

HW 1, 14

$$\sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{x!} \mathbb{1}_{x \in \mathbb{N}} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, \dots\}} \frac{1}{x!} = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x!} = \left( \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x!} \right) - \frac{1}{0!} = e - 1$$

2011, 2e

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x!} = e$$

$\vec{X} \sim \text{Multin}_K(n, \vec{p}) \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} p_1 \\ \vdots \\ p_K \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow X_j \sim \text{Bin}(n, p_j)$

$\vec{X} | X_j = x_j \sim \text{Multin}_{K-1}(n - x_j, \vec{p}')$   $\vec{p}' = \frac{1}{1 - p_j} \begin{bmatrix} p_1/4 \\ 2/4 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix}$

$\vec{X} \sim \text{Multin}_4 \left( 20, \begin{bmatrix} 5/14 \\ 6/14 \\ 2/14 \\ 1/14 \end{bmatrix} \right), \vec{X} | X_1 = 5 \sim \text{Multin}_3 \left( 15, \begin{bmatrix} 6/9 \\ 2/9 \\ 1/9 \end{bmatrix} \right)$

$P(C_1 = 3) = \frac{15!}{3!12!} \left( \frac{6}{9} \right)^3 \left( 1 - \frac{6}{9} \right)^9$

$C_1 \sim \text{Bin}(15, 6/9)$

$E[\vec{X}] = n\vec{p}$

$\text{Var}[\vec{X}] = \begin{cases} np_i(1-p_i) & \text{if } i=j \\ -np_i p_j & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$

$\in \mathbb{R}^{K \times K}$

2011, 2f

$R = \vec{c}^T \vec{X}, \vec{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, E[R] = E[\vec{c}^T \vec{X}] = \vec{c}^T E[\vec{X}] = \dots$

2011, 2g

$\text{Var}[R] = \text{Var}[\vec{c}^T \vec{X}] = \vec{c}^T \Sigma \vec{c}$

HW 2, 2L

$\vec{X} \sim \text{Multin}_K(n, \vec{p}), \vec{p} = \frac{1}{K} \vec{1}$

$\Theta_{ij} = \text{Cov}[X_i, X_j] = -np_i p_j = -n \frac{1}{K} \frac{1}{K} = -\frac{n}{K^2}, \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \Theta_{ij} = 0$

If K is large then  $X_i \sim \text{Deg}(0), X_j \sim \text{Deg}(0)$

$\text{Cov}[X_i, X_j] = E[X_i X_j] - \tilde{m}_i \tilde{m}_j = 0$

$P(A) = 1, P(B) = 1$

$P(A \cap B) = 1, P(A \cup B) = P(A)P(B)$

HW 2, 2i

$\vec{X} \sim \text{Multin}_K(n, p) \quad \vec{X} = \vec{X}_1 + \vec{X}_2 + \dots + \vec{X}_n \text{ where } \vec{X}_1, \vec{X}_2, \dots, \vec{X}_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Multin}_K(1, \vec{p})$

$\vec{X}_1, \dots, \vec{X}_r \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Multin}_K(1, p)$

$\vec{X}_1 + \dots + \vec{X}_r = (\vec{X}_1 + \dots + \vec{X}_n) + \dots + (\vec{X}_r + \dots + \vec{X}_n) = \text{Multin}_K(nr, \vec{p})$

$r n \text{ iid Multin}_K(1, \vec{p})$

$X_1, X_2 \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{ with } E[X] = \mu, \text{Var}[X] = \sigma^2, T = X_1 + X_2$

$\vec{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ T \end{bmatrix}, \Sigma_Y = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 & 0 & \sigma^2 \\ 0 & \sigma^2 & \sigma^2 \\ \sigma^2 & \sigma^2 & 2\sigma^2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\text{Cov}[X_1, T] = \text{Cov}[X_1, X_1 + X_2] = \text{Cov}[X_1, X_1] + \text{Cov}[X_1, X_2] = \sigma^2$

2017, 1f

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Geom}(p) \Rightarrow X_1 + \dots + X_r \sim \text{NegBin}(r, p) = \binom{x+r-1}{r-1} (1-p)^r p^x$

$X_1 + \dots + X_r + X_{r+1} \sim \text{NegBin}(r+1, p) = \binom{x+r}{r} (1-p)^r p^{x+1}$

$\vec{X} \sim \text{Multin}_4(1, \vec{p})$

$\vec{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \binom{n}{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4} p_1^{x_1} p_2^{x_2} p_3^{x_3} p_4^{x_4} =$

$\binom{1}{0,0,1,0} = \frac{1!}{0!0!1!0!} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1} = 1$

