

Marks

- [10] 1. Define
- (a) the completion of a measure
 - (b) measurable function
 - (c) mutually singular measures

- [15] **2.** Give an example of each of the following, together with a brief explanation of your example. If an example does not exist, explain why not.
- (a) A measure which is semi-finite, but not σ -finite.
 - (b) A function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that f is not Lebesgue measurable but $|f|$ is Lebesgue measurable.
 - (c) Two measures μ_1, μ_2 on the measurable space (X, \mathcal{M}) for which $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ is not a signed measure.

- [15] **3.** Let X be a metric space and \mathcal{B}_X be the σ -algebra of Borel subsets of X . Let μ be a measure on (X, \mathcal{B}_X) and μ^* be the outer measure determined by μ . Prove that if V_1 and V_2 are two disjoint Borel subsets of X and $E_1 \subset V_1$ and $E_2 \subset V_2$, then

$$\mu^*(E_1 \cup E_2) = \mu^*(E_1) + \mu^*(E_2)$$

Note that E_1 and E_2 need not be Borel.

- [15] 4. Let (X, \mathcal{M}, μ) be a measure space and $E \in \mathcal{M}$. Prove, directly from the definitions of the two integrals, that

$$\int_E f \, d\mu = \int_X f \chi_E \, d\mu$$

for any nonnegative measurable function f .

[15] 5. Guess the limit of

$$\int_0^n \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n e^{-2x} dx$$

as n tends to infinity. Prove that your guess is correct.

- [15] **6.** Let X, Y, Z be nonempty sets and $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{P}(X), \mathcal{M} \subset \mathcal{P}(Y), \mathcal{N} \subset \mathcal{P}(Z)$ be σ -algebras. Define $\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{N} \subset \mathcal{P}(X \times Y \times Z)$ to be the σ -algebra generated by

$$\{ A \times B \times C \mid A \in \mathcal{L}, B \in \mathcal{M}, C \in \mathcal{N} \}$$

Prove that $(\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{M}) \otimes \mathcal{N} = \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{N}$.

- [15] 7. For $j = 1, 2$, let μ_j and ν_j be σ -finite measures on (X_j, \mathcal{M}_j) with $\nu_j \ll \mu_j$. Prove that $\nu_1 \times \nu_2 \ll \mu_1 \times \mu_2$ and

$$\frac{d(\nu_1 \times \nu_2)}{d(\mu_1 \times \mu_2)}(x_1, x_2) = \frac{d\nu_1}{d\mu_1}(x_1) \frac{d\nu_2}{d\mu_2}(x_2)$$

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Be sure that this examination has 13 pages including this cover

The University of British Columbia
Sessional Examinations - December 2006

Mathematics 420/507
Measure Theory and Integration

Closed book examination

Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours

Name _____ Signature _____

Student Number _____ Instructor's Name _____

Section Number _____

Special Instructions:

No calculators, notes, or other aids are allowed.

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2. Candidates are not permitted to ask questions of the invigilators, except in cases of supposed errors or ambiguities in examination questions.
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Total		100