

Lista 5

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Questão 1

a)

$$p_x(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8} & , x \in \{-2, 4\} \\ \frac{4}{8} & , x \in \{1\} \\ \frac{2}{8} & , x \in \{2\} \\ 0 & , c.c \end{cases}$$

b)

$$EX = \sum_x xp_x(x) = -2\frac{1}{8} + 1\frac{4}{8} + 2\frac{2}{8} + 4\frac{1}{8} = \frac{10}{8}$$

Questão 2

a)

$$\begin{aligned} E|X| &= \sum_x |x|p_x(x) = \sum_{x<0} (-x)p_x(x) + \sum_{x>0} xp_x(x) = \\ &= \overbrace{\sum_{x=-\infty}^{-1} (-x) \frac{1}{2(-x)((-x)+1)}}^{>0 : x=-x|_{\infty}^1} + \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x \frac{1}{2(x)(x+1)} = \\ &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x \frac{1}{2(x)(x+1)} + \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x \frac{1}{2(x)(x+1)} = \\ &= 2 \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} x \frac{1}{2(x)(x+1)} = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)} = \infty \text{ Diverge (Serie harmonica)} \end{aligned}$$

b)

Como a série $\sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)}$ diverge, a $E|X| \notin \mathbb{R}$, assim a esperança não está definida.

Questão 3

a)

Como $N > 0$ e $x \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$, $p(x) > 0$, e para $x \notin \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$, $p(x) = 0$.

Assim $p(x) \geq 0$ e para $x \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$:

$$\sum_x p(x) = \sum_{x=1}^N \frac{2x}{N(N+1)} = \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \frac{N(N+1)}{2} = 1$$

Portanto $p(x)$ é uma função de probabilidade.

b)

$$EX = \sum_x xp(x) = \sum_{x=1}^N \frac{2x^2}{N(N+1)} = \frac{2}{N(N+1)} \frac{N(N+1)(2N+1)}{6} = \frac{2N+1}{3}$$

Questão 4

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{N} & , x \in \{1, \dots, N\} \\ 0 & , c.c \end{cases}$$

$$EX = \sum_x xp(x) = \sum_{x=1}^N \frac{x}{N} = \frac{N(N+1)}{2} \frac{1}{N} = \frac{N+1}{2}$$

$$EX^2 = \sum_x x^2 p(x) = \sum_{x=1}^N \frac{x^2}{N} = \frac{N(N+1)(2N+1)}{6} \frac{1}{N} = \frac{(N+1)(2N+1)}{6}$$

Questão 5

$$X \sim B(4, p)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E \left(\sin \left(\frac{\pi X}{2} \right) \right) &= \sum_x \sin \left(\frac{\pi x}{2} \right) p(x) = \sum_{x=0}^4 \sin \left(\frac{\pi x}{2} \right) \binom{4}{x} p^x (1-p)^{4-x} \\ &= \sin(0) \binom{4}{0} (1-p)^4 + \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \binom{4}{1} p(1-p)^3 + \\ &+ \sin(\pi) \binom{4}{2} p^2 (1-p)^2 + \sin \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} \right) \binom{4}{3} p^3 (1-p) + \\ &+ \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \binom{4}{4} p^4 = \\ &= 4p(1-p)^3 - 4p^3(1-p) \end{aligned}$$

Questão 6

$$X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$$

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} & , x \in \{0, 1, \dots\} \\ 0 & , c.c \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right) &= \sum_x \left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right) p(x) = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right) \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} = \\ &= e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{-1} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{x+1}}{(x+1)!} = e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{-1} \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} = e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{-1} \left(-1 + \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!}\right) = \\ &= e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{-1} (-1 + e^{\lambda}) = \frac{1 - e^{-\lambda}}{\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

Questão 7

Como $x > 0$, uma possibilidade de calcular a esperança de uma v.a é utilizando o Teorema 3.

a)

$$EZ = \sum_{z=1}^{\infty} P(Z \geq z)$$

Como $P(Z \geq z) = P(\min(X, M) \geq z)$ e $x \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$

Então $M \geq z$ e $X \geq z$, pelo fato da v.a X e M serem comparadas a z .

