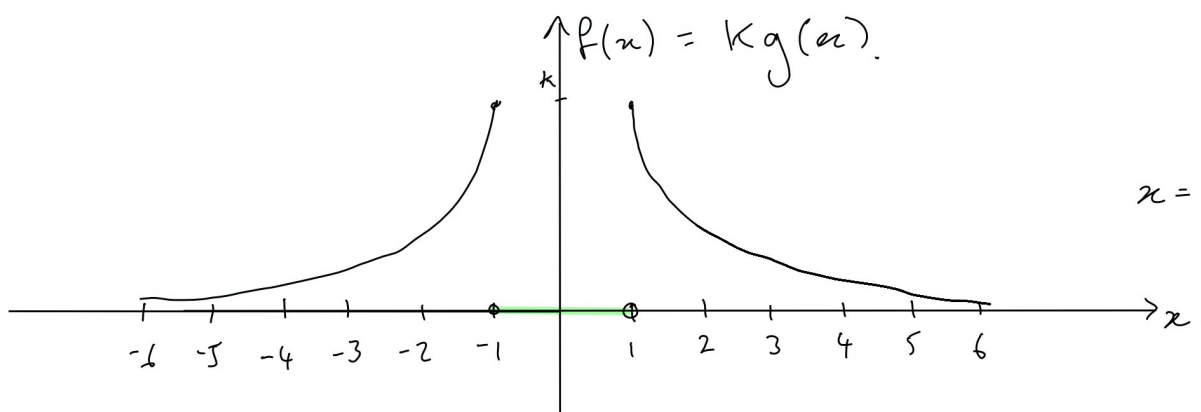


$$(3) \quad X \propto g(x) \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} |x|^{-n} & \text{if } |x| \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad n \geq 2.$$

$$X \text{ has density function } f(x) = Kg(x) = \begin{cases} k|x|^{-n} & \text{if } |x| \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



$$x=1 \Rightarrow f(x)=k.$$

$$\text{density function} \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

Since the function is symmetric about $x=0$,
we need $2 \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 = 2 \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$.

So, we need to find K s.t.

$$2 \int_1^{\infty} K \cdot |x|^{-n} dx = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow 2K \int_1^{\infty} x^{-n} dx = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2 \int_1^{\infty} x^{-n} dx} \quad (n \geq 2).$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \left[\frac{x^{1-n}}{1-n} \right]_1^{\infty}} = \frac{1-n}{2 \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} - 1 \right)}$$

$$= \frac{1-n}{-2}$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{2}.$$

check:

$$2 \cdot \frac{(n-1)}{2} \int_1^{\infty} x^{-n} dx$$

$$= (n-1) \left[\frac{x^{1-n}}{1-n} \right]_1^{\infty}$$

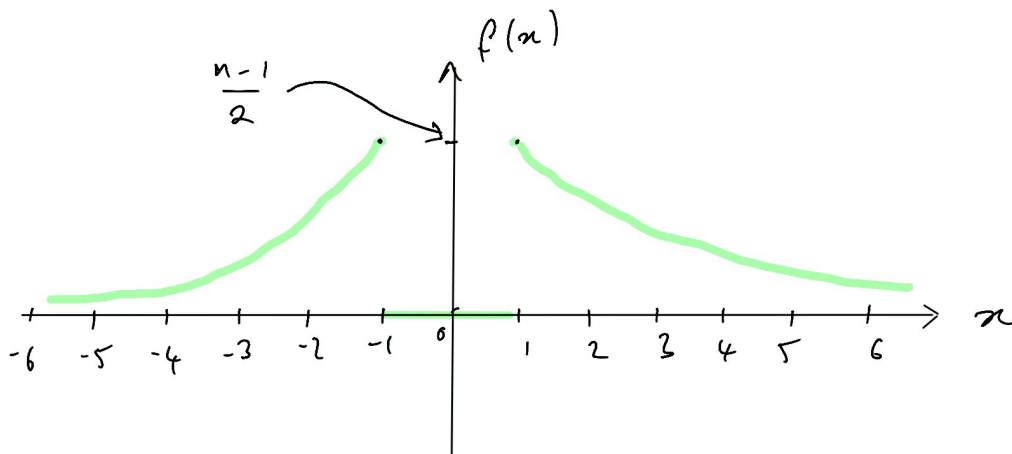
$$= - \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} - 1 \right)$$

$$= -(-1) = 1$$

✓
checks out!

So! $f(x) = Kg(x) = \frac{n-1}{2} g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{2} |x|^{-n} & \text{if } |x| \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (n \geq 2)$

So, density function of X is.



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{mean } \mu = E(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx \\
 &= 2 \int_1^{\infty} x \cdot x^{-n} dx \\
 &= 2 \int_1^{\infty} x^{1-n} dx = \frac{2}{2-n} \left[x^{2-n} \right]_1^{\infty} \\
 &= \frac{2}{2-n} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^{n-2}} - 1 \right) \\
 &= \frac{2}{n-2} \quad \text{only if } n > 3.
 \end{aligned}$$

variance: $\text{var}(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(X^2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = 2 \int_1^{\infty} x^2 x^{-n} dx \\
 &= 2 \int_1^{\infty} x^{2-n} dx = \frac{2}{3-n} \left[x^{3-n} \right]_1^{\infty} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3-n} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^{n-3}} - 1 \right] \\
 &= \frac{2}{n-3} \quad \text{only if } n > 4.
 \end{aligned}$$

therefore, mean & variance exist iff $n > 4$.