# Problem Set 4

# Question 1

Part A

$$f(x) = P(X = x) = \frac{1}{n} \qquad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots (n-1)$$

$$F_X(x) = P_X(X \le x) = \sum_{y \le x} p_X(y)$$

$$F_X(x) = \sum_{y \le x} \frac{1}{n} \text{ for } x = 0, 1, 2, \dots (n-1)$$

$$CDF, F_X(x) = \frac{x}{n} \text{ for } x = 0, 1, 2, \dots (n-1)$$

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \ge n \\ \frac{x}{n} & 0 \le x \le (n-1) \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Part B

Part A

Part B

Part C

PDF, 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} cx^{-6} & 1 \le x < \infty \\ 0 & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

Part A

$$P(a \le X \le b) = \int_a^b f(u)du$$
 
$$P(1 \le X \le \infty) = 1$$
 
$$P(1 \le X \le \infty) = \int_1^\infty cx^{-6}dx = \frac{c}{-5}x^{-5}\Big|_1^\infty = \frac{c}{-5}\infty^{-5} - \frac{c}{-5}1^{-5}$$
 
$$5 = c \cdot 1^{-5} \longrightarrow c = 5$$

Part B

CDF, 
$$F(x) = P(X \le x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(u)du$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} 5x^{-6}dx = -x^{-5}\Big|_{-\infty}^{x} = -x^{-5} + (-\infty)^{-5}$$

$$F(x) = -x^{-5}$$

$$CDF, F(x) = \begin{cases} -x^{-5} & x \ge 1\\ 0 & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

Part C

Part D

Part E

Since if X < 5, the time to departure T will be 5, and if X > 5 T will be X, so T = max5, X, with X uniformly distributed from 0 to 15.

$$E(T) = \int_0^5 5 \cdot \frac{1}{15} dx + \int_5^{15} x \cdot \frac{1}{15} dx$$

$$E(T) = \frac{x}{3} \Big|_0^5 + \frac{x^2}{30} \Big|_5^{15} = \frac{5}{3} - 0 + \frac{15^2}{30} - \frac{5^2}{30} = 8.33 \text{ min}$$

Gain from one share of stock in company i over the next year is X, with i = 1, ..., 10.  $X_i$  are independent normal random variables (Normal(100, 196)) with  $\mu = 100$ ,  $\sigma^2 = 196$ .

#### Part A

$$P(X_1 \ge 90) = P\left(\frac{X_1 - 100}{14} \ge \frac{90 - 100}{14}\right)$$

$$N(0, 1) \sim \frac{X_1 - 100}{14}$$

$$\Phi\left(\frac{90 - 100}{14}\right) = P\left(\frac{X_1 - 100}{14} \le \frac{90 - 100}{14}\right)$$

$$P(X_1 \ge 90) = 1 - P\left(\frac{X_1 - 100}{14} \le \frac{90 - 100}{14}\right) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{90 - 100}{14}\right)$$

$$P(X_1 \ge 90) = 1 - \Phi(-.71) = 1 - .761 = .239$$

### Part B

For 10 companies, 100% of the expectation will be 1000, hence 900 for 90%.

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i \ge 900\right)$$
$$\sum X_i = N\left(\sum \mu_i, \sum \sigma_1^2\right)$$

### Part C

independent 
$$(P(X_1-2X_2\geq 10))$$
 so  $X_1-2X_2\sim N(-100,980)$  
$$Y\sim N(-100,980)$$
 
$$P(Y\geq 10)^-100$$
 
$$\text{CDF }, P(Y\leq 1)=\Phi(\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma})=\Phi(\frac{Y-(-100)}{\sqrt{(980)}})$$
 
$$\Phi=N(0,1)$$
 
$$P(Y\geq 10)$$
 
$$P(\frac{Y-(-100)}{\sqrt{980}}\geq)$$

### Part A

 $\lambda = 3$ 

$$Y = -2X + 2$$

with X as  $\exp(\lambda)$ CDF of Y,  $F_Y(y)$ 

$$P(Y \le y) = P(-2X + 2 \le y) = P(X \ge \frac{-y}{2} + 1) = 1 - P(X \le \frac{-y}{2} + 1)$$

CDF of  $X = P(X \le \frac{-y}{2} + 1)$ 

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ < ---don't actually need this CDF of X \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

Part B

Part C

Part D

FOR QUESTIONS 5 AND 6  $E(X_1 + X_2) = E(X_1) + E(X_2)$   $Var(X_1 + X_2) = Var(X_1) + Var(X_2)$   $Var(5X_1 - X_2) = 5^2 \cdot Var(X_1) + Var(X_2)$