Prob & Stat HW4

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Question #7

Rayleigh Distribution:

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{a^2} e^{\frac{x^2}{2a^2}}, \quad \text{where} \quad a > 0, 0 \le x < \infty$$

(a)

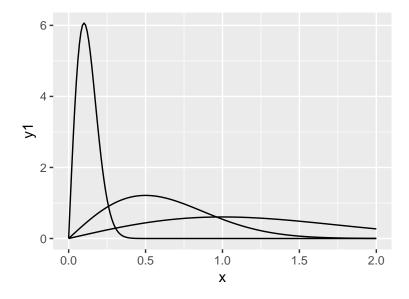
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x}{a^{2}} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{2a^{2}}} dx$$

Performing the u-substitution $u = \frac{x^2}{2a^2}$, $du = \frac{x}{a^2}dx$ gives

$$\int_0^\infty f(x)dx = \int_0^\infty e^{-u}du$$
$$= -e^{-u}\Big|_0^\infty = -e^{-\frac{x^2}{2a^2}}\Big|_0^\infty = -e^{-\infty} + e^0 = \boxed{1}$$

(d)

```
x<-seq(0,2,.01)
y1<-drayleigh(x,scale=.1)
y2<-drayleigh(x,scale=.5)
y3<-drayleigh(x,scale=1)
data<-data.frame(x=rep(x,3),
    alpha=rep(c(1,2,3),3,each=length(x)),
    y1=y1,y2=y2,y3=y3)
ggplot(data) +
    geom_line(mapping=aes(x=x,y=y1))+
    geom_line(mapping=aes(x=x,y=y2))+
    geom_line(mapping=aes(x=x,y=y3))</pre>
```



Question #8

Expectation of Rayleigh Distribution given by

$$E(R) = \int_0^\infty (x * f_R) dx = \int_0^\infty x \frac{x}{a^2} e^{\frac{x^2}{2a^2}} dx$$

With $\sigma = 1$ the expected value is

```
a<-1
rayleighExpect <- function(x)
{return(x*drayleigh(x,scale=a))}
integrate(rayleighExpect,lower=0,upper=Inf)$value</pre>
```

[1] 1.253314

Notably, this is approximately $\sigma\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$.

```
a*sqrt(pi/2)
```

[1] 1.253314

Question #10

Probability mass function of dice roll given by

X	P(X)
1	1/6
2	1/6
3	1/6
4	1/6
5	1/6
6	1/6

I'll write this in R as

```
diceProb <- data.frame(value=1:6,prob=rep(1/6,6))</pre>
```

Now, we calculate the expacted value given by $\mu = \sum x P(x)$

```
diceExpected <- sum(diceProb$value*diceProb$prob)
diceExpected</pre>
```

[1] 3.5

And the variance given by $\sigma = \sum P(x)(x-\mu)^2$

```
diceVariance<-sum(diceProb$prob*(diceProb$value-diceExpected)^2)
diceVariance</pre>
```

[1] 2.916667

Question #11

Expected Value:

$$\begin{split} E(Y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x * f_x dx - \frac{1}{\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mu * f_x dx \\ &= \frac{\mu}{\sigma} - \frac{\mu}{\sigma} = \boxed{0} \\ \text{because} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x * f_x dx = \mu \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_x dx = 1 \end{split}$$

Variance:

$$Var(Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f * (y - \mu)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \int f * (x - \mu)^2 dx - \frac{2\mu}{\sigma} \int f * (x - \mu) dx + \mu^2 \int f dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \int f * x^2 dx - 2\mu \int f * x dx + \mu^2 \int f dx - \frac{2\mu}{\sigma} (0) + \mu^2$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2} - 2\mu^2 + \mu^2 + \mu^2 = \boxed{1}$$

Question 3.5.8, 3.5.14, 3.5.30, 3.6.8 on separate sheet.