

## ESE 520 Probability and Stochastic Processes

**HW 3: due by 11pm CST on Thursday, October 10, 2024**

**Total: 40 points**

**Problem 1.** Find the moment-generating function  $\psi(t)$  for  $X \sim \text{Laplace}(\lambda)$ , i.e.  $X$  has the density  $f(x) = \frac{\lambda}{2}e^{-\lambda|x|}, x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Use your result to find  $\text{Var}(X)$ .

**Problem 2.** Apply the Fourier inversion formula to  $\phi_X(t) = e^{-|t|}$  to verify that this is the characteristic function of  $\text{Cauchy}(\lambda)$  random variable, i.e. it corresponds to the density  $f_X(x) = \frac{\lambda/\pi}{\lambda^2 + x^2}, x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

**Problem 3.** Let  $Z := X + Y$ , where  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent with  $X \sim \text{exp}(1)$  and  $Y \sim \text{Laplace}(1)$ . Find  $\text{cov}(X, Z)$  and  $\text{Var}(Z)$ .

**Problem 4.** Find the marginal density  $f_Y(y)$  if

$$f_{XY}(x, y) = \frac{4e^{-(x-y)^2/2}}{y^5\sqrt{2\pi}}, y \geq 1.$$

**Problem 5.** Let  $X := \cos \theta$  and  $Y := \sin \theta$ , where  $\theta \sim U[-\pi, \pi]$ . Show that  $E[XY] = 0$ . Show that  $E[X] = E[Y] = 0$ . Argue that  $X$  and  $Y$  cannot be independent. This gives an example of continuous random variables that are uncorrelated, but not independent.

**Problem 6.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be jointly Gaussian with density  $f_{XY}(x, y)$  as given in lecture notes (lecture 10). Find  $f_X(x)$ .

**Problem 7.** Evaluate

$$f(x) = \frac{\exp[-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T R^{-1}(x - \mu)]}{(2\pi)^{n/2} \sqrt{\det R}}$$

with  $\mu = 0$  and

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_1\sigma_2\rho \\ \sigma_1\sigma_2\rho & \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $|\rho| < 1$ . Show that your result has the same form as the bivariate normal density in lecture 10.

**Problem 8.** Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be i.i.d.  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  random variables, and denote the average of the  $X_i$  by  $\bar{X} := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ . For  $j = 1, \dots, n$ , put  $Y_j := X_j - \bar{X}$ . Show that  $E[Y_j] = 0$  and that  $E[\bar{X}Y_j] = 0$  for  $j = 1, \dots, n$ .