

**PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2025
(Second Semester)**

Branch- MATHEMATICS

MEASURE THEORY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks (10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	$m^*(\emptyset) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ i) ∞ ii) 0 iii) \emptyset iv) 1	K1	CO1
	2	For any measurable function f , $\text{ess sup } f$ i) $< \sup f$ ii) $\leq \sup f$ iii) $> \sup f$ iv) $\geq \sup f$	K2	
2	3	$\int_1^\infty dx/x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ i) ∞ ii) 0 iii) \emptyset iv) 1	K1	CO2
	4	f is an integrable function, then $ \int f dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ i) $\leq \int f dx$ ii) $\leq f \int dx$ iii) $\leq \int f dx$ iv) $\leq \int dx$	K2	
3	5	A ring is called a $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ if it is closed under the formation of countable unions. i) σ -field ii) integral domain iii) group iv) σ -ring	K1	CO3
	6	The completion of a σ -finite measure is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ i) finite ii) infinite iii) σ -finite iv) σ -infinite	K2	
4	7	If $\mu(X) < \infty$ and $0 < p < q \leq \infty$ then, i) $L^q(\mu) \subseteq L^p(\mu)$ ii) $L^q(\mu) > L^p(\mu)$ iii) $L^q(\mu) \geq L^p(\mu)$ iv) $L^q(\mu) \supseteq L^p(\mu)$	K1	CO4
	8	Every function convex on an open interval is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ i) discontinuous ii) non-convex iii) continuous iv) none of the above	K2	
5	9	If A is a positive set with respect to ν , if for $E \in \mathcal{S}$, $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ then μ is a measure. i) $\mu(E) = \nu(A)$ ii) $\mu(E) \neq \nu(A)$ iii) $\mu(E) \neq \nu(E \cap A)$ iv) $\mu(E) = \nu(E \cap A)$	K2	CO5
	10	If μ, ν are signed measures on $[X, \mathcal{S}]$ and $\nu(E) = 0$ whenever $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, then ν is absolutely continuous with respect to μ , $\nu \ll \mu$ i) $ \mu (E) = 0$ ii) $ \mu (E) = \infty$ iii) $ \mu (E) = 1$ iv) $ \mu (E) \neq 0$	K1	

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SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Show that, for any set A and any $\epsilon > 0$ there is an open set O containing A and such that $m^*(O) \leq m^*(A) + \epsilon$.	K2	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Let c be any real number and let f and g be real-valued measurable functions defined on the same measurable set E . Then show that $f + c, cf, f + g, f - g$ and fg are measurable.		
2	12.a.	Let f and g be non-negative measurable functions. Then, examine $\int f dx + \int g dx = \int (f + g) dx$.	K4	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	If f is Riemann integrable and bounded over the finite interval $[a, b]$, then examine f is integrable and $R \int_a^b f dx = \int_a^b f dx$.		
3	13.a.	Let μ^* be the outer measure on $\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{R})$ defined by μ on \mathcal{R} , then inspect \mathcal{S}^* contains $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{R})$, the σ -ring generated by \mathcal{R} .	K4	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Inspect: The completion of a σ -finite measure is σ -finite.		
4	14.a.	Build: Let ψ be convex on (a, b) and $a < s < t < u < b$ then $\psi(s, t) \leq \psi(s, u) \leq \psi(t, u)$. If ψ is strictly convex, then equality will not occur.	K3	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	State and Prove Holder's inequality.		
5	15.a.	Summarize: Let ν be a signed measure on $[X, \mathcal{S}]$. Then there exist measures ν^+ and ν^- on $[X, \mathcal{S}]$ such that $\nu = \nu^+ - \nu^-$ and $\nu^+ \perp \nu^-$. The measures ν^+ and ν^- are uniquely defined by ν and $\nu = \nu^+ - \nu^-$ is said to be the Jordan decomposition of ν .	K2	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Give the outline for A countable union of sets positive with respect to a signed measure ν is a positive set.		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Explain: The class \mathcal{M} is a σ -algebra.	K5	CO1
2	17	State and prove Fatou's Lemma.	K5	CO2
3	18	If μ is a σ -finite measure on a ring \mathcal{R} , then inspect it has a unique extension to the σ -ring $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{R})$.	K4	CO3
4	19	State and prove Minkowski's inequality.	K5	CO4
5	20	State and Prove Radon-Nikodym Theorem.	K5	CO5

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