

# Homework 7

Thursday, July 13, 2023

5:23 PM

(Textbook exercise 2.49) Let  $X$  be a discrete random variable with possible values  $\{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  and the following probability mass function:  $P(X = 0) = 4/5$  and for  $k \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ ,  $P(X = k) = 1/10 \cdot (2/3)^k$ .

(a) Verify that the above is a probability mass function.

(b) For  $k \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$ , find  $P(X \geq k | X \geq 1)$ .

$$a) \quad F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 4/5, & x=0 \\ 1/10 \cdot (2/3)^x, & x \geq 1 \quad (x \in \mathbb{N}) \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \frac{4}{5} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k \\ &= \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k \\ &= \frac{4}{5} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{simplifying geometric series to } \frac{a}{1-r} \\ \text{where } a = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \text{ and } r = \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right. \\ &= \frac{4}{5} + \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

LHS = RHS

$\therefore$  Since the LHS = RHS = 1, this means this is a valid probabilities since the sum of all the probabilities must equal 1. Therefore the PMF is valid

$$\begin{aligned} b) \quad P(X \geq k | X \geq 1) &= \frac{P(X \geq k \cap X \geq 1)}{P(X \geq 1)} \\ &= \frac{P(X \geq k)}{P(X \geq 1)} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^i}{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^i} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sum calculated above} \end{array} \right. \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k}{\frac{1}{5}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k \cdot 5}{1/5} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{k-1} \cdot 5}{\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k \cdot 5$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^k$$

$$P(Y \geq k | X \geq 1) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{k-1}$$

$\therefore$  The probability is  $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{k-1}$