

# Math 180A HW5

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02/12/2023

**Problem 1.** (b)

**Problem 2.** (a)

**Problem 3.** 4.

**Problem 4.**

$$E[X] = \int_0^1 6x^2 - 6x^3 dx \quad (1)$$

$$= \left[ 2x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^4 \right]_0^1 \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \quad (3)$$

**Problem 5.**

(a)

$$E[X] = \int_{-2}^0 \frac{x}{6} dx + \int_0^3 \frac{2x}{9} dx \quad (4)$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^2}{12} \right]_{-2}^0 + \left[ \frac{x^2}{9} \right]_0^3 \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{3} + 1 \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \quad (7)$$

(b)

$$E[X^2] = \int_{-2}^0 \frac{x^2}{6} dx + \int_0^3 \frac{2x^2}{9} dx \quad (8)$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^3}{18} \right]_{-2}^0 + \left[ \frac{2x^3}{27} \right]_0^3 \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} + 2 \quad (10)$$

$$= \frac{22}{9} \quad (11)$$

$$Var(X) = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2 \quad (12)$$

$$= \frac{22}{9} - \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^2 \quad (13)$$

$$= 2 \quad (14)$$

(c)

$$E[(X-1)^2] = E[X^2 - 2X + 1] \quad (15)$$

$$= E[X^2] - 2E[X] + 1 \quad (16)$$

$$= \frac{22}{9} - \frac{8}{9} + 1 \quad (17)$$

$$= \frac{23}{9} \quad (18)$$

**Problem 6.**

(a) Consider  $x \in [0, \infty)$ ,

$$f_X(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x}{1+x} \quad (19)$$

$$= \frac{(1+x) - x}{(1+x)^2} \quad (20)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}. \quad (21)$$

Hence,

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

(b)

$$P(2 < X < 3) = P(X < 3) - P(X < 2) \quad (23)$$

$$= F(3) - F(2) \quad (24)$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{3} \quad (25)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \quad (26)$$

(c)

$$E[(1+X)^2 e^{-2X}] = E[X^2 e^{-2X} + 2X e^{-2X} + e^{-2X}] \quad (27)$$

$$= E[X^2 e^{-2X}] + E[2X e^{-2X}] + E[e^{-2X}] \quad (28)$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 e^{-2x}}{(1+x)^2} + \int_0^\infty \frac{2x e^{-2x}}{(1+x)^2} + \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-2x}}{(1+x)^2} dx \quad (29)$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-2x}(x^2 + 2x + 1)}{(1+x)^2} dx \quad (30)$$

$$= \int_0^\infty e^{-2x} dx \quad (31)$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2} [e^{-2x}]_0^\infty \quad (32)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \quad (33)$$

**Problem 7.** 150 metros per hour is equivalent to 2.5 metros per minute. We can divide the first minute into  $n$  infinitely small intervals, and assume each interval is independent. Thus the probability of a metero appearing in one interval is  $\frac{2.5}{n}$ . Then we can model the situation with  $Bionomial(n, p)$ , and approximate the wanted probability with  $Poisson(2.5)$ . Hence,

$$P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X = 0) - P(X = 1) - P(X = 2) \quad (34)$$

$$= 1 - e^{-2.5} - 2.5e^{-2.5} - \frac{2.5^2}{2}e^{-2.5} \quad (35)$$

$$\approx 0.4562. \quad (36)$$

**Problem 8.**

(a)  $f(x)$  is apparently non-negative because  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \pi(1 + x^2) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} \geq 0$ .

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} [\tan^{-1}(y)]_{-\infty}^{\infty} \quad (37)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{-\pi}{2} \right) \quad (38)$$

$$= 1 \quad (39)$$

(b)

$$E[|X|] = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{-x}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx \quad (40)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\pi} \int_{\infty}^1 \frac{1}{2u} du + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{2u} du \quad (\text{let } u = 1 + x^2) \quad (41)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{u} du + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{u} du \quad (42)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\pi} [\ln(u)]_1^t \quad (43)$$

$$= \infty \quad (44)$$

(c) Looks like a 0.

(d) Maybe start by finding the *CDF*, which should be  $\frac{1}{\pi} [\tan^{-1}(y)]: \frac{1}{\pi}$  represents the weight of the angle, and  $\tan^{-1}(y)$  converts the slope to the angle. Then differentiate it to get  $\frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$ .

**Problem 9.** I think the number of commits to a GitHub Repo would be well-modeled by Poisson distribution. data-engineering-zoomcap has an average of 4.87 commits per day. Let  $X$  be the number of commits per day, it can be modeled by  $Poisson(4.87)$ .  $P(X = 2) = \frac{4.87^2}{2} e^{-4.87}$ , multiplied by the total of 210 days, we expect that there are 19 days that there are exactly 2 commits. In fact, there are a total of 17 days with total of 2 commits, which is pretty close in my opinion.

(<https://github.com/DataTalksClub/data-engineering-zoomcamp/graphs/commit-activity>)