

Assignment 5

Ojjas Tyagi - CS20BTECH11060

Download latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/tyagio/AI1103/tree/main/assignment5/assignment5.tex>

then summed up over all subintervals to get same value as LHS.

Now we can state that

$$Q(B) = E(XI_B) \quad \forall B \in \mathcal{F}$$

is a well defined probability measure.

\Rightarrow option 3 is correct answer.

1 PROBLEM

Let $X \geq 0$ be a random variable on (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) with $E(X) = 1$. Let $A \in \mathcal{F}$ be an event with $0 < P(A) < 1$. Which of the following defines another probability measure on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) ?

- 1) $Q(B) = P(A \cap B) \quad \forall B \in \mathcal{F}$
- 2) $Q(B) = P(A \cup B) \quad \forall B \in \mathcal{F}$
- 3) $Q(B) = E(XI_B) \quad \forall B \in \mathcal{F}$
- 4) $Q(B) = \begin{cases} P(A|B), & \text{if } P(B) > 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } P(B) = 0 \end{cases}$

2 SOLUTION

Any probability measure \mathbb{P} on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) is a function from \mathcal{F} to $[0,1]$ with the following properties

$$\mathbb{P}(\phi) = 0 \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\Omega) = 1 \quad (2.0.2)$$

If A_1, A_2, \dots are disjoint \mathcal{F} -measurable sets

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(A_i) \quad (2.0.3)$$

Now we know that $E(XI_B) \geq 0 \quad \forall B$ as $X \geq 0$
also

$$E(XI_B) = E(X \times 1) = 1 \quad \text{when } B = \Omega \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$E(XI_B) = E(X \times 0) = 0 \quad \text{when } B = \phi \quad (2.0.5)$$

Let $B = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i$, where A_i are disjoint sets $\in \mathcal{F}$

$$\Rightarrow E(XI_B) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} E(XI_{A_i}) \quad (2.0.6)$$

(2.0.6) is true because Indicator function I_B is 1 when element within B and 0 otherwise due to this the summation in the RHS is equivalent to $E(XI_B)$ but calculated for smaller intervals where X is set to 0 when it is not in disjoint subinterval of B and