



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 10504399

Roll No. 24079000007
Total Mark 54/75.00

Exam MASTER OF SCIENCE STATISTICS_ODD EXAM-DEC-2
Subject B060702T - MEASURE THEORY AND PROBABILITY

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/5

1B 2/5

1C 4/5

1D 5/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 4/5

1H 5/5

1I 3/5

2 NA/15

3 12/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 NA/15

7 NA/15

8 NA/15

9 10/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
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Total Marks in Figures							Max. Marks			
Total Marks in Words										



B 0 6 0 7 0 2 T

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Date of Exam: 20/11/25 Shift: 1st Room No.: 9

Paper Code: B060702T Subject: Statistics Year/Sem: 1

Name of Candidate: Divya Dwivedi

Roll No. 2407900007

Divya

Signature of Candidate

Signature of Investigator

COE Facsimile

Course: (Statistics) M.Sc.
Session: 2024-25 Year Semester: 1
Subject: Statistics

कॉलेज का कोड
College Code

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code

परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam

K N O 3

A	A	0	0
E	R	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
P	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
W	9	9	9

K N O 3

A	A	0	0
E	R	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
P	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
W	9	9	9

Regular Ex. Student
 Private Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

10504399

B 0 6 0 7 0 2 T

Paper Code



Enrollment Number: C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 0 0 3 8 2 1

परीक्षार्थी अभ्यर्थक का कोड
Candidate's Roll Number

पेपर कोड
Paper Code

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B 0 6 0 7 0 2 T

A	0	0	0	0	0
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9	9	9	9	9	9



Divya

Signature of Candidate

Signature of Investigator

CS Facsimile

COE Facsimile

1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्टित किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों को पूरा भाग पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. परीक्षा में गरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ सभी उत्तरों से शुरू की जाएँ। 3. परीक्षा को काले या नीले बॉलपेन से भरें।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. **DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.**

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tampering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लैस साइटिक कॅल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकायें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देखें, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर का निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा को कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as E Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	●	1	●	1	1	1	1	●	1	1
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6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
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Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns



Section-A

(a)

Borel Field - It is the σ -field which is generated by all open sets, and all open intervals. It is the smallest σ -field for the open intervals. It is represented by $B(\mathbb{R})$.

Borel sets - Borel sets is the collection of smallest sets in the open intervals.

(b) Lebesgue-Stieltjes Measure -

Lebesgue Stieltjes Measure is the generalization of Lebesgue Measure. It is the Measure on the real line. It generalizes the concept of the length. In Lebesgue-Stieltjes Measure the σ -algebra is associated for all closed and open intervals. For all sets, which are defined on the field.

(c) Measurable function - Let (Ω, \mathcal{F}) be a set in σ -algebra.

or function f in which f belongs to Ω such that $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ where \mathbb{R} belongs to the Borel set (B) which is the preimage of $B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$.



$$f: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

The measurable function is used to measure set which assigns value to non negative measurable sets.

It is also used to measure length, area and volume.

- Random Variable is a Measurable function X in probability space (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) where Ω is sample space.

If we toss a coin the probability of heads and tails which obtained (Result) is a random variable.

$$X(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & H \\ 0 & T \end{cases}$$

Here, $P(H) = 1$ and $P(T) = 0$
the result we obtained is by random variable X .

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



(e) Helly-Bray theorem -

If the sequence of distribution function $\{F_n(x)\}$ has all the points of continuity of $g(x)$ and $g(x)$ is bounded continuous function over the real line $R(-\infty, \infty)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) dF_n(x)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) dF(x)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos t(x) dF_n(x)$$

(f) Basel's law -



(f) Basel 0-1 law-

It is fundamental law in statistics that gives result in stochastic process in tail event. It this law is given by the mathematician Emile Borel who has major contribution in the development of statistics in Measure theory and Probability.

~~It is a binary~~ It gives result in binary form that the event happens almost surely $P(1)$ and the event never happens $P(0)$.

Formal Statement

Let (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) be a independent identically distributed random variable where T is a tail then the condition of happening event is almost surely and the event of never happens.

$$P(A) = P(0) \text{ or } P(1)$$



(d)

Inversion theorem

Let $F(x)$ or $\phi(x)$ denote distribution function and characteristic function respectively of random variable X . $\Delta F(a+h, a-h)$ be the interval contain of the distribution function.

$$F(a+h) - F(a-h) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-T}^T \frac{\sin ht}{t} e^{-itx} d(x) dt.$$

(g) Linderberg feller theorem

Linderberg feller theorem is the generalisation of central limit theorem. In linderberg feller theorem, the independent (identically distributed) random variable not necessary identically distributed random variable. Converges the sum of sequence of iid into normal distribution.

Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be the sequences of independent not necessary identically distributed random variable.

where

$$E(X_i) = \mu$$

$$\text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2$$

then the linderberg feller satisfies the sum of given condition.



$$\underline{\underline{Z = \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 n}}}}$$

(h) WLLN

Weak law of large Number.

