

# Problem Set 2

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## Problem I

$$p_{x,y}(k, l) = c(k^2 + l^2)$$

$$k : \{-1, 0, 1, 3\}$$

$$l : \{-1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\sum_k \sum_l p_{x,y} = 1$$

$$89c = 1$$

$$c = 1/89$$

## Checking my work

$$pxy = c(k^2 + l^2)$$

$$soln = \text{Solve}[\text{Sum}[\text{Sum}[pxy, \{k, \{-1, 0, 1, 3\}\}], \{l, \{-1, 2, 3\}\}] == 1, c]$$

$$pxy /. soln /. \{k \rightarrow 3, l \rightarrow 3\}$$

## Part II

$$p_{x,y}(k, l) = \frac{1}{89}(k^2 + l^2)$$

$$(y, x) \begin{array}{cc} -1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array}$$

$$-1 \quad \frac{2}{89} \quad \frac{1}{89} \quad \frac{2}{89} \quad \frac{10}{89}$$

$$2 \quad \frac{5}{89} \quad \frac{4}{89} \quad \frac{5}{89} \quad \frac{13}{89}$$

$$3 \quad \frac{10}{89} \quad \frac{9}{89} \quad \frac{10}{89} \quad \frac{18}{89}$$

$$P(X \leq 1, Y > 2) = \frac{29}{89}$$

## Problem 2

In[7]:= 
$$p_{xy} = \begin{cases} 24xy & 0 < x < 1 \ \&\& 0 < y < 1 \ \&\& x + y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{(1/2)-x} p_{xy} \, dy \, dx$$

N[%]

Out[7]= 
$$\begin{cases} 24xy & 0 < x < 1 \ \&\& 0 < y < 1 \ \&\& x + y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{cases}$$

Out[8]= 
$$\frac{1}{16}$$

Out[9]= 0.0625

## Problem 3

$$c_{xy} = \begin{cases} (1 - \text{Exp}[-x^2]) (1 - \text{Exp}[-y^2]) & x \geq 0 \ \&\& y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{cases}$$

$$p_{xy} = \partial_y \partial_x c_{xy}$$

$$\begin{cases} (1 - e^{-x^2}) (1 - e^{-y^2}) & x \geq 0 \ \&\& y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4 e^{-x^2} x y - 4 e^{-x^2-y^2} (-1 + e^{y^2}) x y & x \geq 0 \ \&\& y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{cases}$$

## Problem 4

In[34]:= 
$$c_{xy} = \begin{cases} 1 - \text{Exp}[-x] - \text{Exp}[-y] + \text{Exp}[-x-y] & x \geq 0 \ \&\& y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{cases}$$

$$p_{xy} = \partial_y \partial_x c_{xy}$$

$$\left( \int_3^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{y-3} p_{xy} \, dx \, dy \right) // \text{FullSimplify}$$

N[%]

Out[34]= 
$$\begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x} + e^{-x-y} - e^{-y} & x \geq 0 \ \&\& y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{cases}$$

Out[35]= 
$$\begin{cases} e^{-x} - e^{-x-y} (-1 + e^y) & x \geq 0 \ \&\& y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{cases}$$

