

LABORATORIO 2: Repaso Cálculo y Técnicas de INTEGRACIÓN



Otoño 2021

DISTRIBUCIÓN NORMAL

Df u. Decimos que va. $\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ syss. $f(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right]^2\right)$
 donde $-\infty < y < \infty \Rightarrow y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\mu \in \mathbb{R}, y \geq 0$$

En particular si $\bar{Y} \sim N(0,1)$, decimos que \bar{Y} es normal estándar y en lugar de \bar{Y} ocupamos Z .

Si $Z \sim N(0,1) \Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2}$. Z tiene tablas de proba.

En caso de que \bar{Y} no es normal estándar $\{ Z = \frac{\bar{Y}-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1) \}$

Vemos que $f(y)$ cumple

$$(1) f(y) \geq 0$$

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(y) dy =$$

S.p.g Supongamos $Z \sim N(0,1)$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} dz$$

por simetría
y función par

$$I^2 = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}y^2} dy = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \cos(t) = -\sin(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow r \cos\theta - (-r \sin\theta) \\ &r \cos\theta + r \sin\theta \\ &r (\cos\theta + \sin\theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$

Por cambio de coordenadas

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow x = r \cos\theta, y = r \sin\theta \quad \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \right| = \left| \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \right| = -e^{-\infty} + e^0 = 1 \quad \text{Page 33}$$

$$|\text{Jocobiano}| = r$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\infty} r e^{-\frac{1}{2}r^2} dr d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\infty} r e^{-\frac{1}{2}r^2} dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(-e^{-\frac{1}{2}r^2} \Big|_0^{\infty} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow I = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{Así, } \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} I = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \text{ es función de densidad.}$$

< q $\frac{33}{45}$ >

ink 1.5



T

oo

Teo. Si $\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

(1) $E(\bar{Y}) = \mu$; (2) $V(\bar{Y}) = \sigma^2$

(3) $M_{\bar{Y}}(t) = e^{t\mu + \frac{1}{2}t^2\sigma^2}$

$$\text{Dem} \quad (1) E(\bar{Y}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy \Rightarrow x = \frac{y-\mu}{\sigma} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{\sigma} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\sigma}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sigma x + \mu \Rightarrow dy = \sigma dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\sigma x + \mu) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(\sigma x + \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$= \mu \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(\sigma x)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx + \sigma \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(\sigma x)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = (*)$$

(11) Vemos que $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-n}^n x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} [-e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}] \Big|_{-n}^n$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[-e^{-\frac{n^2}{2}} + e^{-\frac{(-n)^2}{2}} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [0] = 0$$

Así $(*) = \mu \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx + \sigma \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \Rightarrow \mu[1] + \sigma(0) = \mu$

Esto es igual a 1
por $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(y) dy = 1$

Esto es igual a 0
por (11)

$$(2) V(\bar{Y}) = E((\bar{Y} - \mu)^2) = E(\bar{Y}^2) - \mu^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy - \mu^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\bar{Y}^2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x + \mu)^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \quad \text{Usando el mismo cambio de variable del} \\ &= \mu^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx + 2\mu \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx + \sigma^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \\ &= \mu^2[1] + 2\mu(0) + \sigma^2[1] = \mu^2 + \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow V(\bar{Y}) = \mu^2 + \sigma^2 - \mu^2 = \sigma^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\bar{Y}}(t) &= E(e^{t\bar{Y}}) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(y-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(-2ty\sigma^2 + (y-\mu)^2)} dy \quad \text{Page 34} \\ &= e^{\mu t + \frac{1}{2}t^2\sigma^2} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{y-(\mu+t\sigma^2)}{\sigma}\right]^2} dy \right] \xrightarrow{\oplus} \text{Completabamos el cuadrado} \\ &= e^{\mu t + \frac{1}{2}t^2\sigma^2} \end{aligned}$$

Esto es una función de distribución acumulada para $\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu + t\sigma^2, \sigma^2)$

$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \oplus dy = 1$

DISTRIBUCIÓN GAMMA
Dfn una v.a. γ se distribuye como GAMMA (i.e. $\gamma \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$) Page 37
donde $\alpha, \beta > 0$ syss

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y/\beta}}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} & \text{si } y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{e.o.c.} \end{cases}$$

Es un número (No variable)

Primero tenemos que hacer esta integral.

