

HW 2

$$1. Y = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8$$

$$P_Y(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{42} & k=1 \\ \frac{2}{42} = \frac{1}{21} & k=2 \\ \frac{3}{42} = \frac{1}{14} & k=3 \\ \frac{4}{42} = \frac{2}{21} & k=4 \\ \frac{6}{42} = \frac{1}{7} & k=6 \\ \frac{7}{42} = \frac{1}{6} & k=7 \\ \frac{8}{42} = \frac{4}{21} & k=8 \end{cases}$$

$$E(Y) = \sum_{k=1}^8 k \cdot P_Y(k)$$

$$= \frac{1}{42} + \frac{4}{42} + \frac{18}{42} + \frac{16}{42} + \frac{36}{42} + \frac{49}{42} + \frac{128}{42}$$

$$= \frac{252}{42} = 6$$

$$2. E(XY) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy f(x,y) dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^x xy (12y^2) dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 [12x \cdot \frac{y^4}{4}]_0^x dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 3x^5 dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3. E[(X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3)^2] = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (X_1 - 2X_2 + X_3)^2 dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} - 2X_2 + X_3 + 4X_2^2 - 4X_2X_3 + X_3^2 dx_1 dx_3$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} - 1 + X_3 + \frac{4}{3} - 2X_3 + X_3^2 dx_3$$

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

$$= \frac{6}{3} - 2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. E(e^{\frac{3}{4}x}) &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{\frac{3}{4}x} \cdot e^{-x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{4}x} dx \\
 &= [-4e^{-\frac{1}{4}x}]_0^{\infty} \\
 &= 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. E(Y) &= \frac{1}{6} (3+9+19+33+51+73) \\
 &= \frac{94}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. E(Y^2) &= E((2X+1)^2) = E(4X^2+4X+1) \\
 &= 4E(X^2) + 4E(X) + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X) = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2(1-x) dx = \left[-\frac{2}{3}x^3\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot 2(1-x) dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2}x^4\right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{2}{3}x^3\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$E(Y^2) = \frac{4}{6} + \frac{4}{3} + 1 = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. E[(ax+b)^n] &= E\left(\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k b^k (ax)^{n-k}\right) \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k b^k E[ax^{n-k}] \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^n C_n^i a^{n-i} b^i E(x^{n-i})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$8. P(X=x) = C_n^x p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

$$P(Y=y) = P(X=n-y) = C_n^{n-y} p^{n-y} (1-p)^y$$

$$\text{let } Z = X - Y, \quad Z = X - (n - X) = 2X - n$$

$$E(X - Y) = E(2X - n) = 2E(X) - n = 2np - n$$

when sample size is 20, $p = 5\%$,

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