

1. Let X, Y, Z be independent, continuous random variable that are uniform on interval $[0, 1]$
 What is the PDF of random variable $W = \{2X, 3Y, Z\}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Let } X' = 2X, Y' = 3Y$$

$$F_w(w) = P(\max\{X' Y' Z\} < w) = P(X' < w) P(Y' < w) P(Z < w)$$

$$\textcircled{1} 0 \leq w \leq 1 \Rightarrow F_w(w) = \left(\frac{1}{2}w\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{3}w\right) \times w = \frac{1}{6}w^3$$

$$\Rightarrow f_w(w) = \frac{1}{2}w^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} 1 \leq w \leq 2 \Rightarrow F_w(w) = \left(\frac{1}{2}w\right) \left(\frac{1}{3}w\right) = \frac{1}{6}w^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f_w(w) = \frac{1}{3}w$$

$$\textcircled{3} 2 \leq w \leq 3 \Rightarrow F_w(w) = \frac{1}{3}w$$

$$f_w(w) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_w(w) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}w^2, & 0 \leq w \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{3}w, & 1 \leq w \leq 2 \\ \frac{1}{3}, & 2 \leq w \leq 3 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \times$$

2. If $W = ax + b$, where a, b are scalars ($a \neq 0$)

show that PDF $f_w(w)$ of W can be expressed in terms of PDF $f_x(x)$ of X

$$\text{by } f_w(w) = \frac{1}{|a|} f_x\left(\frac{w-b}{a}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow F_w(w) = P(ax + b \leq w)$$

$\textcircled{1}$ if $a > 0$

$$P(ax + b \leq w) = P\left(x \leq \frac{w-b}{a}\right) = F_x\left(\frac{w-b}{a}\right)$$

$$f_w(w) = \frac{d F_x\left(\frac{w-b}{a}\right)}{d\left(\frac{w-b}{a}\right)} \cdot \frac{d\left(\frac{w-b}{a}\right)}{dw} = f_x\left(\frac{w-b}{a}\right) \times \frac{1}{a} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$\textcircled{2}$ if $a < 0$

$$P(ax + b \leq w) = 1 - P\left(x \leq \frac{w-b}{a}\right) = 1 - F_x\left(\frac{w-b}{a}\right)$$

$$f_w(w) = -\frac{d F_x\left(\frac{w-b}{a}\right)}{d\left(\frac{w-b}{a}\right)} \cdot \frac{d\left(\frac{w-b}{a}\right)}{dw} = -f_x\left(\frac{w-b}{a}\right) \times \frac{1}{a} \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$\therefore \textcircled{1} \& \textcircled{2}$

$$\therefore f_w(w) = \frac{1}{|a|} f_x\left(\frac{w-b}{a}\right)$$

3. Given a random variable with a transform is $M_X(s) = \frac{1}{3}e^{-3s} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}e^{2s} + \frac{1}{6}e^{3s}$
Calculate $E[X]$ and $\text{var}(X)$

[for discrete random variable X , its transform $M_X(s) = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{sx} p_X(x)$]

$$\Rightarrow E[X] = \left. \frac{dM_X(s)}{ds} \right|_{s=0} = -e^{-3s} + \frac{1}{2}e^{2s} + \frac{1}{2}e^{3s} \Big|_{s=0} = -1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad \times$$

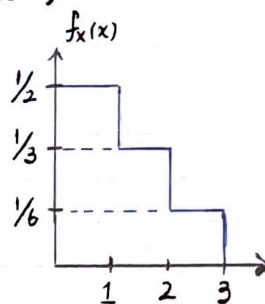
$$E[X^2] = \left. \frac{d^2 M_X(s)}{ds^2} \right|_{s=0} = \left. \frac{d(-e^{-3s} + \frac{1}{2}e^{2s} + \frac{1}{2}e^{3s})}{ds} \right|_{s=0} = 3e^{-3s} + e^{2s} + \frac{3}{2}e^{3s} \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$\text{var}(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = \frac{11}{2} - 0 = \frac{11}{2} \quad \times$$

4. Consider a continuous random variable X with PDF given, where we define a discrete random variable Y .

(i) Find $E[X]$ with Law of Iterated Expectation
 $E[X] = E[E[X|Y]]$

(ii) Find $\text{var}(X)$ with Law of Total Variance
 $\text{var}(X) = E[\text{var}(X|Y)] + \text{var}(E[X|Y])$



$$Y = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 2, & \text{if } 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 3, & \text{if } 2 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_Y(1) = \frac{1}{2}, f_Y(2) = \frac{1}{3}, f_Y(3) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$E[X|Y=1] = \frac{0+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, E[X|Y=2] = \frac{1+2}{2} = \frac{3}{2}, E[X|Y=3] = \frac{2+3}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow E[E[X|Y]] = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{2} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{12} = \frac{14}{12} = \frac{7}{6} \quad \times (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{var}(X|Y=1) = \text{var}(X|Y=2) = \text{var}(X|Y=3) = \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{b-a}{12} \text{ in uniform} \right)$$

$$E[\text{var}(X|Y)] = \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(E[X|Y]) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{7}{6} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{7}{6} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{7}{6} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{16}{9} = \frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \frac{8}{27} = \frac{5}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{var}(X) = E[\text{var}(X|Y)] + \text{var}(E[X|Y])$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} + \frac{5}{9} = \frac{23}{36} \quad \times$$

5 The covariance of any two random variable X and Y is $\text{cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - E[X])(Y - E[Y])]$

(a) Show that for any three random variables X, Y, Z , $\text{cov}(X, Y + Z) = \text{cov}(X, Y) + \text{cov}(X, Z)$

$$\Rightarrow \text{cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - E[X])(Y - E[Y])]$$

$$= E[XY - YE[X] - XE[Y] + E[X]E[Y]] = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{cov}(X, Y + Z) = E[X(Y + Z)] - E[X]E[Y + Z]$$

$$= E[XY + XZ] - E[X](E[Y] + E[Z])$$

$$= E[XY] - E[X]E[Y] + E[XZ] - E[X]E[Z]$$

$$= \text{cov}(X, Y) + \text{cov}(X, Z) \quad \ast$$

(b) Show that for any two random variables X, Y independent, then $\text{cov}(X, Y) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \text{cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$$

$$\because X, Y \text{ independent} \quad \therefore E[XY] = E[X]E[Y] \quad \Rightarrow \text{cov}(X, Y) = 0 \quad \ast$$