

# AI1110

## Assignment 11

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# Outline

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# Problem Statement

## Question:

Given a discrete type random variable  $n$  taking the values  $1, 2, \dots$  and a sequence of random variables  $X_k$  independent of  $n$ , we form the sum

$$S = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k$$

This sum is a random variable specified as follows: For a specific  $\zeta$ ,  $n(\zeta)$  is an integer and  $s(\zeta)$  equals the sum of the numbers  $X_k(\zeta)$  for  $k$  from 1 to  $n(\zeta)$ . We maintain that if the random variables  $X_k$  have the same mean, then

$$E\{s\} = \eta E\{n\}, \text{ where } E\{x_k\} = \eta$$

# Solution

Clearly,  $E\{x_k | n = n\} = E\{X_k\}$  because  $x_k$  is independent of  $n$ .

Hence

$$E\{s | n = n\} = E\left\{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k | n = n\right\} = \sum_{k=1}^n E\{x_k\} = \eta n \quad (1)$$

from (1) and  $E\{g(x, y) | x\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x, y) f(y|x) dy$

$$E\{s\} = E\{E\{s | n\}\} = E\{\eta n\} \quad (2)$$

# Solution

if the random variables  $x_k$  are uncorrelated with the same variance  $\sigma^2$ , then

$$E\{s^2\} = \eta^2 E\{n^2\} + \sigma^2 E\{n\} \quad (3)$$

$$\implies E\{s^2|n = n\} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n E\{x_i x_k\} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{where } E\{x_i x_k\} = \begin{cases} \sigma^2 + \eta^2 & i = k \\ \eta^2 & i \neq k \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

# Solution

with  $i = k$  and  $n^2 - n$  terms with  $i \neq k$

$$\implies (\sigma^2 + \eta^2)n + \eta^2(n^2 - n) = \eta^2 n^2 + \sigma^2 n \quad (6)$$

this yields because

$$E\{s^2\} = E\{E\{s^2|n\}\} = E\{\eta^2 n^2 + \sigma^2 n\} \quad (7)$$