



JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND ACTUARIAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION
SCIENCE/ ARTS
SPECIAL RESIT 2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR
REGULAR (MAIN) SPECIAL RESIT

COURSE CODE: SMA 402

COURSE TITLE: Measure Theory

EXAM VENUE:

STREAM: BED SCI/ARTS

DATE:

EXAM SESSION:

TIME: 2.00 HOURS

Instructions:

- 1. Answer question 1 (Compulsory) and ANY other 2 questions**
- 2. Candidates are advised not to write on the question paper.**
- 3. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room.**

QUESTION ONE

- a) Define upper and lower Lebesgue sums (4 marks)
- b) Show that the measure of a singleton set is zero. (4 marks)
- c) Give two examples σ – Algebra. (2 marks)
- d) State and prove Fatou's Lemma (10 marks)
- e) Show that $A \cup B \in \mathcal{M}$ and $A \cap B \in \mathcal{M}$, where \mathcal{M} is Lebesgue Measurable Set. (10 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Describe the following terms: (4 marks)
 - i.) Almost everywhere concept
 - ii.) Complete measure space
- b) Let $g: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be \mathfrak{x} - measurable. Then show that g^2 is \mathfrak{x} - measurable. (5 marks)
- c) State and prove Monotone Convergence Theorem. (11 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Show that the length the Outer Measure of interval is equal to the length of the interval, $I \in [a, b]$. (10 marks)
- b) Outline the difference between Lebesgue Integral and Riemann integral. (4 marks)
- c) Describe the following: (6 marks)
 - i) Lebesgue Dominated Convergence Theorem
 - ii) Fatou's Lemma

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Describe a Measurable Space. (3 marks)
- b) Show that, if $S, T \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ and $S \subseteq T$ then $\mu^*(S) \leq \mu^*(T)$ i. e μ^* is monotone. (3marks)
- c) Prove that any non-degenerate interval of \mathbb{R} is uncountable. (10marks)
- d) Define Borel Measurable Subsets of \mathbb{R} and give two examples. (4 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Show that every bounded Riemann integral functions over $[a, b]$ is Lebesgue integrable and the two integrals are the same. (10 marks)
- b) Let (X, \mathfrak{x}, μ) be a Measure Space and $f, g \in M^+(X, \mathfrak{x})$ and k a non-negative real constant. Prove that
$$\int (f + g)du = \int f du + \int gdu \quad \text{and} \quad \int kfdu = k \int fdu. \quad (10 \text{ marks})$$