FA2

Borromeo Mayo Mercado

2025-09-10

Github link: https://github.com/chieelo/STATS.git

3.49 Prove

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - 1)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i + n.$$

Proof

We know that

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2.$$

So, lets expand the left hand side of the equation.

$$(X_j - 1)^2 = X_j^2 - 2X_j + 1.$$

Now, sum over all $j = 1, 2, \dots, N$:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} (X_j - 1)^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{N} (X_j^2 - 2X_j + 1).$$

Then, we distribute the summation

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} (X_j - 1)^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j^2 - 2 \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j + \sum_{j=1}^{N} 1.$$

The third term is simply N, because we are adding 1 exactly N times So:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} (X_j - 1)^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j^2 - 2\sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j + N.$$

Therefore, the right-hand side is just the expansion of the left-hand side.

$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} (X_j - 1)^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j^2 - 2 \sum_{j=1}^{N} X_j + N. \blacksquare$$

3.51

Two variables, U and V, assume the values:

$$U1 = 3$$
, $U2 = 2$, $U3 = 5$
 $V1 = 4$, $V2 = 1$, $V3 = 6$

Calculate:

```
# Define the variables
U <- c(3, -2, 5)
V <- c(-4, -1, 6)

a <- sum(U * V)

b <- sum((U + 3) * (V - 4))

c <- sum(V^2)

d <- sum(U) * (sum(V))^2

e <- sum(U * V^2)

f <- sum(U^2 - 2*V^2 + 2)

g <- sum(U / V)
```

$$(a) \ \sum UV$$

= 20

(b)
$$\sum (U+3)(V-4)$$

= -37

(c)
$$\sum V^2$$

= 53

$$(d)\; (\sum U)(\sum V)^2$$

= 6

(e)
$$\sum UV^2$$

= 226

$$(f) \sum (U^2 - 2V^2 + 2)$$

= -62

$$(g) \ \sum (U/V)$$

= 2.08

3.9

Find the geometric mean of the sets:

- (a) [3, 5, 8, 3, 7, 2]
- **(b)** [28.5, 73.6, 47.2, 31.5, 64.8]

The geometric mean of a set of n numbers x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n is given by:

$$GM = \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

```
a <- c(3, 5, 8, 3, 7, 2)
geom_mean_a <- prod(a)^(1/length(a))
```

Set A: [3, 5, 8, 3, 7, 2]

Therefore, the geometric mean of set (a) is: 4.140681

```
b <- c(28.5, 73.6, 47.2, 31.5, 64.8)
geom_mean_b <- prod(b)^(1/length(b))
```

Set B: [28.5, 73.6, 47.2, 31.5, 64.8]

Therefore, the geometric mean of set (b) is: 45.8258