

A Calculation for Slide 28 of Week2.ppt

We showed in the lecture that if we let $M_n = E[X_n]$ and $\mu = E[\xi]$, then $M(n+1) = \mu M(n)$ ①

We also said that if $V(n) = \text{Var}[X_n]$, then

$$V(n+1) = \sigma^2 M(n) + \mu^2 V(n).$$

Let's ~~prove~~ that statement.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[X_{n+1}] &= E[X_{n+1}^2] - (E[X_{n+1}])^2 \quad (\text{Definition of variance}) \\ &= E[X_{n+1}^2] - \mu^2 M^2(n) \quad (\text{using Equation ①}) \\ &= E\left[E\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i\right)^2 \mid X_n = N\right]\right] - \mu^2 M^2(n) \quad (\text{using total expectation and defn. of } X_{n+1}) \\ &= E\left[E\left[\sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i^2 + 2 \sum_{i < j} \xi_i \xi_j \mid X_n = N\right]\right] - \mu^2 M^2(n) \quad (\text{expanding the squared sum}) \\ &= E\left[E\left[\sum_{i=1}^N \xi_i^2 \mid X_n = N\right]\right] + E\left[E\left[2 \sum_{i < j} \xi_i \xi_j \mid X_n = N\right]\right] - \mu^2 M^2(n) \\ &= E[N(\mu^2 + \sigma^2)] + E\left[\frac{1}{2} N(N-1) \cdot 2\mu\mu\right] - \mu^2 M^2(n) \\ &\quad (\text{since } E(Y^2) = \text{Var}(Y) + (E(Y))^2; \text{ there are } \frac{1}{2} n(n-1) \text{ terms in } \sum_{i < j} y_i y_j; \text{ the } \xi_i, \xi_j \text{ are independent for } i \neq j) \\ &= (\mu^2 + \sigma^2) M(n) + \mu^2 E[N^2] - \mu^2 M(n) - \mu^2 M^2(n) \\ &= \sigma^2 M(n) + \underbrace{\mu^2 E[N^2] - \mu^2 M(n)}_{\mu^2 \text{Var}(X_n)} - \mu^2 M^2(n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow V(n+1) = \mu^2 V(n) + \sigma^2 M(n)$$