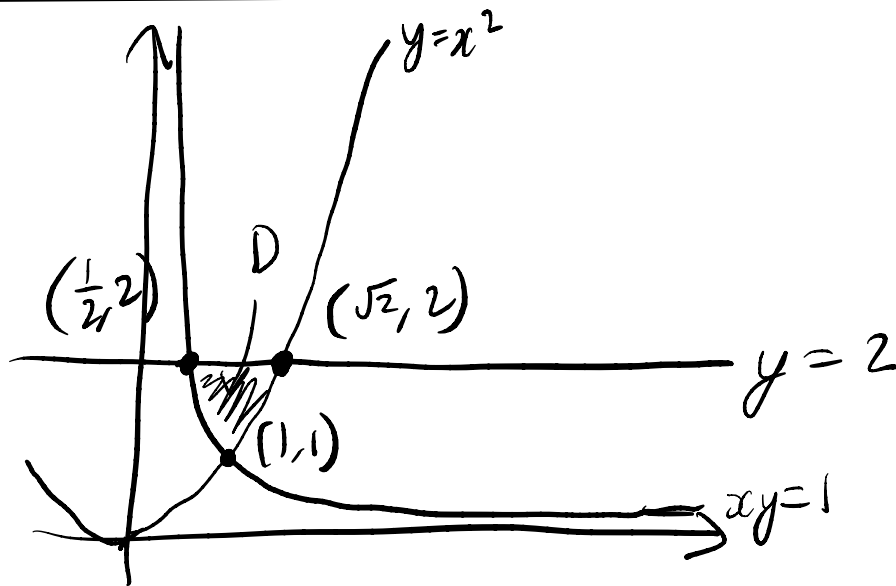


NEELU SARASWATHIBHATLA (SRNS2)

Qb.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \iint_D x^2 y \, dx \, dy = \int_{y=1}^2 \int_{x=\frac{1}{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} x^2 y \, dx \, dy \\ &= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{3} y \left[x^3 \right]_{\frac{1}{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 y \left(\sqrt{y}^3 - \frac{1}{y^3} \right) dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 \left(y^{\frac{5}{2}} - y^{-2} \right) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{2}{5} y^{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{1}{y} \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{3} \left(\left(\frac{16\sqrt{2}}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{2}{5} + 1 \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{32\sqrt{2} + 2 - 4 - 14}{14} \right) \\ &= \frac{32\sqrt{2} - 11}{14} = \text{RHS} \end{aligned}$$

Q. E. D.

Q6. (i) Let X be the number rolled on a single throw.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6
$P(X=x)$	$\frac{p}{2}$	p	p	p	p	$2p$

$$\frac{p}{2} + 4 \times p + 2p = 1$$

$$\frac{13}{2} p = 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{p = \frac{2}{13}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii)} \quad \langle x \rangle &= 1\left(\frac{1}{13}\right) + (2+3+4+5)\left(\frac{2}{13}\right) + 6\left(\frac{4}{13}\right) \\ &= \frac{1 + 28 + 24}{13} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{53}{13}}}$$

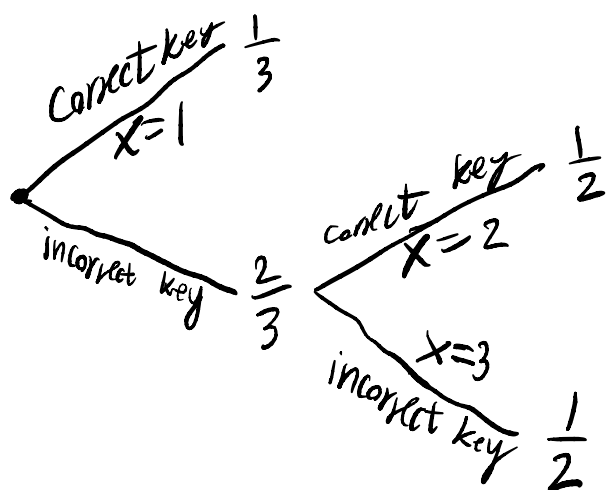
$$\begin{aligned} \text{(iii)} \quad P(X > \langle x \rangle) &= P(X > \frac{53}{13}) = P(X=5) + P(X=6) \\ &= 3p = \underline{\underline{\frac{6}{13}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(iv)} \quad V(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

