#### 1

# 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

CSIR UGC NET EXAM (Dec 2012) Q 51 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

**Theorem 2.1.** If  $X_1, ..., X_n$  are i.i.d. random variables, all Bernoulli trials with success probability p, then their sum is distributed according to a binomial distribution with parameters n and p

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} X_k \sim B(n, p)$$

**Corollary 2.2.** For a binomial random variable X with parameters n and p and q = 1 - p

$$E(X) = np \tag{2.0.1}$$

$$E\left(X^{2}\right) = np\left(np + q\right) \tag{2.0.2}$$

$$E(X^3) = np(n^2p^2 + 3npq - 2pq + q)$$
 (2.0.3)

$$E(X^{4}) = np(n^{3}p^{3} + 6n^{2}p^{2}q - 11np^{2}q + 7npq - 6pq^{2} + q)$$
(2.0.4)

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

$$\Pr\left(X_i = +1\right) = \frac{1}{2} \tag{2.0.5}$$

$$\Pr(X_i = -1) = \frac{1}{2} \tag{2.0.6}$$

Let random variables  $X'_i = \frac{X_i+1}{2}$  then,

$$\Pr\left(X_{i}'=1\right) = \frac{1}{2} \tag{2.0.7}$$

$$\Pr\left(X_{i}'=0\right) = \frac{1}{2} \tag{2.0.8}$$

So  $X'_i$  are Bernoulli random variables with p = 0.5Let assume random variable Y as

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^{4} X_i \tag{2.0.9}$$

similarly let

$$Z = \sum_{i=1}^{4} X_i' \tag{2.0.10}$$

$$Z = \sum_{i=1}^{4} \frac{X_i + 1}{2}$$
 (2.0.11)

$$Z = \frac{Y}{2} + 2 \tag{2.0.12}$$

Here Z will be binomial random variable with parameter n=4 , p=0.5 and q=0.5 Thus follows

$$E(Z) = 2$$
 (2.0.13)

$$E(Z^2) = 5$$
 (2.0.14)

$$E(Z^3) = 14$$
 (2.0.15)

$$E(Z^4) = 42.5$$
 (2.0.16)

Now

$$Y^4 = 16(Z - 2)^4 (2.0.17)$$

$$Y^4 = 16\left(Z^4 - 8z^3 + 24Z^2 - 32Z + 16\right) \quad (2.0.18)$$

$$E(Y^{4}) = 16(E(Z^{4}) - 8E(z^{3}) + 24E(Z^{2}) - 32E(Z) + 16)$$
(2.0.19)

$$E(Y^4) = 16(42.5 - 8 \times 14 + 24 \times 5 - 32 \times 2 + 16)$$

$$E(Y^4) = 16 \times 2.5$$
 (2.0.21)

$$E\left(Y^4\right) = 40\tag{2.0.22}$$

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