

# Result from Challenging Problem 1

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Download all latex-tikz codes from

[https://github.com/spdanda/AI1103/blob/main/Challenging%20Problem1/Result\\_from\\_ChallengingProb1/main.tex](https://github.com/spdanda/AI1103/blob/main/Challenging%20Problem1/Result_from_ChallengingProb1/main.tex)

## Statement :

A non-negative random variable has zero expectation value if and only if it is zero.

## Proof :

Let  $Y$  be a non-negative random variable defined on the probability space  $\Omega$ .

Let  $A_m$  be the set of all  $\omega \in \Omega$  such that the value of  $Y$  is greater than or equal to  $\frac{1}{m}$  where  $m \in N$  i.e.,

$$A_m = \left\{ \omega \in \Omega : Y(\omega) \geq \frac{1}{m} \right\}$$

Given

$$E(Y) = 0 \implies \int_{\Omega} Y f(y) d_Y = 0 \quad (0.0.1)$$

where  $f(y)$  represents the pdf of the random variable  $Y$ . Let  $P$  denote the total probability i.e.,

$$P = \int_{\Omega} f(y) d_Y \quad (0.0.2)$$

$$\implies \frac{d_P}{d_Y} = f(y) \quad (0.0.3)$$

$$\implies f(y) d_Y = d_P \quad (0.0.4)$$

$$\therefore E(Y) = \int_{\Omega} Y d_P = 0 \quad (0.0.5)$$

As  $Y$  is non-negative,

$$\int_{\Omega} Y d_P \geq \int_{A_m} Y d_P \quad (0.0.6)$$

Also in the set  $A_m$ ,  $Y \geq \frac{1}{m}$

$$\therefore \int_{A_m} Y d_P \geq \int_{A_m} \frac{1}{m} d_P \quad (0.0.7)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \int_{A_m} d_P \quad (0.0.8)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \Pr(A_m) \quad (0.0.9)$$

$\therefore$  From (0.0.6) and (0.0.9)

$$\int_{\Omega} Y d_P \geq \frac{1}{m} \Pr(A_m) \quad (0.0.10)$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{m} \Pr(A_m) \leq 0 \quad (0.0.11)$$

$$\implies \Pr(A_m) \leq 0 (\because m \in N) \quad (0.0.12)$$

$$\implies \Pr(A_m) = 0 \quad (0.0.13)$$

Also,

$$\Pr(Y \neq 0) = \Pr\left(\bigcup A_m\right)$$

$$(\because \text{In the set } A_m, Y \geq \frac{1}{m} \implies Y \text{ always } > 0) \quad (0.0.14)$$

$$= \Pr(A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + \dots) \quad (0.0.15)$$

$$= 0 (\because \Pr(A_m) = 0 \forall m \in N) \quad (0.0.16)$$

$$\implies \Pr(Y \neq 0) = 0 \quad (0.0.17)$$

$$\implies \Pr(Y = 0) = 1 - \Pr(Y \neq 0) = 1 \quad (0.0.18)$$

Hence, Probability of the random variable equals to 0 is one i.e., the random variable is always equals to 0 in it's domain.

Conversely, If  $Y=0$  then

$$\int_{\Omega} Y d_P = 0 \quad (0.0.19)$$

$$\implies E(Y) = 0 \quad (0.0.20)$$

Hence proved.