$$E(X^2) = 1^2\left(\frac{1}{13}\right) + (2^2+3^2+4^2+5^2)\left(\frac{2}{13}\right) + 6^2\left(\frac{4}{13}\right) = \frac{253}{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sigma^2 = V(X) &= E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \frac{253}{13} - \left(\frac{53}{13}\right)^2 \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{480}{169}}} \end{aligned}$$

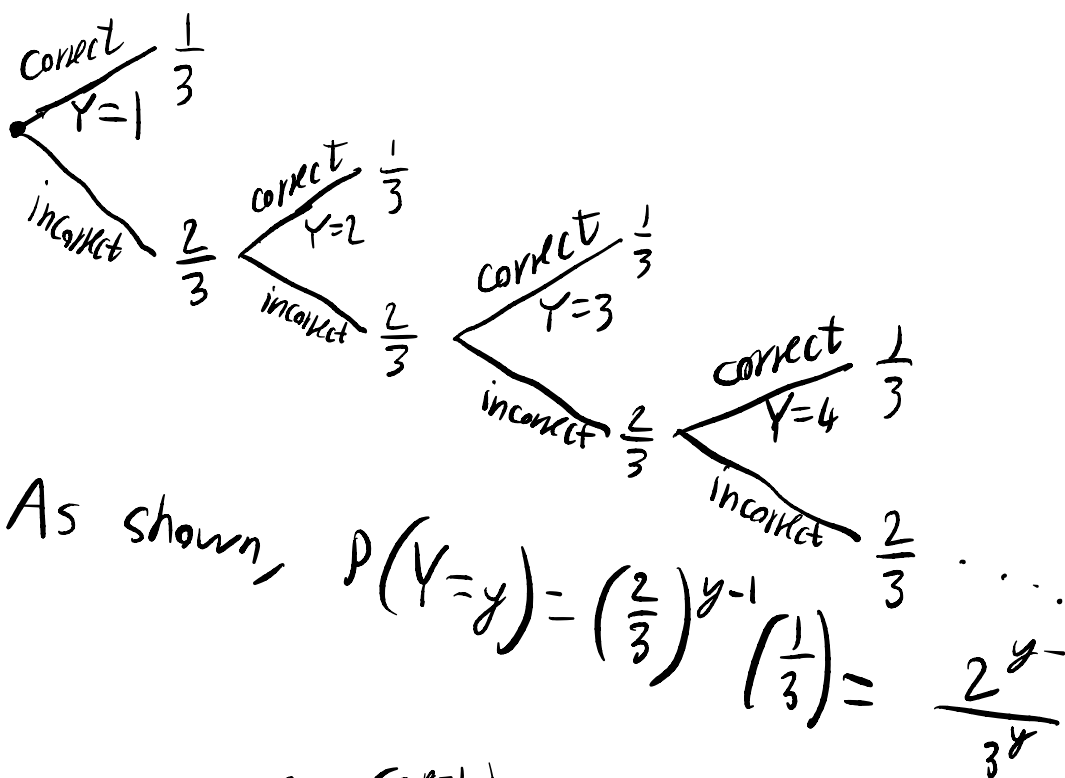
R8. X



$$\therefore \begin{array}{c|ccc} x & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline P(X=x) & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\langle X \rangle = (1+2+3) \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

Y



As shown, $P(Y=y) = \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^{y-1} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{2^{y-1}}{3^y}$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle Y \rangle &= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} y \left(\frac{2^{y-1}}{3^y} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + 2 \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) + 3 \left(\frac{2^2}{3^2} \right) + 4 \left(\frac{2^3}{3^3} \right) + \dots \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} \right)^{-2} = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{-2} \\ &= \underline{\underline{3}} \end{aligned}$$