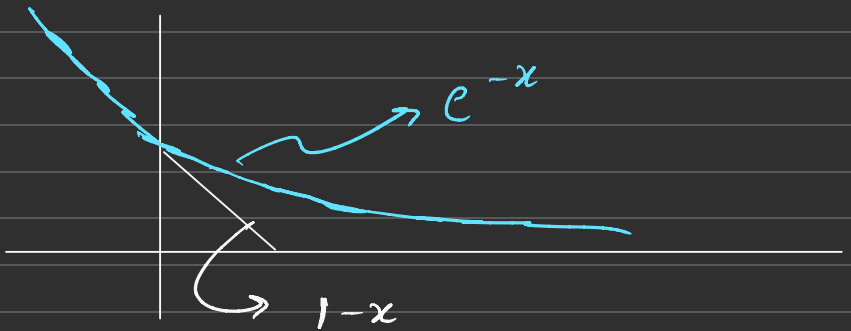


Q8

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i^c\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(A_i^c)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - P(A_i))$$



$\therefore P(\xi) \rightarrow$ always from 0 to 1

$$\Rightarrow 1 - P(A_i) \leq e^{-P(A_i)}$$

$$P\left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i^c\right) \leq e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)}$$

Q7

(a) $P(\text{r times without returning to originator})$

$$= \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right) \cdots \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^r$$

(b) $P = \frac{n}{n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-2}{n} \cdots \frac{n-r+1}{n}$

$$P = \prod_{i=0}^{r-1} \frac{n-i}{n}$$

(a) $P = \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right) \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right) \cdots \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)$

$$P = \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^r$$

r times

Q.10

$$\therefore E(X) = \int x f_x(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) dP(\omega)$$

$$X(\omega) = \int_0^{\infty} \mathbb{I}_{[0, X(\omega)]}(x) dx$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \mathbb{I}_{[0, X(\omega)]}(x) dx dP(\omega)$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbb{I}_{[0, X(\omega)]}(x) dP(\omega)}_{1 - F(x)} dx$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^{\infty} (1 - F(x)) dx$$

Hence proved

Q.11

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(e^{ux}) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ux} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{2u\sigma^2 x - (x^2 + \mu^2 - 2\mu x)}{2\sigma^2}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left[-\frac{(x^2 - (2\mu + 2u\sigma^2)x + \mu^2)}{2\sigma^2}\right] dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{\sigma^2 \mu^2}{2\sigma^2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\left[-\frac{\left[x - (\mu + u\sigma^2)\right]^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] dx \\
 &\quad \frac{x - (\mu + u\sigma^2)}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} = y \quad \sqrt{2}\sigma dy \\
 &= e^{u\mu} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} u^2 \sigma^2\right) = e^{u\mu + \frac{1}{2} u^2 \sigma^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) By the above proof,

$$\phi(x) = e^{ux}$$

$$E[\phi(x)]$$

$$\phi(E(x))$$

$$e^{u\mu + \frac{1}{2} u^2 \sigma^2}$$

$$\geq$$

$$e^{u\mu}$$

$$E(x) = \mu$$

$$\text{as } e^{\frac{1}{2} u^2 \sigma^2} \geq 1$$