

Discrete Random Variables

1. The probability distribution of discrete random variable X is tabulated below. There are 6 possible outcome of X , i.e. 0, 1, 2, 4, 8 and 10.

| | | | | | | |
|----------|------|------|------|------|---|------|
| x_i | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 10 |
| $P(x_i)$ | 0.25 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.15 | k | 0.10 |

- (1 marks) Compute the value for k .
 - (3 marks) Determine the expected value $E(X)$.
 - (2 marks) Evaluate $E(X^2)$.
 - (3 marks) Compute the variance of random variable X .
2. Suppose X is a random variable with
- $E(X^2) = 3.6$
 - $P(X = 2) = 0.6$
 - $P(X = 3) = 0.1$
- The random variable takes just one other value besides 2 and 3. This value is greater than 0. What is this value?
 - What is the variance of X ?
3. Consider the random variables X and Y . Both X and Y take the values 0, 1 and 2. The joint probabilities for each pair are given by the following table.

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | $X = 0$ | $X = 1$ | $X = 2$ |
| $Y = 0$ | 0.1 | 0.15 | 0.1 |
| $Y = 1$ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| $Y = 2$ | 0.2 | 0.05 | 0.1 |

Compute the $E(U)$ expected value of U , where $U = X - Y$.