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y} dy$$

Integrando por partes

• $\Gamma(1) = 1$

• $\Gamma(\alpha) = (\alpha-1) \Gamma(\alpha-1)$; en particular $\Gamma(n) = (n-1)$: syss $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Vemos que
(1) $f(y) \geq 0 \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(2) \int_0^\infty f(y) dy = \int_0^\infty \frac{y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y/\beta}}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} dy = \frac{1}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y/\beta} dy$$

Por partes $u = y^{\alpha-1}$ $dv = e^{-y/\beta}$
 $du = (\alpha-1)y^{\alpha-2} dy$ $v = -\beta e^{-y/\beta}$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} \left[-\beta y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y/\beta} \right]_0^\infty + \beta(\alpha-1) \int_0^\infty y^{\alpha-2} e^{-y/\beta} dy = \frac{1}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} \beta(\alpha-1) \int_0^\infty y^{\alpha-2} e^{-y/\beta} dy$$

Sea $x = y/\beta \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{\beta} dy$ $= \frac{1}{\beta^{\alpha-1} \Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty \beta^{\alpha-2} x^{\alpha-2} e^{-x} \beta dx$
 $\Rightarrow y = x\beta$ $= \frac{\beta^{\alpha-1}}{\beta^{\alpha-1} \Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1-1} e^{-x} dx$

$$= \frac{(\alpha-1)}{(\alpha-1)\Gamma(\alpha-1)} = 1$$

∴ es una función de densidad de proba

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^\infty y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y/\beta} dy = \beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)$$

TEO. Si $\gamma \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$ Entonces
 (1) $E(\gamma) = \alpha\beta$; (2) $V(\gamma) = \alpha\beta^2$; (3) $m(t) = (1-\beta t)^{-\alpha}$

Demo

$$(1) E(\gamma) = \int_0^\infty y \frac{y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y/\beta}}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} dy = \frac{1}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y/\beta} dy = \frac{1}{\beta^{\alpha+1} \Gamma(\alpha+1)}$$

$$= \frac{\beta}{\Gamma(\alpha)} (\alpha) \Gamma(\alpha) = \alpha\beta$$

$$(3) m(t) = \int_0^\infty e^{ty} y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y/\beta} dy = \frac{1}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y/(1-t\beta)} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta^{\alpha-1} \Gamma(\alpha)} \left(\frac{e}{1-t\beta} \right)^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha) = \left(\frac{e}{1-t\beta} \right)^\alpha \quad \text{si } \frac{\beta}{1-t\beta} > 0$$

(17) Para cualquier $y \in \mathbb{R}$, definimos y^+ por y si $y \geq 0$ y 0 si $y < 0$.
 Sea c una cte.

(a) Muestre que

$$\mathbb{E}[(z-c)^+] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-c^2/2} - c(1-\phi(c)) \text{ donde } z \sim N(0,1)$$

(b) Encuentre $\mathbb{E}[(\bar{x}-c)^+]$ cuando \bar{x} es una v.a. normal con media μ y varianza σ^2 .

(a) Sea $z \sim N(0,1)$ una v.a. normal estndar. donde $y^+ = \begin{cases} y, & y \geq 0 \\ 0, & y < 0 \end{cases}$

$$\mathbb{E}[(z-c)^+] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(1)} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (z-c)^+ e^{-z^2/2} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_C^{\infty} (z-c) e^{-z^2/2} dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[\int_C^{\infty} z e^{-z^2/2} dz - \int_C^{\infty} c e^{-z^2/2} dz \right] \text{ Page 3}$$

Sea $u = z^2/2 \Rightarrow du = z dz$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_C^{\infty} e^{-u} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left[-e^{-u} \right]_C^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-c^2/2}$$

Luego,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[(z-c)^+] &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-c^2/2} - c \int_C^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z^2/2} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-c^2/2} - c \left[1 - \int_{-\infty}^C \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z^2/2} dz \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-c^2/2} - c [1 - \phi(c)] \end{aligned}$$

Quiero cambiar los límites de integración para obtener $\phi(c)$

y por simetría

(b) $\bar{x} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

Estandarizo para poder usar (a) $\Rightarrow z = \frac{\bar{x}-\mu}{\sigma}$

$$\text{Así, } \mathbb{E}[(\bar{x}-c)^+] = \mathbb{E}[(\mu + \sigma z - c)^+] = \mathbb{E}\left[\sigma\left(z - \frac{c-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^+\right]$$

Por linealidad de $\mathbb{E}[g(z)]$

$$= \sigma \mathbb{E}\left[\left(z - \frac{c-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^+\right] \text{ Factorizo } \frac{\sigma}{\sigma}$$

$$= \sigma \mathbb{E}\left[(z-a)^+\right] \text{ Sea } a = \frac{c-\mu}{\sigma}$$

$$= \sigma \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-a^2/2} - a [1 - \phi(a)] \right]$$

4.81 a Si $\alpha > 0$, $\Gamma(\alpha)$ está definida por $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y} dy$, demuestre que $\Gamma(1) = 1$.

