

2.

(2.1) as per definition

$$\begin{aligned} E[Y] &= E[X] = 0 \\ \text{also } \text{Var}(X) &= \text{Var}(Y) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So } \text{Var}(Z) &= \text{Var}(pX + \sqrt{1-p^2}Y) \\ &= E[(pX + \sqrt{1-p^2}Y - p\langle X \rangle + \sqrt{1-p^2}\langle Y \rangle)^2] \\ &= E[(pX + \sqrt{1-p^2}Y)^2] \\ &= E[p^2X^2 + 2p\sqrt{1-p^2}XY + (1-p^2)Y^2] \\ &= p^2E[X^2] + 2p\sqrt{1-p^2}E[XY] + (1-p^2)E[Y^2] \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\rho(X, Z) = \text{Corr}(X, Z)$
 Since per definition $E[XY] = 0$

Applying the formula for the covariance

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Corr}(X, Z) &= \text{Corr}(X, pX + \sqrt{1-p^2}Y) \\ &= E[(X - \langle X \rangle)(pX + \sqrt{1-p^2}Y - p\langle X \rangle - \sqrt{1-p^2}\langle Y \rangle)] \\ &= E[X(pX + \sqrt{1-p^2}Y)] \\ &= pE[X^2] + \sqrt{1-p^2}E[XY] \\ &= pE[X^2] \\ &= p \quad \underline{\text{Ans}} \end{aligned}$$