Solution of GATE-ST 2023 Q18

SUJAL GUPTA - EE22BTECH11052

Suppose that X has the probability density function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} & \lambda > 0 \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

where $\alpha > 0$ and $\lambda > 0$. Which one of the following statements is NOT true?

1) $E(X)$ exists for all $\alpha > 0 and \lambda > 0$
2) Variance of X exists for all $\alpha > 0 and \lambda > 0$
3) $E(\frac{1}{X})$ exists for all $\alpha > 0 and \lambda > 0$
4) $E(ln(1 + X))$ exists for all $\alpha > 0 and \lambda > 0$

Solution:

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x p_X(x) dx \tag{2}$$
$$= \int_0^\infty x \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} \tag{3}$$
$$= \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty x^\alpha e^{-\lambda x} \tag{4}$$
$$\tag{5}$$

since we know that

$$\int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha)}{\lambda^\alpha} \qquad \text{for } \lambda > 0 \tag{6}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\lambda^{\alpha+1}} \tag{7}$$

Using the relation

$$\Gamma(x+1) = \Gamma(x)x \tag{8}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} \tag{9}$$

$$Var(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2 \tag{10}$$
$$\tag{11}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^\infty x^2 \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx \tag{12}$$
$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{(\alpha+2)-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx \tag{13}$$
$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha+2}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{(\alpha+2)-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx \tag{14}$$
$$\tag{15}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)}{\lambda^2} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha+2}}{\Gamma(\alpha+2)} x^{(\alpha+2)-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx \tag{16}$$

using the density of the gamma distribution, we get

$$E(X^2) = \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)}{\lambda^2} \tag{17}$$

$$Var(X) = \frac{\alpha^2 + \alpha}{\lambda^2} - \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}^2 \tag{18}$$
$$= \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2} \tag{19}$$

Hence option A and B are true. For option C

$$E\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda x} \tag{20}$$
$$= \frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-2} e^{-\lambda x} \tag{21}$$

For this, $\alpha > 1$ is a must condition. Hence C is not a correct option. Hence C is the answer.