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1.

y	P(y)
1	1/42
2	2/42
3	6/42
4	4/42
6	6/42
7	7/42
8	16/42

$$E(Y) = 1 \times \frac{1}{42} + 2 \times \frac{2}{42} + 3 \times \frac{6}{42} + 4 \times \frac{4}{42} + 6 \times \frac{6}{42} + 7 \times \frac{7}{42} + 8 \times \frac{16}{42}$$

$$= \boxed{5.952}$$

2.

$$E(XY) = \iint xy f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^x xy \cdot 12y^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^x 12xy^3 dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 3xy^4 \Big|_0^x dy = \int_0^1 3x^5 dx = \frac{x^6}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

3.

$$E[(X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3)^2] = E(X_1^2 + 4X_2^2 + X_3^2 - 4X_1X_2 + 2X_1X_3 - 4X_2X_3)$$

$$= E(X_1^2) + 4E(X_2^2) + E(X_3^2) - 4E(X_1X_2) + 2E(X_1X_3) - 4E(X_2X_3)$$

$$= E(X_1^2) + 4E(X_2^2) + E(X_3^2) - 4E(X_1)E(X_2) + 2E(X_1)E(X_3) - 4E(X_2)E(X_3)$$

$$E(X_i) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E(X_i^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore E[(X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3)^2] = \frac{1}{3} + 4 \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} - 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - 1 + \frac{1}{2} - 1$$

$$= 2 - 1 + \frac{1}{2} - 1 = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$4) f(x) = e^{-x}, x > 0$$

$$Y = e^{\frac{3}{4}x}$$

$$F(x) = P(Y \leq y) = P(e^{\frac{3}{4}x} \leq y) = P(\frac{3}{4}x \leq \log(y)) = P(x \leq \frac{4}{3} \log(y))$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{4}{3} \log y} e^{-x} dx$$

$$= -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{\frac{4}{3} \log y}$$

$$= -e^{-\frac{4}{3} \log y} - (-1) = 1 - y^{-\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$f(y) = \frac{4}{3} y^{-\frac{7}{3}}$$

$$E(Y) = \int_1^{\infty} Y \cdot \frac{4}{3} y^{-\frac{7}{3}} dy$$

$$= \int_1^{\infty} \frac{4}{3} y^{-\frac{4}{3}} dy = -\frac{4}{\frac{4}{3} \times 3} y^{-\frac{1}{3}} \Big|_1^{\infty}$$

$$= 4$$

5)

X	1	2	3	4	5	6
P	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

Y	3	9	19	33	51	73
P	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

$$E(Y) = 3 \times \frac{1}{6} + 9 \times \frac{1}{6} + 19 \times \frac{1}{6} + 33 \times \frac{1}{6} + 51 \times \frac{1}{6} + 73 \times \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{281}{3}$$

$$6) f(x) = 2(1-x), 0 < x < 1$$

$$Y = (2x+1)$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x 2-2x dx = 2x-x^2$$

$$P(Y < y) = P(2x+1 < y) = P(x < \frac{y-1}{2}) = \int_0^{\frac{y-1}{2}} 2-2x dx = 2x-x^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{y-1}{2}}$$

$$= y-1 - \left(\frac{y-1}{2}\right)^2 = y-1 - \frac{(y-1)^2}{4}$$

$$f(y) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}y$$

$$E(y) = \int_1^3 y \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}y\right) dy = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$7) E[(ax+b)^n] = E\left(\sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} (ax)^{n-i} \cdot b^i\right) = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} E[(ax)^{n-i} b^i] = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} a^{n-i} b^i E(x^{n-i})$$

$$8) E(x-Y) = E(x) - E(Y) = np - ((1-p)n) = 2np - n$$

$$n=20, p=0.05$$

$$E(x-Y) = 2 \times 20 \times 0.05 - 20 = -18$$

The expected number of defective part are less than good part.