

AI1110 : Probability and Random Variables

Assignment 7

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Outline

1 Question

2 Solution

Question

The random variable x takes the values $0, 1, \dots$ with $\Pr(x = k) = p_k$. Show that if $y = (x - 1) \cup (x - 1)$ then

$$\Gamma_y(z) = p_0 + z^{-1} [\Gamma_x(z) - p_0]$$

$$\eta_y = \eta_x - 1 + p_0$$

$$E\{y^2\} = E\{x^2\} - 2\eta_x + 1 - p_0$$

Solution

Given that,

$$y = (x - 1) U(x - 1) \quad (1)$$

where $U(x - 1)$ is step unit function.

So random variable y , can be written as,

$$y = \begin{cases} x - 1 & , x > 1 \\ 0 & , 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Now

$$\Pr(y = 0) = \Pr(x = 0) + \Pr(x = 1) \quad (2)$$

$$= p_0 + p_1 \quad (3)$$

And

$$\Pr(y = k) = \Pr(x = k + 1) = p_{k+1} \quad (k \geq 1) \quad (4)$$

The moment generating function $\Gamma_x(z)$ for any lattice type random variable x is defined as,

$$\Gamma_x(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \Pr(x = k) z^k \quad (5)$$

In this case,

$$\Gamma_x(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k z^k \quad (6)$$

$$= p_0 + p_1 z + p_2 z^2 + \dots \quad (7)$$

Now writing the moment generating function for random variable y ,

$$\Gamma_y(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \Pr(y = k) z^k \quad (8)$$

$$= \Pr(y = 0) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \Pr(y = k) z^k \quad (9)$$

Using (3),(4),(7),

$$\implies = p_0 + p_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_{k+1} z^k \quad (10)$$

$$= p_0 + z^{-1} \{\Gamma_x(z) - p_0\} \quad (11)$$

And for any discrete integer type random variable x ,

$$\eta_x = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} k \Pr(x = k) \quad (12)$$

In this case,

$$\eta_x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} kp_k \quad (13)$$

For random variable y we can write,

$$\eta_y = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kp_{k+1} \quad (14)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} kp_k - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} p_k \quad (15)$$

$$= \eta_x - (1 - p_0) \quad (16)$$

$$= \eta_x - 1 + p_0 \quad (17)$$

For any random variable x ,

$$E\{x^2\} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k=\infty} k^2 \Pr(x = k) \quad (18)$$

In this case,

Now for random variable y ,

$$E\{y^2\} = \sum_{k=1}^{k=\infty} k^2 p_{k+1} \quad (20)$$

$$= \sum_{r=1}^{r=\infty} (r-1)^2 p_r \quad (21)$$

$$= \sum_{r=1}^{r=\infty} (r^2 - 2r + 1) p_r \quad (22)$$

$$= \sum_{r=1}^{r=\infty} r^2 p_r - 2 \sum_{r=1}^{r=\infty} r p_r + \sum_{r=1}^{r=\infty} p_r \quad (23)$$

$$= E\{x^2\} - 2\eta_x + (1 - p_0) \quad (24)$$

$$= E\{x^2\} - 2\eta_x + 1 - p_0 \quad (25)$$