Assim $z \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$

$$\begin{aligned} EZ &= \sum_{z=1}^{\infty} P(Z \geq z) = \sum_{z=1}^M P(X \geq z) = \sum_{z=1}^M \sum_{x=z}^{\infty} p(1-p)^{x-1} = \\ &= \sum_{z=1}^M (1-p)^{z-1} = \sum_{z=0}^{M-1} (1-p)^z = \frac{1 - (1-p)^{M-1+1}}{1 - (1-p)} \\ &= \frac{1 - (1-p)^M}{p} \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$EW = \sum_w P(W \geq w)$$

Para $P(W \geq w) = 1 - P(W < w) = 1 - P(\max(X, M) < w)$

No qual $P(W < w)$ tem como $X < w$ e $M < w$,

assim

$$P(W < w) = \begin{cases} P(X < w) & , w \in \{M+1, M+2, \dots\} \\ 0 & , c.c \end{cases}$$

Sobre $w \in \{M+1, M+2, \dots\}$,

$$P(\max(X, M) < w) = P(X < w) = P(X \leq w-1) = 1 - (1-p)^{w-1}$$

Como $x \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$, então

$$P(W \geq w) = \begin{cases} 1 - P(X < w) & , w \in \{M+1, M+2, \dots\} \\ 1 - 0 & , w \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (1-p)^{w-1} & , w \in \{M+1, M+2, \dots\} \\ 1 & , w \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\} \end{cases}$$

Por tanto

$$\begin{aligned} EW &= \sum_w P(W \geq w) = \sum_{w=1}^M 1 + \sum_{w=M+1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{w-1} = \sum_{w=M+1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{w-(M+1)} \\ &= M + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1-p)^{k+M} = M + (1-p)^M \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1-p)^k = \\ &= M + (1-p)^M \frac{1}{1-(1-p)} = \\ &= M + \frac{(1-p)^M}{p} \end{aligned}$$

Questão 8

$$X \sim \text{Pascal}(r, p)$$

$$Y = X - r$$

No qual r é a ocorrência de sucessos e $X - r$ seria o total sem nenhum sucesso.

$$p_x(x) = \begin{cases} \binom{x-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{x-r} & , x \in \{r, r+1, \dots\} \\ 0 & , c.c \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EX &= \sum_x x p_x(x) = \sum_{x=r}^{\infty} x \binom{x-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{x-r} = \sum_{x=r}^{\infty} \frac{x!}{(x-r)!(r-1)!} p^r (1-p)^{x-r} = \\ &= \sum_{x=r}^{\infty} \frac{r}{r} \frac{x!}{(x-r)!(r-1)!} p^r (1-p)^{x-r} = \sum_{x=r}^{\infty} r \frac{x!}{(x-r)!(r)!} p^r (1-p)^{x-r} = \\ &= r p^r \sum_{x=r}^{\infty} \binom{x}{r} (1-p)^{x-r} = r p^r \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \binom{x+r}{r} (1-p)^x = r p^r \frac{1}{p^{r+1}} \\ &= \frac{r}{p} \end{aligned}$$

Para $Y = X - r$

$$EY = E(X - r) = EX - E(r) = \frac{r}{p} - r$$

Questão 9

$$\begin{aligned} E(XY) &= \sum_x \sum_y x \cdot y \cdot p_{X,Y}(x, y) = \sum_{x=-1}^1 \sum_{y=0}^1 x \cdot y \cdot p_{X,Y}(x, y) = \\ &= \sum_{x=-1}^1 x \cdot p_{X,Y}(x, 1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Para a independência:

$$P(X = x) = \sum_{y=0}^1 p_{X,Y}(x, y) = p + 1 - 2p = 1 - p$$

$$P(Y = y) = \sum_{x=-1}^1 p_{X,Y}(x, y) = p + 1 - 2p + p = 1$$

No qual $P(X = x) \cdot P(Y = y) \neq P(X = x, Y = y)$.