = \{x \in X : f(x) > \alpha\} \in \mathcal{F}$
- ii) $B_\alpha = \{x \in X : f(x) \leq \alpha\} \in \mathcal{F}$
- iii) $C_\alpha = \{x \in X : f(x) \geq \alpha\} \in \mathcal{F}$
- iv) $D_\alpha = \{x \in X : f(x) < \alpha\} \in \mathcal{F}$ (10 marks)
- c) Let f and g be measurable real valued functions defined on X . Prove that fg is measurable. (6 marks)