

# STAT 3007 Tutorial 1 suggested solutions

Example 1. View  $1(A)$  as a discrete random variable

$1(A)$	1	0
$\Pr$	$\Pr(A)$	$1 - \Pr(A)$

$$E(1(A)) = 1 \times \Pr(A) + 0 \times (1 - \Pr(A)) = \Pr(A) \quad \square$$

Example 2. 
$$E(X) = E\left(\sum_{k=1}^X 1\right) = E\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 1_{(k \leq X)}\right)$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{=} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} E(1_{(X \geq k)}) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \Pr(X \geq k) \quad \square$$

(\*) A remark for mathematical rigour:

Fubini-Tonelli Theorem guarantees that we can exchange the order of integration / summation and expectation when the integrand / summand is a nonnegative measurable function in  $\mathbb{R}$ .

Example 3. Analogous to Example 2.

Example 4. 
$$E(T) = \sum_t t \Pr(T=t)$$

$$= \sum_t t \left( \Pr(T=t, \xi \geq r) + \Pr(T=t, \xi < r) \right)$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_t t \Pr(T=t | \xi \geq r) \Pr(\xi \geq r)} + \underbrace{\sum_t t \Pr(T=t | \xi < r) \Pr(\xi < r)}$$

$$= \underbrace{E(T | \xi \geq r) \Pr(\xi \geq r)} + \underbrace{E(T | \xi < r) \Pr(\xi < r)} \quad \square$$

Example 5. Analogous to Example 4.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Example 6. } \Pr(X \in A) &= \Pr(X \in A, Y \in A) + \Pr(X \in A, Y \notin A) \\ &\leq \Pr(Y \in A) + \Pr(X \neq Y)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{By symmetry, } \Pr(Y \in A) \leq \Pr(X \in A) + \Pr(Y \neq X)$$

$$\Rightarrow |\Pr(X \in A) - \Pr(Y \in A)| \leq \Pr(X \neq Y) \quad \square$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Example 7. } E(X) &= E(E(X|p)) & X &\sim \text{Binomial}(8, p) \\ &= E(8p) = 8 E(p) & p &\sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1) \\ &= 4\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(\text{Var}(X|p)) + \text{Var}(E(X|p))$$

$$= E(8p(1-p)) + \text{Var}(8p)$$

$$= 8 E(p) - 8 E(p^2) + 64 \text{Var}(p)$$

$$= 8 E(p) - 8 (E(p))^2 + 56 \text{Var}(p)$$

$$= 4 - 2 + \frac{14}{3} = \frac{20}{3} \quad \square$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(p) &= E(p^2) - (E(p))^2\end{aligned}$$

Example 8. Analogous to Example 7.