

3.34 Let  $X$  be a random variable with probability mass function

$$\mathbb{P}(X = 1) = \frac{1}{2}, \mathbb{P}(X = 2) = \frac{1}{3} \text{ and } \mathbb{P}(X = 5) = \frac{1}{6}$$

- (a) Find a function  $g$  such that  $\mathbb{E}[g(X)] = 13 \ln 2 + 16 \ln 5$ . Your answer should give at least the values  $g(k)$  for all possible values  $k$  of  $X$ , but you can also specify  $g$  on a larger set if possible.

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 26 \ln(2) & x = 1 \\ 0 & x = 2 \\ 72 \ln(5) & x = 5 \end{cases}$$

- (b) Suppose  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ , then find a function which satisfies  $\mathbb{E}[g(X)] = \frac{1}{2}e^t + \frac{2}{3}e^{2t} + \frac{5}{6}e^{5t}$

Let  $g(x) = e^{xt}$

- (c) Find a function  $g$  such that  $\mathbb{E}[g(X)] = 2$ .

Let  $g(x) = 2$

3.36 if  $p_X(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{y^2} & 1 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$  then  $\mathbb{E}[X^4] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y^4 p_X(y) dy = \int_1^2 2y^2 dy = \frac{2}{3}(8 - 1) = \frac{14}{3}$ .

- 3.44 (a) The cdf is given by  $F_S(a) = \int_0^1 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\arctan(a)} d\theta dr = \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan(a) + \frac{1}{2}$ , which one finds by taking the area of the sector from  $-\frac{\pi}{2}$  to the angle of the slope of the line  $ax$ .

- (b) The pdf is given by  $\frac{d}{da}(\frac{1}{\pi} \arctan(a) + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+a^2}$

3.52

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(X \geq k) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(X = i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^i \mathbb{P}(X = i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i \mathbb{P}(X = i) \\ &= \mathbb{E}X \end{aligned}$$

- 3.54 (a)  $\mathbb{P}(X \geq k) = 1 - \mathbb{P}(X < k) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (1-p)^{i-1} p = 1 - (1 - (1-p)^{k-1}) = (1-p)^{k-1}$

- (b)  $\mathbb{E}X = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}(X \geq k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{k-1} = \frac{1}{1-(1-p)} = p^{-1}$

3.62 (a)  $F_X(a) = \begin{cases} 0 & a < 0 \\ a & 0 \leq a < 0.75 \\ 1 & a \geq 0.75 \end{cases}$

- (b)  $\mathbb{E}(X) = \int_0^{0.75} x dx + \int_{0.75}^1 0.75 dx = \frac{9}{32} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{15}{32}$ .

- (c)  $\text{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}(X^2) - (\mathbb{E}X)^2 = \int_0^{0.75} x^2 dx + \int_{0.75}^1 \frac{9}{32} dx - \frac{225}{1024} = 0.0615234$