

## Seminar Nr. 6, Numerical Characteristics of Random Variables

### Theory Review

#### Expectation:

- if  $X \begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ p_i \end{pmatrix}_{i \in I}$  is discrete, then  $E(X) = \sum_{i \in I} x_i p_i$ .
- if  $X$  is continuous with pdf  $f$ , then  $E(X) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x f(x) dx$ .

**Variance:**  $V(X) = E((X - E(X))^2) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$ .

**Standard Deviation:**  $\sigma(X) = \text{Std}(X) = \sqrt{V(X)}$ .

#### Moments:

- **moment of order k:**  $\nu_k = E(X^k)$ .
- **absolute moment of order k:**  $\underline{\nu}_k = E(|X|^k)$ .
- **central moment of order k:**  $\mu_k = E((X - E(X))^k)$ .

#### Properties:

1.  $E(aX + b) = aE(X) + b$ ,  $V(aX + b) = a^2V(X)$
  2.  $E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$
  3. if  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent, then  $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$  and  $V(X + Y) = V(X) + V(Y)$
  4. if  $h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a measurable function,  $X$  a random variable;
- if  $X$  is discrete, then  $E(h(X)) = \sum_{i \in I} h(x_i) p_i$
  - if  $X$  is continuous, then  $E(h(X)) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} h(x) f(x) dx$
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**Covariance:**  $\text{cov}(X, Y) = E((X - E(X))(Y - E(Y)))$

**Correlation Coefficient:**  $\rho(X, Y) = \frac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{V(X)}\sqrt{V(Y)}}$

#### Properties:

1.  $\text{cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$
  2.  $V\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 V(X_i) + 2 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} a_i a_j \text{cov}(X_i, X_j)$
  3.  $X, Y$  independent  $\Rightarrow \text{cov}(X, Y) = \rho(X, Y) = 0$  ( $X$  and  $Y$  are *uncorrelated*)
  4.  $-1 \leq \rho(X, Y) \leq 1$ ;  $\rho(X, Y) = \pm 1 \Leftrightarrow \exists a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$  s.t.  $Y = aX + b$
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Let  $(X, Y)$  be a continuous random vector with pdf  $f(x, y)$ , let  $h : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  a measurable function, then

$$E(h(X, Y)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x, y) f(x, y) dx dy$$

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1. Every day, the number of network blackouts has the following pdf

$$X \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0.7 & 0.2 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

A small internet trading company estimates that each network blackout costs them \$500.

- a) How much money can the company expect to lose each day because of network blackouts?
- b) What is the standard deviation of the company's daily loss due to blackouts?

2. (Refer to Problem 5 in Sem. 3) About ten percent of computer users in a public library do not close Windows properly. On the average, how many users *do* close Windows properly before someone *does not*?

3. (Refer to Problem 1 in Sem. 5) The lifetime, in years, of some electronic component is a random variable with density

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{x^4}, & \text{for } x \geq 1 \\ 0, & \text{for } x < 1. \end{cases}$$

How many years, on the average, can we expect that electronic equipment to last?

4. (Optimal portfolio) A businessman wants to invest \$600 and has two companies to choose from, company A, where shares cost \$20 each and company B, where shares cost \$30 per share. The market analysis shows that for company A the return per share is distributed as follows: lose \$1 with probability 0.2, win \$2 with probability 0.6, or win/lose nothing. For company B: lose \$1 with probability 0.3, win \$3 with probability 0.6, or win/lose nothing. The returns from the two companies are independent. In order to maximize the expected return and minimize the risk, which way is better to invest:

- a) all money in company A;
- b) all money in company B;
- c) half the amount in each?

5. (Reduced Variables). Let  $X$  be a random variable with mean  $E(X)$  and standard deviation  $\sigma(X) = \sqrt{V(X)}$ . Find the mean and variance of  $Y = \frac{X - E(X)}{\sigma(X)}$ .

6. The joint density function of the vector  $(X, Y)$  is  $f(x, y) = x + y$ ,  $(x, y) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ . Find

- a) the means and variances of  $X$  and  $Y$ ;
- b) the correlation coefficient  $\rho(X, Y)$ .

7. Let  $X$  be a discrete random variable with pdf  $X \left( \begin{matrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \sin^2 a & \cos 2a & \sin^2 a \end{matrix} \right)$ ,  $a \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4})$ . For any  $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , let  $Y_k = X^{2k-1}$  and  $Z_k = X^{2k}$ . Find  $\rho(Y_k, Z_k)$ . (In particular,  $X$  and  $X^2$  are uncorrelated, but *not* independent).

### Bonus Problems

8. In a random array of distinct characters, an “interchange” is exchanging the positions of exactly two elements with each other. If  $X_n$  denotes the minimum (ideal) number of interchanges necessary to sort an array of length  $n$ , then

$$X_n = X_{n-1} + I,$$

where  $I = 0$ , if the last element of the array is in its correct position and  $I = 1$ , otherwise. A random number generator is used to generate sets of 100 distinct three-decimal numbers between 0 and 1. What is the ideal average number of interchanges needed to sort such an array?

9. Two independent customers are scheduled to arrive in the afternoon. Their arrival times are uniformly distributed between 2 pm and 8 pm. What is the expected time of

- a) the first (earlier) arrival;
- b) the last (later) arrival?