HW 1, 1f

$\prod_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{1}_{x \in \{1, 2, 3\}} = \mathbb{1}_{1 \in \{1, 2, 3\}} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{2 \in \{1, 2, 3\}} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{3 \in \{1, 2, 3\}} = 1$

$\mathbb{1}_{-3, 46, 7, 64, 3, 128, 94 \in \{1, 2, 3\}} = 0$

HW 1, 2A

$X_1 \sim \begin{cases} 3 & \text{w.p. } 0.3 \\ 6 & \text{w.p. } 0.7 \end{cases} = 0.3 \mathbb{1}_{x=3} + 0.7 \mathbb{1}_{x=6} = p_1(x)$

$X_2 \sim \begin{cases} 4 & \text{w.p. } 0.4 \\ 8 & \text{w.p. } 0.6 \end{cases} = 0.4 \mathbb{1}_{x=4} + 0.6 \mathbb{1}_{x=8} = p_2(x)$

$T \sim p_T(x) = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{S}_T} p_1(x) p_2(t-x) = \sum_{x \in \{3, 6\}} (0.3 \mathbb{1}_{x=3} + 0.7 \mathbb{1}_{x=6}) (0.4 \mathbb{1}_{t-x=4} + 0.6 \mathbb{1}_{t-x=8})$

$= \sum_{x \in \{3, 6\}} 0.12 \mathbb{1}_{x=3} \mathbb{1}_{t=7+x} + 0.18 \mathbb{1}_{x=3} \mathbb{1}_{t=8+x} + 0.28 \mathbb{1}_{x=6} \mathbb{1}_{t=4+x} + 0.42 \mathbb{1}_{x=6} \mathbb{1}_{t=8+x}$

$= 0.12 \mathbb{1}_{t=7} + 0.18 \mathbb{1}_{t=11} + 0.18 \mathbb{1}_{t=10} + 0.42 \mathbb{1}_{t=14}$

Geometric series:

$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c^i = \frac{1}{1-c} \quad c \in (-1, 1) \setminus \{0\}$

$\sum_{i=17}^{\infty} c^i \quad \text{let } j = i - 17 \Rightarrow i = j + 17$

$= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c^j c^{17} = c^{17} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c^j = \frac{c^{17}}{1-c}$

HW 1, 2g

$X_1 \sim \text{Bin}(n_1, p), X_2 \sim \text{Bin}(n_2, p), T = X_1 + X_2$

$p_T(t) = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{S}_T} p_1(x) p_2(t-x) = \sum_{x \in \{0, 1, \dots, n_1\}} \binom{n_1}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n_1-x} \binom{n_2}{t-x} p^{t-x} (1-p)^{n_2-t+x}$

$= p^t (1-p)^{n_1+n_2-t} \sum_{x \in \{0, 1, \dots, n_1\}} \binom{n_1}{x} \binom{n_2}{t-x} = \text{Bin}(n_1+n_2, p)$

2017, 3b

$X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Bin}(n_0, p)$

$\vec{X} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ \vdots \\ X_n \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{?}{\sim} \text{Multin}$

$\vec{X} \sim \text{Multin}_K(n, \vec{p}) \Rightarrow X_j \sim \text{Bin}(n, p_j)$

(c) [7 pt / 85 pts] A person goes to the grocery store and buys  $n$  fruits. For each of his  $n$  selections, he picks rambutans with probability  $p$  otherwise he picks dragonfruits. If rambutans cost  $a$  and dragonfruits cost  $b$ , find his expected bill.

$\vec{X} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \text{Multi}(n, [p, 1-p])$  where  $X_1$  denotes the # of rambutans and  $X_2$  denotes the # of dragonfruits

$E[\vec{X}] = n\vec{p} = n\vec{\mu}$

let  $\vec{c} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow E[\vec{c}^T \vec{X}] = \vec{c}^T E[\vec{X}] = \vec{c}^T n\vec{\mu} = [a \ b] \begin{bmatrix} p \\ 1-p \end{bmatrix} = n(ap + b(1-p))$

$B = \vec{c}^T \vec{X}$  denotes the bill

$SE[B] = \sqrt{\text{Var}[B]} = \sqrt{\text{Var}[\vec{c}^T \vec{X}]} = \sqrt{\vec{c}^T \Sigma \vec{c}} =$

$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} np(1-p) & -np(1-p) \\ -np(1-p) & np(1-p) \end{bmatrix} = np(1-p) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\vec{c}^T \Sigma \vec{c} = np(1-p) [a \ b] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = np(1-p) (a(a-b) + b(b-a))$