

Assignment 4

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Download all python codes from

<https://github.com/Ganesh-RB/AI1103prob-and-randomvariables/Assignment4/codes>

and latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/Ganesh-RB/AI1103prob-and-randomvariables/Assignment4>

1 PROBLEM

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Suppose X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 are i.i.d random variables taking values 1 and -1 with probability $1/2$ each. Then $E(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4)^4$ equals

- 1) 4 2) 76 3) 16 4) 12

2 SOLUTION

Definition 1 (Taylor series for e^x).

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}. \quad (2.0.1)$$

Definition 2 (Moment generating function). For a discrete random variable X

$$M_X(t) \equiv E(e^{tX}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tk} \times p_X(k) \quad (2.0.2)$$

Theorem 2.1. n^{th} Moment of X ($\equiv E(X^n)$) is coefficient of $\frac{t^n}{n!}$ in Taylor expansion of $M_X(t)$

Proof.

$$e^{tX} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(tX)^k}{k!} \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} X^k \frac{t^k}{k!} \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$E(e^{tX}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} E(X^k) \frac{t^k}{k!} \quad (2.0.5)$$

$\therefore E(X^n)$ is coefficient of $\frac{t^n}{n!}$ in Taylor expansion of $M_X(t) \equiv E(e^{tX})$ \square

X_i are i.i.d random variable for $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ with,

$$\Pr(X_i = +1) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$\Pr(X_i = -1) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (2.0.7)$$

Lemma 2.1. Moment Generating Function of random variable X_i is given by

$$M_{X_i}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \times e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2} \times e^t = \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} \quad (2.0.8)$$

Above result follows from definition 1

Let $Y = \sum_{i=1}^4 X_i$, then by convolution

$$M_Y(t) = \prod_{i=1}^4 M_{X_i}(t) \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$M_Y(t) = \left(\frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} \right)^4 \quad (2.0.10)$$

$$M_Y(t) = \frac{e^{4t} + 4e^{2t} + 6 + 4e^{-2t} + e^{-4t}}{16} \quad (2.0.11)$$

By using Taylor expansion of e^{4t} , e^{2t} , e^{-2t} and e^{-4t}

Corollary 2.2 (Taylor expansion of $M_Y(t)$).

$$M_Y(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{16} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 4^k + 4(2)^k + 4(-2)^k + (-4)^k \frac{t^k}{k!} \right) \quad (2.0.12)$$

Theorem 2.3. for $n \geq 1$, $E(Y^n)$ is given by

$$E(Y^n) = \frac{4^n + 4(2)^n + 4(-2)^n + (-4)^n}{16} \quad (2.0.13)$$

It follows from Theorem 2.1 and eqn: (2.0.12)

$$\therefore E(Y^4) = \frac{4^4 + 4(2)^4 + 4(-2)^4 + (-4)^4}{16} \quad (2.0.14)$$

$$E(Y^4) = \frac{640}{16} = 40 \quad (2.0.15)$$

$$\therefore E(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4)^4 = 40$$