

## MAT 401-MEASURE THEORY

Answer Question one and any other two questions

### QUESTION ONE(COMPULSORY)-30Marks

1(a). What is ment by a measure being **additive and countably additive**? (2marks)

b.) State the existence of Lebesgue theorem (3marks)

c.) Define Lebesgue outer measure (2marks)

d.) An open set comprises of an infinite disjoint open interval of the form  $I = \{(1, 6)(7, 17)(23, 43) \dots\}$ . Compute for any  $n$  the length of the first  $n$  open intervals hence specify for  $n=5$  (6marks)

e.) When is a subset  $E$  of  $\mathbb{R}$  said to be Lebesgue measurable? (2marks)

f.) Show that if  $A$  and  $B$  are measurable subset of  $\mathbb{R}$ , then  $A \cup B$  is also measurable (4marks)

g.) Prove that if  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  and  $m^*(A) = 0$ , Then  $A$  is measurable (3marks)

h.) Check whether

$$\int_0^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

is Lebesgue integrable (4marks)

i.) If  $\{E_k\}$  is any sequence of measurable subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$  then  $\bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} E_k$  is measurable (4marks)

**QUESTION TWO (20 Marks)**

2.a) Show that every  $J$  in  $\mathbb{R}$  is Lebesgue measurable (10marks)

b.) Prove that if  $J$  is any interval in  $\mathbb{R}$ , then  $m(J)=l(J)$  (10marks)

**QUESTION THREE-(20 Marks)**

3.a) Find the length of the set  $\cup_{k=1}^{\infty} \{X : \frac{1}{k+1} \leq x < \frac{1}{k}\}$  (8marks)

b.) Show that if  $S \subseteq T \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  then  $m^*(S) \leq m^*(T)$ , where  $m^*$  is outer measure. (4marks)

c.) Compute the length open set  $\cup_{k=1}^{\infty} \{X : \frac{1}{3^{k+1}} \leq x < \frac{1}{3^k}\}$  (8marks).

**QUESTION FOUR-(20 Marks)**

4.a) Use the concept of Riemann integrability to show for Lebesgues integrability in

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+2)^3}$$

. (5marks)

b.) Show that  $f(x)=1$  is both Riemann and Lebesque integrable on  $E \in [a, b]$  (5marks)

b.) Show that

$$\int_{-7}^2 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{\frac{5}{3}}}$$

is not Lebesque integrable (10marks)

**QUESTION FIVE-(20Marks)**

5.a) State and prove *Fatou's Lemma* (8marks)

b.) Prove that for every countable subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  is measurable and has a measure zero (5marks)

b.) State and prove Monotone convergence theorem (7marks)