

M. Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023  
BRANCH I – MATHEMATICS  
SECOND SEMESTER

COURSE : CORE  
PAPER : MEASURE THEORY AND INTEGRATION  
TIME : 3 HOURS  
MAX. MARKS : 100

SECTION – A

Answer all the questions: 5 × 2 = 10

1. Define Lebesgue outer measure of a set  $A$  in  $\mathcal{R}$ .
2. Show that  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x} = \infty$ .
3. Define the Lebesgue integral of a function  $f$ .
4. When is a measure absolutely continuous with respect to another measure?
5. Let  $f$  be a function defined on  $X \times Y$ . What are the  $x$  – and  $y$  – sections of  $f$ ?

SECTION – B

Answer any five questions: 5 × 6 = 30

6. Prove that every interval on the real line is measurable.
7. Let  $E$  be a measurable set. Then show that, for each  $y$ , the set  $E + y$  is also measurable and the measures are the same.
8. State and prove Lebesgue monotone convergence theorem.
9. Define  $\sigma$  – finite, complete measure and show that the Lebesgue measure is  $\sigma$  – finite and complete.
10. State and prove the Hahn Decomposition theorem.
11. Prove that measurable sets have measurable sections.
12. Show that measurability and measure remain invariant under rotation in  $k$  dimensions.

SECTION – C

Answer any three questions: 3 × 20 = 60

13. (a) Show that there exists a non-measurable set.  
(b) Give an example to show that there exists an uncountable set of measure zero. [12 + 8]
14. Let  $f$  be a bounded function defined on the finite interval  $[a, b]$ , then prove that  $f$  is Riemann integrable over  $[a, b]$  if and only if it is continuous *a.e.*
15. (a) State and prove Fatou's lemma.  
(b) The function  $f(x)$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ , is defined as follows:  
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \text{ is rational} \\ n & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational} \end{cases}$$
 where  $n$  is the number of zeros immediately after the decimal point, in the representation of  $x$  on the decimal scale. Show that  $f$  is measurable and find  $\int_0^1 f dx$ . [12 + 8]
16. (a) State and prove Radon Nikodym Theorem.  
(b) Show that the theorem is true for signed measure also. [15 + 5]
17. State and prove Fubini's theorem.

