Module 5 Homework - Noboru Hayashi

3.7.42

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$$f_{x,Y}(x,y) = \frac{2}{3}(x+2y), \quad x \in [0,1], \quad y \in [0,1]$$

$$f_{x}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x,Y}(x,y) \, dy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{3}(x+2y) \, dy$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(xy|_{0}^{1} + y^{2}|_{0}^{1}) = \frac{2}{3}(x+1)$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x,Y}(x,y) \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{3}(x+2y) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(\frac{1}{2}x^{2}|_{0}^{1} + 2xy|_{0}^{1}) = \frac{2}{3}(\frac{1}{2}+2y)$$

$$= \frac{4}{9}(x+1)(\frac{1}{2}+2y) + f_{x,Y}(x,y)$$

$$\therefore f_{x,Y}(x,y) + f_{x}(x) \cdot f_{Y}(y)$$

$$\therefore x \text{ and } x \text{ are not independent}$$

3.8.10
$$f_{Y}(y) = ay^{2}e^{-by^{2}}$$
, $y \ge 0$

$$W = \frac{M}{2} Y^{2}$$

$$F_{W}(w) = P(W \le w) = P(\frac{M}{2}Y^{2} \le w)$$

$$= P(-\sqrt{2w} \le Y \le \sqrt{2w})$$

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$$= P(Y \le \sqrt{2w}) - P(Y \le -\sqrt{2w})$$
Since for $y < 0$, $f_{Y}(y) = 0$. So $f_{Y}(y) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow F_{W}(w) = P(Y \le \sqrt{2w}) - 0$$

$$= F_{Y}(\sqrt{2w})$$
Taking derivative with $w : \frac{d}{dw} F_{Y}(\sqrt{2w})$

$$\Rightarrow f_{W}(w) = \frac{d}{dw} F_{Y}(\sqrt{2w})$$

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$$\Rightarrow f_{W}(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2w}} \cdot a(\sqrt{2w})^{2} e^{-b(\sqrt{2w})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{2w}} \cdot a(\sqrt{2w})^{2} e^{-b(\sqrt{2w})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{2w}} \cdot e^{-\frac{2hw}{m}}, \text{ for } w \ge 0$$

3.8.40 Find Fw(w)

a)
$$f_{x}(x)=1$$
 $x \in [0,1]$
 $f_{y}(y)=1$ $y \in [0,1]$

Let $W=Y/X$, according to theorem:

$$f_{w}(w)=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}|x|f_{x}(x)f_{y}(wx)dx$$

Since $f_{x}(x)=0$ for $x \notin [0,1]$ and $f_{y}(y)=0$ for $y \notin [0,1]$

So, $0 \in x \in 1$ and $0 \in wx \in 1$ $\Rightarrow 0 \in x \in 1$
 $\Rightarrow 0 \in x \in 1$, so the uperbound of the integral $\Rightarrow f_{w}(w)=\int_{0}^{1}x \cdot 1 \cdot 1 dx = \frac{1}{2}x^{2}\Big|_{0}^{1}=\frac{1}{2}$

If $w > 1$, $\frac{1}{w} < 1$, the uperbound will be $\frac{1}{w}$
 $\Rightarrow f_{w}(w)=\int_{0}^{1}x \cdot 1 \cdot 1 dx = \frac{1}{2}x^{2}\Big|_{0}^{1}=\frac{1}{2}$

Therefore $f_{w}(w)=\int_{0}^{1}x \cdot 1 \cdot 1 dx = \frac{1}{2}x^{2}\Big|_{0}^{1}=\frac{1}{2}$