Out[36]= 
$$\frac{1}{2 e^3}$$

Out[37]= 0.0248935

## Problem 5

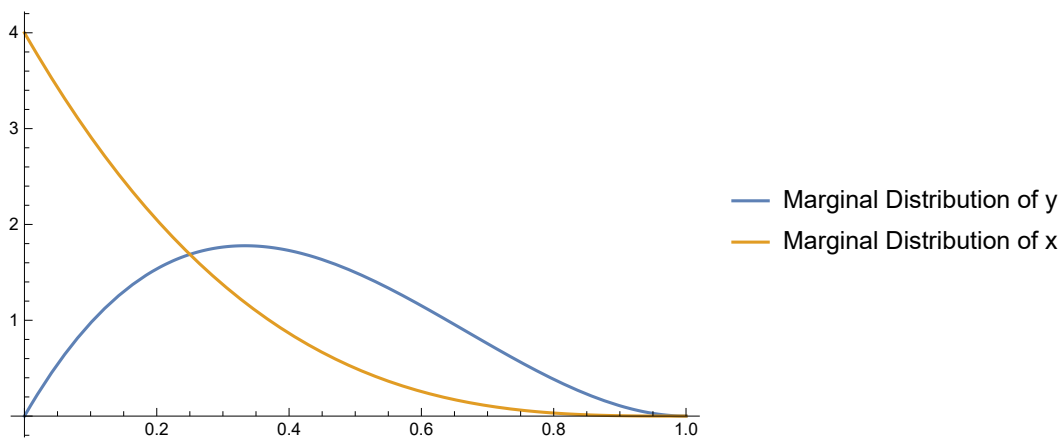
$$p_{xy} = \begin{cases} 24 y (1 - x - y) & x > 0 \ \&\& y > 0 \ \&\& x + y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 24 (1 - x - y) y & x > 0 \ \&\& y > 0 \ \&\& x + y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{cases}$$

$$m_x = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_{xy} dx$$

$$\begin{cases} 12 (y - 2 y^2 + y^3) & 0 < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -4 (-1 + x)^3 & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{True} \end{cases}$$



## Problem 6

`MomentGeneratingFunction[ProbabilityDistribution[2 × 3-x, {x, 1, ∞}], t]`

$$\text{firstMoment} = \partial_t \left( -\frac{2 e^t}{3 t - \text{Log}[27]} \right)$$

$$\text{secondMoment} = \partial_t \left( \frac{6 e^t}{(3 t - \text{Log}[27])^2} - \frac{2 e^t}{3 t - \text{Log}[27]} \right)$$

$$-\frac{2 e^t}{3 t - \text{Log}[27]}$$

$$\frac{6 e^t}{(3 t - \text{Log}[27])^2} - \frac{2 e^t}{3 t - \text{Log}[27]}$$

$$-\frac{36 e^t}{(3 t - \text{Log}[27])^3} + \frac{12 e^t}{(3 t - \text{Log}[27])^2} - \frac{2 e^t}{3 t - \text{Log}[27]}$$

## Problem 7

$$Z = (X - 3)/4$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{4}X - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$M_x(t) = e^{3t+8t^2}$$

$$M_z(t) = e^{at} M_x(bt)$$

$$M_z(t) = e^{t/4} M_x(3t/4) = e^{t/4} e^{3(3t/4)+8(3t/4)^2} = e^{\frac{1}{2}t(5+9t)}$$

$$M'_z(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{1}{2}t(5+9t)} (5 + 18t)$$

$$M'_z(0) = 5/2$$

$$M''_z(t) = \frac{1}{4} e^{\frac{1}{2}t(5+9t)} (61 + 36t(5+9t))$$

$$M''_z(0) = \frac{61}{4}$$

$$M''_z(0) - M'_z(0)^2 = \frac{61}{4} - (5/2)^2$$

$$M''_z(0) - M'_z(0)^2 = 9$$

$$\mu = \frac{5}{2}, \sigma = 9$$

$$\text{Exp}[t/4] \text{Exp}[3(3t/4) + 8(3t/4)^2]$$

$$D[\%, t]$$

$$D[\%, t] /. \{t \rightarrow 0\} // \text{FullSimplify}$$

$$\% - ((5/2)^2)$$

$$e^{\frac{5t}{2} + \frac{9t^2}{2}}$$

$$e^{\frac{5t}{2} + \frac{9t^2}{2}} \left( \frac{5}{2} + 9t \right)$$

$$\frac{61}{4}$$

$$9$$

## Problem 8

$$f_x(x) = 2x e^{-x^2} 1_{[0, \infty)}(x)$$

$$Y = X^2$$

$$X = Y^{1/2} = g^{-1}(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial g^{-1}(y)}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$f_y(y) = f_x(y^{1/2}) \frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 2(y^{1/2}) e^{-(y^{1/2})^2} \frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} = e^{-y}$$