



(Knowledge for Development)

# **KIBABII UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS** 

**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR** 

FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN PURE **MATHEMATICS** 

COURSE CODE:

**MAT811** 

COURSE TITLE: ABSTRACT INTEGRATION I

**DATE**: 25/07/2022

TIME: 8:00 AM - 10:00 AM

Answer Any other THREE Questions

TIME: 2 Hours

## **QUESTION ONE (20 MARKS)**

- a) Define the following terms
  - i. Ring
  - ii.  $\sigma$  -Ring
  - iii. Algebra
  - iv.  $\sigma$  Algebra
  - v. Family
- b) Show that if  $f: X \to Y$  and  $\rho$  is a  $\sigma$ -Ring of subsets of X, then the class of all sets  $B \subset Y$  such that  $f^{-1}(B)$  is in  $\rho$ , is a  $\sigma$ -Ring of subsets of Y
- c) Show that if R is a ring of subsets of a set X, then M(R) = G(R)

#### **QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)**

- a) State the Lemma on Monotone classes (LCM)
- b) Define the following terms
  - i. Set function
  - ii. Additive
  - iii. Measure
  - iv. Continuous from below
- c) Show that if R is a ring and  $\mu$  is an extended real valued set function on R which is positive, countably additive and satisfies the condition  $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$ , then  $\mu$  is a measure

## **QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)**

- a) Show that if v is an outer measure, the class M of v-measurable sets is a ring
- b) Let R be a ring, and suppose that  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  are measures on the  $\sigma$ -Ring G(R) generated by R such that  $\mu_1(E) = \mu_2(E)$  for all E in R. Assume moreover, that the restriction of  $\mu_1$  to R is  $\sigma$ -finite, then show that  $\mu_1 = \mu_2$  on G(R)

### **QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)**

- a) Define the following terms
  - i. Measurable space
  - ii. Locally measurable
  - iii. Measurable function f
  - iv. Characteristic function
  - v. Borel measurable

- a) Show that if  $f: X \to \mathbb{R}$  is a function such that N(f) is measurable, then each of the following conditions is necessary and sufficient for the measurability of f:
  - $\{x: f(x) < c\}$  is locally measurable for each real number c
  - $\{x: f(x) \le c\}$  is locally measurable for each real number c
  - $\{x: f(x) > c\}$  is locally measurable for each real number c
  - $\{x: f(x) \ge c\}$  is locally measurable for each real number c iv.
- b) Show that if f and g are measurable, then f + g is also measurable

#### **QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)**

- Show that if f and g are simple functions, c is a real number and A is a locally measurable set, then all of the following are simple

  - iii. |f| iv.  $f \cup g$
  - v.  $f \cap g$
  - vi.  $f^+, f^-$
  - vii.  $\chi_A f$
  - viii. fg
- b) Show that if f is a measurable function, c is a real number and c > 0, then  $f \cap c$  is a measurable function
- Show that if f is a measurable function, then there exists a sequence of simple functions  $f_n$  such that  $f_n$  converges to f pointwise on X, that is,  $f_n(x) \to f(x)$  for each x in X. If moreover,  $f \ge 0$  one can make  $0 \le f_n \uparrow f$