*b Si $\alpha > 1$, integre por partes para demostrar que $\Gamma(\alpha) = (\alpha-1)\Gamma(\alpha-1)$.

(a) $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y} dy$, Ahora $\alpha=1$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma(1) = \int_0^\infty y^0 e^{-y} dy = \int_0^\infty e^{-y} dy = -e^{-y} \Big|_0^\infty = e^0 - e^{-\infty} = 1$$

(b) $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y} dy = -y^{\alpha-1} e^{-y} \Big|_0^\infty + (\alpha-1) \int_0^\infty y^{\alpha-2} e^{-y} dy$

Sean $u = y^{\alpha-1}$; $dv = e^{-y}$ $= 0 + (\alpha-1) \int_0^\infty y^{(\alpha-1)-1} e^{-y} dy$
 $du = (\alpha-1) y^{\alpha-2} dy$; $v = -e^{-y}$
 $= (\alpha-1) \Gamma(\alpha-1)$

4. Un círculo de radio r tiene área $A = \pi r^2$. Si un círculo aleatorio tiene un radio que está uniformemente distribuido en el intervalo $(0, 1)$, ¿cuáles son la media y la varianza del área del círculo?

Mi v.a. es $r \Rightarrow r \sim \text{Unif}(0,1) \Rightarrow f(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-0} & \text{si } 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{o.c.} \end{cases}$

Sea $A = \pi r^2 \Rightarrow E(A) = E(\pi r^2) = \pi E(r^2)$

$$\Rightarrow \pi E(r^2) = \pi \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot 1 dr = \pi \int_0^1 r^2 dr = \pi \underbrace{\left[\frac{r^3}{3} \right]_0^1}_{E(r^2) = \frac{1}{3}} = \pi - \frac{0}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$V(A) = V(\pi r^2) = \pi^2 V(r^2) = \frac{4\pi^2}{45}$$

$$V(r^2) = E[(r^2)^2] - (E[r^2])^2 = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{9-5}{45} = \frac{4}{45}$$

$$E(r^4) = \int_0^1 r^4 \cdot 1 dr = \int_0^1 r^4 dr = \frac{r^5}{5} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$\left\langle \alpha \frac{11}{15} \right\rangle \text{ ink } 1.5 \quad \text{T} \quad \text{OO} \quad \text{D} \quad \text{D} \quad \text{D} \quad \text{D}$

 $E(\bar{y}) = 125 - 225(0) + 135(\frac{1}{5}) - 27(0) = 125 + 27 = 152$

(5) K denota la energía cinética asociada a una masa m que se mueve a velocidad V donde $K = \frac{mv^2}{2}$ y V tiene $f_V(v) = \frac{v^3 e^{-v/500}}{500^4 \Gamma(4)} \mathbb{1}_{(0,\infty)}(v)$

(a) Calcule la función generadora de momentos indicando para qué valores de t .

 $y \sim \text{Gamma}(4, 500)$
 $w_y(t) = \frac{1}{(1-\beta t)^4} = (1-500t)^{-4}$

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(b) Encuentre energía cinética esperada asociada a $m=2$.

 $E(K) = E\left(\frac{mv^2}{2}\right) = \frac{m}{2} E(V^2) = E(V^2)$
 $E(V^2) = \int_0^\infty \frac{v^2}{500^4 \Gamma(4)} v^3 e^{-v/500} dv = \frac{1}{500^4 \Gamma(4)} \int_0^\infty v^5 e^{-v/500} dv$
 $= \frac{1}{500^4 \Gamma(4)} \int_0^\infty v^{6-1} e^{-v/500} dv = \frac{1}{500^4 \Gamma(4)} (500)^6 \Gamma(6) = \frac{500^3 5(4) \Gamma(4)}{\Gamma(4)} = 500^3 (20) = 5000000$