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$$F_{\omega}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} f_{\omega}(\omega) d\omega$$

$$f_{0} \leq \omega \leq 1 :$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\omega} \frac{1}{2} d\omega = \frac{1}{2} \omega$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} d\omega + \int_{1}^{\omega} \frac{1}{2\omega^{2}} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2\omega}\right) \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2\omega}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2\omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{f_{\omega}(\omega)} = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{2\omega} d\omega + \frac{1}{2\omega} d\omega$$

b)
$$f_{x}(x) = 2x$$
, $x \in [0,1]$
 $f_{y}(y) = 2y$, $y \in [0,1]$

$$f_{w}(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| f_{x}(x) f_{y}(wx) dx$$

if $f_{x}(x) = f_{y}(y) = 0$ if $x \notin [0,1]$, $y \notin [0,1]$

if for the integral, $x \in [0,1]$ & $wx \in [0,1]$

$$\Rightarrow x \in [0,1]$$
 & $x \in [0,1]$

if $w \in [0,1]$, the upperbound is 1

$$f_{w}(w) = \int_{0}^{1} x \cdot 2x \cdot 2wx dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} 4wx^{3} dx = wx^{4} \Big|_{0}^{1} = w$$

if $x \in [1,\infty)$, the upperbound is $w \in [1,\infty)$

$$f_{w}(w) = \int_{0}^{1} 4wx^{3} dx = wx^{4} \Big|_{0}^{1} = w$$

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$$F_{w}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} f_{w}(\omega) d\omega$$

For we [0,1],

$$F_{w}(w) = \int_{0}^{w} w dw = \frac{1}{2}w^{2}\Big|_{0}^{w} = \frac{1}{2}w^{2}$$

For we (1, n)

$$F_{w(w)} = \int_{0}^{1} w dw + \int_{1}^{w} \frac{1}{w^{3}} dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} w^{2} \Big|_{0}^{1} + \left(-\frac{1}{2} w^{-2}\right) \Big|_{1}^{w}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2w^{2}}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2w^{2}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\bullet : F_{\omega}(\omega) = \begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2} \omega^{2}, & \omega \in T_{0}, 1] \\
1 - \frac{1}{2\omega^{2}}, & \omega \in (1, \infty)
\end{cases}$$

3.9.8 Toss 2 fair dice: X, Y

Expected value of the product is E(XY)According to theorem 3.9.3: $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y) \quad \text{for independent } X \text{ B}Y$ $E(XY) = E(Y) = \frac{6}{6} \quad h$ $= \frac{1}{6} (1+2+\cdots+6) = \frac{21}{6} = \frac{7}{2} = 3.5$ Therefore $E(XY) = 3.5 \times 3.5 = 12.25$

3. II.
$$16$$

$$f_{x,y}(x,y) = \frac{2}{5}(2x+3y), x,y \in [0,1]$$
a) $f_{x}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{x,y}(x,y) dy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{5}(2x+3y) dy$

$$= \frac{2}{5}(2xy + \frac{3}{2}y^{2}) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{5}(2x + \frac{3}{5}y)$$

$$= \frac{4}{5}x + \frac{3}{5}x, x \in [0,1]$$
b) $f_{Y|x}(y) = \frac{f_{x,y}(x,y)}{f_{x}(x)} = \frac{\frac{2}{5}(2x+3y)}{\frac{4}{5}x + \frac{3}{5}}$

$$= \frac{2(2x+3y)}{4x+3} = \frac{4x+6y}{4x+3}, y \in [0,1]$$
c) $P(\frac{1}{4} \le Y \le \frac{3}{4} | X = \frac{1}{2}) = f(\frac{3}{4} | f_{Y|\frac{1}{2}}(y)) dy$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} \frac{2+6y}{5} = \frac{2}{5}y + \frac{3}{5}y^{2} \Big|_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{2}{5}(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}) + \frac{3}{5}(\frac{9}{16} - \frac{1}{16})$$

$$= \frac{2}{10} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

d)
$$E(Y|x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y \cdot f_{Y|x}(y) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} y \cdot \frac{4x + 6y}{4x + 3} dy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{4x}{4x + 3} \cdot y + \frac{6y^{2}}{4x + 3} dy$$

$$= \left(\frac{2x}{4x + 3} + \frac{2y^{3}}{4x + 3}\right)_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{2x}{4x + 3} + \frac{2}{4x + 3} = \frac{2x + 2}{4x + 3}$$