

60



*(Knowledge for Development)*

**KIBABII UNIVERSITY**  
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**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**  
**2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**FOURTH YEAR FIRST SEMESTER**  
**MAIN EXAMINATION**  
**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE**

**COURSE CODE:** STA 412

**COURSE TITLE:** PROBABILITY AND MEASURE

**DATE:** 25/05/2022

**TIME:** 2:00 PM – 4:00 PM

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer Question One and Any other TWO Questions

TIME: 2 Hours

This Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS

QUESTION ONE (30 MARKS)

1. (a) Define the following terms
- i. Probability space (1 mk)
  - ii. Borel set (1 mk)
  - iii. Sigma-algebra (1 mk)
  - iv. Measurable sets (1 mk)
- (b) Describe any two Lebesgue measurable sets. (4 mks)
- (c) Let  $A, B \subset E$  such that  $\mu^*(A)$  and  $\mu^*(B)$  are both finite. Show that,  $|\mu^*(A) - \mu^*(B)| \leq \mu^*(A \Delta B)$  where  $(A \Delta B) := (AB^c) \cup (BA^c)$  (5 mks)
- (d) If  $A \subset B$ , show that  $\mu^*(A) \leq \mu^*(B)$ . (3 mks)
- (e) Prove that if  $0 \leq f_n \rightarrow f$  almost everywhere and  $\int f_n d\mu \leq A < \infty$ , then  $f$  is integrable and  $\int f d\mu \leq A$  (3 mks)
- (f) State and explain any two types of measures on the intervals over the real line. (5 mks)
- (g) Suppose that  $A, B \in \mathcal{A}$ . Show that  $\mu(B) = \mu(A \cap B) + \mu(B \cap A^c)$  (3 mks)
- (h) Let  $\{F_i \subset R^n : i \in N\}$  is countable collection of  $R^n$ . Show that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu^*(F_i) \geq \mu^*\left(\bigcup_i F_i\right)$$

(3 mks)

#### QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

4. (a) State and explain two properties of conditional expectation (4 mks)
- (b) Find the mathematical expectation of a random variable with (9 mks)
- uniform distribution over the interval  $[a, b]$
  - triangle distribution
  - exponential distribution
- (c) Show that if  $\{f_n\}$  is a sequence of positive measurable functions, and  $\{f_n(x) : n \leq 1\}$  increases monotonically to  $f(x)$  for each  $x$  then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_E f_n(x) dm = \int_E f dm$$

(7 mks)

#### QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)

5. (a) What are Lebesgue measurable sets? (2 mks)
- (b) Describe any two Lebesgue measurable sets (4 mks)
- (c) State and explain any four measurable functions (8 mks)
- (d) Show that if  $\{f_n\}$  is a sequence of non-negative measurable functions, and  $\{f_n(x) : n \leq 1\}$  increases monotonically to  $f(x)$  for each  $x$  then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_E f_n(x) dm = \int_E f dm$$

(6 mks)