Recordemos $\Gamma(2) = (2-1) \Gamma(2)$
 $\Gamma(n) = (n-1) \Gamma(n)$

(6) Duración de lluvias en Ana v.a. exponencial con $\beta_1 = 5$ min si viene de Beto y $\beta_2 = 2$ de Carlos. $P(\text{Beto}) = \frac{1}{4}$. Determina la proba con la que Ana dure más de 3 min en su próx. lluvia

Usa proba Total

$\bar{Y}_1 \sim \text{Exp}(\beta_1 = 5), \bar{Y}_2 \sim \text{Exp}(\beta_2 = 2) \quad P(\text{Beto}) = \frac{1}{4} \quad P(\text{Carlos}) = \frac{3}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P(\bar{Y}_1 > 3) &= P(\bar{Y}_1 > 3 | \text{Beto}) P(\text{Beto}) + P(\bar{Y}_1 > 3 | \text{Carlos}) P(\text{Carlos}) \\ &= P(\bar{Y}_1 > 3) P(B) + P(\bar{Y}_1 > 3) P(C) \\ &= \int_3^\infty \frac{1}{5} e^{-y/5} dy \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \int_3^\infty \frac{1}{2} e^{-y/2} dy \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \\ &= -e^{-y/5} \Big|_3^\infty \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(-e^{-y/2}\right) \Big|_3^\infty \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{e^{-3/5} + 3e^{-3/2}}{4} = .8045 \end{aligned}$$

12. El tiempo Y necesario para completar una operación clave en la construcción de casas tiene una distribución exponencial con media de 10 horas. La fórmula $C = 100 + 40Y + 3Y^2$ relaciona el costo C de completar esta operación con el cuadrado del tiempo para completarla. Encuentre la media y la varianza de C .¹¹

$$\bar{Y} \sim \text{Exp}(10) \xrightarrow{\beta}$$

$$C = 100 + 40\bar{Y} + 3\bar{Y}^2 \quad \beta = 10$$

$$\mathbb{E}(C) = \mathbb{E}(100 + 40\bar{Y} + 3(\bar{Y}^2)) = 100 + 40\mathbb{E}(\bar{Y}) + 3\mathbb{E}(\bar{Y}^2)$$

$$\mathbb{E}(\bar{Y}^2) = \int_0^\infty y^2 \frac{1}{10} e^{-y/10} dy = \frac{1}{10} \int_0^\infty y^{3-1} e^{-y/10} dy = \frac{1}{10} (10)^3 \Gamma(3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} (10)^3 (3-1)! = 100 (2) = 200$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}(C) = 100 + 40(10) + 3(200) = 1100$$

$$V(C) = V(100 + 40\bar{Y} + 3\bar{Y}^2) = 40^2 V(\bar{Y}) + 3^2 V(\bar{Y}^2)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}(C^2) - \mathbb{E}^2(C)$$

$$V(\bar{Y}) = \beta^2 = 10^2 = 100$$

$$\mathbb{E}(C^2) = \mathbb{E}[(100 + 40\bar{Y} + 3\bar{Y}^2)^2] = 9\mathbb{E}(\bar{Y}^4) + 240\mathbb{E}(\bar{Y}^3) + 2200\mathbb{E}(\bar{Y}^2) + 8000\mathbb{E}(\bar{Y}) + 10000$$

$$\text{Así } \mathbb{E}(\bar{Y}^3) = \int_0^\infty y^3 \frac{1}{10} e^{-y/10} dy = \frac{1}{10} \int_0^\infty y^{4-1} e^{-y/10} dy = \frac{1}{10} (10)^4 \Gamma(4) \xrightarrow{(4-1)!}$$

$$= 10^3 \cdot 3! = 6000$$

$$\mathbb{E}(\bar{Y}^4) = \int_0^\infty y^4 \frac{1}{10} e^{-y/10} dy = \frac{1}{10} \int_0^\infty y^{5-1} e^{-y/10} dy = \frac{1}{10} (10)^5 \Gamma(5)$$

$$= 10^4 (4!) = 240000$$

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$$\mathbb{E}(C^2) = 9(240000) + 240(6000) + 2200(200) + 8000(10) + 10000 = 4130000$$

$$\Rightarrow V(C) = \mathbb{E}(C^2) - \mathbb{E}^2(C) = 4130000 - (1100)^2 = 2920000$$