

M.Sc. (Semester—II) (CBCS Scheme) Examination
201 : MATHEMATICS
(Measure and Integration Theory)

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

Note :— Solve **ONE** question from each unit.

UNIT—I

1. (a) Define Lebesgue outer measure. Prove that for any sequence of sets $\{E_i\}$

$$m^* \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i \right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} m^*(E_i). \quad 2+6$$

- (b) (i) Show that the set of numbers in $[0, 1]$ which possess decimal expansions not containing the digit 5 has measure zero. 4
 (ii) Show that if $F \in M$ and $m^*(F \Delta G) = 0$, then G is measurable. 4
 2. (c) (i) If f is continuous on E , then show that it is measurable on E . Is its converse true? Justify. 4
 (ii) Let f be a measurable function and B a Borel set; then prove that $f^{-1}(B)$ is a measurable set. 4
 (d) If $m^*(E) < \infty$ then prove that E is measurable if and only if, $\forall \epsilon > 0$ there exist disjoint

$$\text{finite intervals } I_1, I_2, \dots, I_n \text{ such that } m^* \left(E \Delta \bigcup_{i=1}^n I_i \right) < \epsilon. \quad 8$$

UNIT—II

3. (a) Define integral of :
 (i) A simple measurable function, and
 (ii) A non-negative measurable function.
 Show that the above two definitions coincide for a simple measurable function. 2+2+4
 (b) Let f be bounded and measurable on a finite interval $[a, b]$ and let $\epsilon > 0$. Then show that there exists a step function h such that :

$$\int_a^b |f - h| dx < \epsilon$$

Apply the result to show :

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \cdot \sin \beta x dx = 0. \quad 8$$

4. (c) Show that if f is an integrable function, then

$$\left| \int_a^b f dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f| dx$$

When does equality occur ?

6

- (d) Show that if f is a non-negative measurable function then $f = 0$ a.e. if and only if

$$\int_a^b f dx = 0. \quad 4$$

- (e) Show that :

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{1/3}}{1-x} \cdot \log \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{9} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(3n-1)^2}. \quad 6$$

UNIT—III

5. (a) Define Dini's four derivatives of a function f . Give an example to show that :

$$D^+(f+g) \neq D^+_f + D^+_g. \quad 5$$

- (b) Let f be a finite-valued monotone increasing function on $[a, b]$; then prove that the function f is continuous on a set of points which is almost countable. 6

- (c) Show that if f' exists and is bounded on $[a, b]$ then $f \in B \vee [a, b]$. 5

6. (d) Show that for a, b finite, the function $f \in B \vee [a, b]$ if and only if f is the difference of two finite valued monotone increasing functions on $[a, b]$. 8

- (e) If $f \in L(a, b)$ class of functions integrable on (a, b) . Then show that :

$$(i) \quad F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \text{ is a continuous function on } [a, b].$$

$$(ii) \quad F \in B \vee [a, b], \text{ class of functions of bounded variation on } [a, b]. \quad 8$$

UNIT—IV

7. (a) Let A, B be subsets of a set C , let $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}$ and let μ be the measure on $\mathbb{R}$. Show that if $\mu(A) + \mu(C) < \infty$ then $\mu(A \cap B) = \mu(B)$. 6

- (b) Prove that the completion of a σ -finite measure is σ -finite. 4

- (c) For a ring $\mathbb{R}$ prove that :

$$\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{R}) = \left[E : E \subset \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n, E_n \in \mathbb{R} \right]. \quad 6$$

8. (d) Let μ^* be an outer measure on $\mathcal{H}(\mathbb{R})$, and let $\mathbf{S}^*$ denote the class of μ^* -measurable sets, then prove that $\mathbf{S}^*$ is a σ -ring and μ^* restricted to $\mathbf{S}^*$ is a complete measure. 8

- (e) If μ is a σ -finite measure on a ring $\mathbb{R}$, then prove that it has a unique extension to the σ -ring $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R})$. 8

UNIT—V

9. (a) Define a convex function. Let ψ be defined on (a, b) . Then prove that ψ is convex on (a, b) if and only if, for each x and y such that $a < x < y < b$, the graph of ψ on (a, x) and (y, b) does not lie below the line through X and Y axes. 6
- (b) Let $\{f_n\}$ be a sequence in $L^\infty(\mu)$ such that $\|f_n - f_m\|_\infty \rightarrow 0$ as $n, m \rightarrow \infty$. Then prove that there exists a function f such that $\lim f_n = f$ a.e. Also show that $f \in L^\infty(\mu)$ and $\lim \|f_n - f\|_\infty \rightarrow 0$. 10
10. (c) (i) If $f_n \rightarrow f$ in the mean of order p ($p > 0$) then prove that $f_n \rightarrow f$ in measure. 4
- (ii) $f_n \rightarrow f$ a.u. (almost uniformly) then prove that $f_n \rightarrow f$ a.e. 4
- (d) State and prove Holder's Inequality. 8

