

**QUIZ 1, MTH309A**  
**TOTAL MARKS: 10**

ROLL NO:

NAME:

Instructions:

- (1) Illegible answers will be taken as incorrect.
- (2) You get no credit for rough work. No extra pages will be supplied.
- (3) You may refer to your own class notes. Searching in books/internet is not allowed. Mobiles must be switched off during the quiz.
- (4)  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F})$  stands for an arbitrary measurable space.

**Multiple Choice Questions [Only one option is correct. Put a tick ( $\checkmark$ ) beside the correct option.]**

Question 1. Let  $\{A_n\}$  be a sequence in  $\mathcal{F}$ . Is the function  $1_A$ , where  $A = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n$ , Borel measurable? [1]

- (a) Yes.      (b) No.      (c) can not be determined from the given information.

Question 2. We say that a collection  $\mathcal{D}$  of subsets of  $\Omega$  is a  $\pi$  system, if it is closed under finite intersections, i.e. given  $A, B \in \mathcal{D}$  implies  $A \cap B \in \mathcal{D}$ . Is the collection  $\mathcal{D} := \{(-\infty, a] : -\infty < a < \infty\}$  of subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$  a  $\pi$  system? [1]

- (a) Yes.      (b) No.      (c) can not be determined from the given information.

Question 3. We say that a real valued set function  $\mu$  defined on  $\mathcal{F}$  is ‘continuous from above at the empty set  $\emptyset$ ’, if for all decreasing sequence of sets  $\{A_n\}$  in  $\mathcal{F}$  with  $A_n \downarrow \emptyset$ , we have  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(A_n) = 0$ . If  $\mu$  is a  $\sigma$ -finite measure, is it ‘continuous from above at the empty set  $\emptyset$ ’? [1]

- (a) Yes.      (b) No.      (c) can not be determined from the given information.

Question 4. Given a probability measure  $\mu$  on  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F})$ , exactly one of the following statements is false. Identify. [1]

- (a)  $|\mu(A) - \mu(B)| \leq \mu(A \setminus B) + \mu(B \setminus A)$ , for all  $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$ .
- (b) For all  $A \in \mathcal{F}$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\mu(A))^n$  is either 0 or 1.
- (c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu(A_n)$  is necessarily bounded above by 1, for all sequences  $\{A_n\}$  in  $\mathcal{F}$ .
- (d) Fix  $x \in \Omega$ . Then  $\{A \in \mathcal{F} : \mu(A) = \delta_x(A)\}$  is a Monotone class.

P.T.O.

**Multiple Select Questions [Number of correct option(s) can be one or more than one. Put a tick ( $\checkmark$ ) beside only the correct option(s) to get credit. No partial credits will be awarded.]**

Question 5. Recall the field  $\mathcal{C}$  containing finite disjoint unions of left-open right-closed intervals on  $\mathbb{R}$ . Suppose  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  are two measures on  $\mathcal{C}$  with the property that  $\mu_1((a, b]) = \mu_2((a, b]) = b - a, \forall -\infty \leq a < b \leq \infty$ . Then identify the correct options. [2]

- (a)  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  can be finite measures.
- (b)  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  must be  $\sigma$ -finite measures.
- (c) Any one of  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  can have more than one extension to  $(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$  and it is also possible to have no such extensions as well.
- (d) Both  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  must extend to the same measure on  $(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{B}_{\mathbb{R}})$ .

Question 6. Which of the following collections of sets generate Borel  $\sigma$  field on  $\mathbb{R}$ ? Here  $\mathbb{Q}$  denotes the set of rational numbers. [2]

- (a)  $(a, b), \forall a < b, a, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ .
- (b)  $(-\infty, a], \forall a \in \mathbb{Q}$ .
- (c)  $(a, b] \cup [c, d), \forall a < b < c < d, a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ .
- (d) all compact sets  $K$  such that there exists  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  with  $K \subseteq [a, b], a < b \leq a + 1$ .

Question 7. Let  $f_1, f_2 : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be two functions. Identify the correct options. [2]

- (a) If  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are Borel measurable, then so is  $f_1 + f_2$ .
- (b) If  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are Borel measurable, then  $f_1 + f_2$  is a simple function.
- (c) If  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are simple functions, then so is  $f_1 + f_2$ .
- (d) If  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are simple functions, then  $f_1 + f_2$  is Borel measurable.