The law of large Number states the repetition of event

Weak law of large Number states

that the sum of independent identically distributed random variable converges its probability to the population Mean.

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a random variable of independent identically distributed random variable

where mean

$$E(X_i) = \mu$$

for

$$\text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma$$

then



$$|a_n - \mu| > \epsilon$$

this satisfies the Cauchy equation.

Conditions for WLLN.

Random variable should be independent.

Random Variable should be identical, and finite.

Weak law of large Number is applicable for gives the result slow and not accurate so the sample should not be very large.

(1) Carathéodory extension theorem =

If A be any subset of given set E & $E \in \mathcal{A}$ and μ be a measurable set then there exist a unique measurable set $\bar{\mu}$ such that

$$\boxed{E(\mu) = \bar{\mu}}$$

where

μ = measurable set

$\bar{\mu}$ = unique Measurable set



Section C

9

Central limit theorem.

Central limit theorem is fundamental theorem in statistics. In central limit theorem the sample mean converges into Normal distribution.

let,

x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n be a sequence of independent identically distributed random variable.

where

$$S = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$E(x) = E(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)$$

$$E(x_1) + E(x_2) + \dots + E(x_n)$$

$$\mu + \mu + \dots + \mu$$

$$E(x) = n\mu$$

$$V(x) = V(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)$$

$$V(x_1) + V(x_2) + \dots + V(x_n)$$

$$\text{cov}(x_i, x_j)$$

$$\sigma + \sigma + \dots + \sigma$$

$$\sigma^2 n$$



$$S_n = N(\mu n, n-2)$$

\Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{x}) &= E(\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 + \dots + \bar{x}_n) \\ &= E(\bar{x}_1) + E(\bar{x}_2) + \dots + E(\bar{x}_n) \\ &= \frac{\mu}{n} + \frac{\mu}{n} + \dots + \frac{\mu}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$E(\bar{x}) = \frac{\mu}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(\bar{x}) &= V(\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 + \dots + \bar{x}_n) \\ &= V(\bar{x}_1) + V(\bar{x}_2) + \dots + V(\bar{x}_n) \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \dots + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$S_n = N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$$

An central limit theorem it converges the independent identically distributed random variable sequence to its law of sample mean to its normal distribution where law of large number is the sum of average of independent identically distributed random variable to its almost surely to its expected value.



Where,

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$E(x) = \mu$$

$$V(x) = \sigma$$

~~S_n (sum)~~

→

$$S_n = \frac{n}{n}$$

S_n is the sum in which $n \rightarrow \infty$
asymptotically to its expected value.

If we toss a coin then the repetition
of event of Head comes is
0.5 as expected.

Hence, in law of law of large Number
we repeat the event until the
result becomes expected, as in
Central limit theorem.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



3. Section-B

Set function -

Let A be the value of the function.

A set is a well defined collection of objects called elements [numbers, symbols]

Let S be the set and $\{a, b, c, \dots\}$ be the elements of the set.

The elements of set is represented by curly brackets.

The function defined on set is called set function. (A)

$$A \in S = \{a, b, c\}$$

Measure and Probability Measure

Measure function is the set of function which defined on the measurable sets which is non-empty. It is used to measure the set. which

from Measure function we measure the length, Area and volume of a given set. It has a huge role in statistics.



Do Not Write anything in this Portion

Probability Measure is the measure

in which all the additional masses
of sum is 1

$$P(A) = 1$$

probability Measure is defined on

probability space (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) where

Ω is a set, \mathcal{F} is a function
and $P \in \mathcal{P}$

If we take a coin in which

$$\Omega = \{H, T\}$$

$$P(A) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

the probability here we let the
 $P(H) = 1$ and the probability
of tails is 0.



(2) Monotone sequence of set -

Monotone sequence of set is an increasing order which converges its sequence to its least upper bound.

To prove -

$$|a_n - u| < \epsilon$$

Proof -

Let A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n be a sequence of set

and $\langle a_n \rangle \rightarrow 0$

and u be its least upper bound then

$$a_n \leq u ; \epsilon > 0$$

and

but, $u - \epsilon$ is not least upper bound.

such that $u - \epsilon < a_n - (i)$

there exist a_m

$$a_m \leq a_n$$

then

$$a_m - u + \epsilon \geq a_n - (i)$$

from Eq (i) and (ii)



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$$u - \epsilon \leq a_n \leq u + \epsilon$$

$$\frac{u - \epsilon}{|a_n - u|} < \epsilon$$

Hence proved.

In limit of sequence of set

there are two limits.

Limit inferior

$\liminf -$

Represents all the set which
are finite. in nature

Limit superior

$\limsup -$

Represent all the set which are
infinite in nature.

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Paper Code

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15

X

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16

Do Not Write anything in this Portion





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17

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18

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19

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20

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21

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Paper Code

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22

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Paper Code

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23

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24

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