

# MA 519: Homework 9

Max Jeter, Carlos Salinas

October 27, 2016



## PROBLEM 9.1 (HANDOUT 13, # 7)

Let  $X$  have a *double exponential* density  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sigma}e^{-\frac{|x|}{\sigma}}$ ,  $-\infty < x < \infty$ ,  $\sigma > 0$ .

- (a) Show that all moments exist for this distribution.
- (b) However, show that the MGF exists only for restricted values. Identify them and find a formula.

*SOLUTION.* For part (a), we show that  $E(X^n) < \infty$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . By direct calculation, we have

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^n) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^n f(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{|x|}{\sigma}} dx \\ &= \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x^n}{2\sigma} e^{\frac{x}{\sigma}} dx}_L + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}} dx, \end{aligned}$$

making the substitution  $x \mapsto -y$  to  $L$  and relabeling  $y$  to  $x$  again, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x^n + (-1)x^n}{2\sigma} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}} dx \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd,} \\ I := \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}} dx & \text{if } n = 2k \text{ is even.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

To evaluate  $I$  we use integration by parts recursively to arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x^n}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}} \\ &= (-0 + 0) + \int_0^{\infty} n\sigma x^{n-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}} dx \\ &= (-0 + 0) + (-0 + 0) + \int_0^{\infty} n(n-1)\sigma^2 x^{n-2} e^{-\frac{x}{\sigma}} dx \\ &\vdots \\ &= (-0 - 0) + \cdots + (-0 + 0) + (-0 + n!\sigma^n) \\ &= n!\sigma^n. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,  $E(X^n) < \infty$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , i.e., all moments of this distribution exist.

For part (b), the MGF associated to  $f$  is

$$m(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n E(X^n)}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n \sigma^n. \quad (9.1)$$

This is a geometric series and so converges for all  $-\frac{1}{\sigma} < t < \frac{1}{\sigma}$ , in which case (9.1) becomes

$$m(t) = \frac{1}{1 - t\sigma}.$$

■

## PROBLEM 9.2 (HANDOUT 13, # 16)

Give an example of each of the following phenomena:

- (a) A continuous random variable taking values in  $[0, 1]$  with equal mean and median.
- (b) A continuous random variable taking values in  $[0, 1]$  with mean equal to twice the median.
- (c) A continuous random variable for which the mean does not exist.
- (d) A continuous random variable for which the mean exists, but the variance does not exist.
- (e) A continuous random variable with a PDF that is not differentiable at zero.
- (f) a positive continuous random variable for which the mode is zero, but the mean does not exist.
- (g) A continuous random variable for which all moments exist.
- (h) A continuous random variable with median equal to zero, and 25<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> percentiles equal to 1.
- (i) A continuous random variable  $X$  with mean equal to median equal to mode equal to zero, and  $E(\sin X) = 0$ .

SOLUTION. ■

**PROBLEM 9.3 (HANDOUT 13, # 17)**

An exponential random variable with mean 4 is known to be larger than 6. What is the probability that it is larger than 8?

*SOLUTION.*

■

## PROBLEM 9.4 (HANDOUT 13, # 18)

(Sum of Gammas). Suppose  $X, Y$  are independent random variables, and  $X \sim G(\alpha, \lambda)$ ,  $Y \sim G(\beta, \lambda)$ . Find the distribution of  $X + Y$  by using moment-generating functions.

SOLUTION. ■

## PROBLEM 9.5 (HANDOUT 13, # 19)

(*Product of Chi Squares*). Suppose  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  are independent chi square variables, with  $X_i \sim \chi_{m_i}^2$ . Find the mean and variance of  $\prod_{i=1}^n X_i$ .

SOLUTION. ■



## PROBLEM 9.6 (HANDOUT 13, # 20)

Let  $Z \sim N(0, 1)$ . Find

$$P(0.5 < |Z - \tfrac{1}{2}| < 1.5); \quad P\left(\frac{e^Z}{1+e^Z} > \tfrac{3}{4}\right); \quad P(\Phi(Z) < 0.5).$$

SOLUTION. ■

PROBLEM 9.7 (HANDOUT 13, # 21)

Let  $Z \sim N(0, 1)$ . Find the density of  $\frac{1}{Z}$ . Is the density bounded?

SOLUTION. ■

## PROBLEM 9.8 (HANDOUT 13, # 22)

The 25<sup>th</sup> and the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of a normally distributed random variable are  $-1$  and  $1$ . What is the probability that the random variable is between  $-2$  and  $2$ ?

*SOLUTION.*

■