

Solns from Handout with problems # ①-⑥

① (#4) HINT: 3 eqns in 3 unknowns a, b, c . 1st eqn: f is a pdf, so $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$
 2nd eqn: $\frac{1}{3} = E(X) = \int_0^1 x f(x) dx$ 3rd: $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{18} = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 = \int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{9}$.

② (#8) $Y = \cos x, Z = \sin x, X \sim \text{UNIF}(0, 2\pi)$, $E(YZ) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x \cos x dx$
 $= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 2x dx = 0$, $E(Y) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos x dx = 0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x dx = E(Z)$
 $\therefore \text{Cov}(Y, Z) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = 0$
 (so Y & Z are uncorrelated, but not independent (show!))

③ (#3) If $X=c$ then Urn II contains $2+c$ white balls and $1+(2-c)=3-c$ black ones after the 1st transfer, so

$$f(y|c) = \begin{cases} \binom{3-c}{2} / \binom{5}{2} & y=0 \\ \frac{(2+c)(3-c)}{\binom{5}{2}} & y=1 \\ \frac{2+c}{\binom{5}{2}} & y=2 \end{cases} = \frac{1}{30} \begin{cases} \binom{3-c}{2} & y=0 \\ (2+c)(3-c) & y=1 \\ \frac{(2+c)(1+c)}{2} & y=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore E(Y|X=c) = 0f(0|c) + 1f(1|c) + 2f(2|c) = \frac{1}{30} [(2+c)(3-c) + 2 \cdot \frac{(2+c)(1+c)}{2}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{30} (2+c)(3-c+1+c) = \frac{2}{15} (2+c), \quad c=0,1,2$$

④ (#5) $f(x,y) = 2-x-y \mathbb{I}_{0 < x < 1} \mathbb{I}_{0 < y < 1}$ $\therefore f_2(x) = \int_0^1 (2-x-y) dy = 2y - xy - \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = (2-x) - \frac{1}{2}, 0 < x < 1$

$$\therefore f(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_2(x)} = \frac{2-x-y}{\frac{3}{2}-x} \mathbb{I}_{0 < y < 1} \quad \therefore E(Y|x) = \int_0^1 y f(y|x) dy = \int_0^1 \frac{y}{\frac{3}{2}-x} (2-x-y) dy$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^1 (2y - xy - y^2) dy}{\frac{3}{2}-x} = \frac{\frac{y^2}{2}(2-x) - \frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_0^1}{\frac{3}{2}-x} = \frac{\frac{2-x}{2} - \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{3}{2}-x} = \frac{6-3x-2}{9-6x}$$

$$= \frac{4-3x}{9-6x}, \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$E(Y^2|x) = \int_0^1 y^2 f(y|x) dy = \frac{1}{(\frac{3}{2}-x)} \int_0^1 (2-x)y^2 - y^3 dy = \frac{\frac{2-x}{3} - \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{3}{2}-x} = \frac{8-4x-3}{18-12x} = \frac{5-4x}{18-12x}$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}(Y|x) = E(Y^2|x) - E(Y|x)^2 = \left(\frac{5-4x}{18-12x} \right) - \left(\frac{4-3x}{9-6x} \right)^2$$

Problems from "section 5.5" handout

$$\textcircled{5} X \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda), \quad P(X \text{ even}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X=2k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{2k}}{(2k)!} = e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2k}}{(2k)!}$$

We either recognize this series as a hyperbolic trig function, or reason as follows; $e^{\lambda} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$, and $e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\lambda)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \lambda^k}{k!}$, so

$$e^{\lambda} + e^{-\lambda} = \sum_{k \text{ even}} \frac{\lambda^k (1+(-1)^k)}{k!} = 2 \sum_{k \text{ even}} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{2k}}{(2k)!},$$

$$\text{so } P(X \text{ even}) = (e^{-\lambda}) \left(\frac{e^{\lambda} + e^{-\lambda}}{2} \right) = \frac{1 + e^{-2\lambda}}{2}.$$

$\textcircled{i} X \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda), \lambda=2$. (a) If $Y = \# \text{ orders in } 30 \text{ min}$, $Y \sim \text{Pois}(3\lambda) = \text{Pois}(6)$,
so $P(Y=8) = e^{-6} 6^8 / 8!$

(b) $P(\text{no orders in } 20 \text{ min}) = P(X \sim \text{Pois}(4) = 0) = \frac{e^{-4} 4^0}{0!} = e^{-4}$

(c) $E(\text{Pois}(4)) = 4$

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$$\underline{49} \quad E(X|N=n) = E(X \mathbb{I}_{N=n}) / P(N=n) = E((Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_n) \mathbb{I}_{N=n}) / P(N=n)$$

(Since if $N(\omega)=n$, then $X(\omega) = Y_1(\omega) + \dots + Y_n(\omega)$)

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n E(Y_i \mathbb{I}_{N=n}) / P(N=n) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(Y_i) E(\mathbb{I}_{N=n}) / P(N=n) \quad (\text{by } Y_i, N \text{ indep})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n E(Y_i) \quad (\text{since } E(\mathbb{I}_{N=n}) = P(N=n)) = mn \quad \text{since } E(Y_i) = m.$$

$\therefore E(X|N)(\omega) = mN(\omega)$, so $E(X) = E(E(X|N)) = E(mN) = mE(N) = mn \checkmark$

50 Let $X = \#$ mistakes on all 3 pages $\sim \text{Pois}(3\lambda)$, i.e., $f(x|\lambda) = e^{-3\lambda} (3\lambda)^x / x!$, $x \in \mathbb{N}$

Then $E(X|\Lambda=\lambda) = 3\lambda$, so $E(X|\Lambda) = 3\Lambda$.

$$\text{Then } E(X) = E(E(X|\Lambda)) = E(3\Lambda) = 3E(\Lambda) = \frac{1+2+3+\dots}{4} \cdot 3 = \frac{30}{4} = \frac{15}{2}$$