

1. Suppose  $Y$  is a discrete random variable with probability function  $p(y) = ky(1/4)^y$ ,  $y = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ . Find

(a)  $k$  and (b)  $E(Y)$  and  $V(Y)$ .

**Solution.** Let  $p = 1/4$ .

(a) We have that

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} kyp^y \\ &= \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} kp \left( \frac{d}{dp} p^y \right) \\ &= kp \frac{d}{dp} \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} p^y \\ &= kp \frac{d}{dp} \left( \frac{1}{1-p} \right) \\ &= \frac{kp}{(1-p)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that  $k = \frac{(1-p)^2}{p} = \frac{9}{4}$ .

(b) We have that

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} ky^2 p^y \\ &= \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} ky^2 p^y - \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} kyp^y + \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} kyp^y \\ &= \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} k(y^2 - y)p^y + \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} kyp^y \\ &= \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} kp^2 \left( \frac{d^2}{dp^2} p^y \right) + \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} kyp^y \\ &= kp^2 \frac{d^2}{dp^2} \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} p^y + 1 \\ &= kp^2 \frac{d^2}{dp^2} \left( \frac{1}{1-p} \right) + 1 \\ &= \frac{2kp^2}{(1-p)^3} + 1 \\ &= \frac{5}{3}, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(Y^2) &= \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} ky^3 p^y \\
 &= \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} ky^3 p^y - 3 \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} ky^2 p^y + 2 \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} kyp^y + 3 \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} ky^2 p^y - 2 \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} kyp^y \\
 &= \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} k(y^3 - 3y^2 + 2y)p^y + 3E(Y) - 2 \\
 &= \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} ky(y-1)(y-2)p^y + 3 \\
 &= \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} kp^3 \left( \frac{d^3}{dp^3} p^y \right) + 3 \\
 &= kp^3 \frac{d^3}{dp^3} \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} p^y + 3 \\
 &= \frac{6kp^3}{(1-p)^4} + 3.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $V(Y) = E(Y^2) - E(Y)^2$ , it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(Y) &= E(Y^2) - E(Y)^2 \\
 &= \frac{6kp^3}{(1-p)^4} + 3 - \frac{25}{9} \\
 &= \frac{8}{9}.
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Verify the identity  $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n}{k} \binom{n-1}{k-1}$  and use it to show that  $E[Y^k] = npE[(X+1)^{k-1}]$  where  $Y$  is a binomial random variable with parameters  $n$  and  $p$  and  $X$  is a binomial random variable with parameters  $n-1$  and  $p$ .

**Proof.** We have that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \binom{n}{k} &= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \\
 &= \frac{n(n-1)!}{k(k-1)!(n-k)!} \\
 &= \frac{n}{k} \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} \\
 &= \frac{n}{k} \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)!((n-1)-(k-1))!} \\
 &= \frac{n}{k} \binom{n-1}{k-1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[Y^k] &= \sum_{y=0}^n y^k p(y) && \text{[Definition]} \\
 &= \sum_{y=0}^n y^k \binom{n}{y} p^y (1-p)^{n-y} \\
 &= \sum_{y=1}^n y^k \binom{n}{y} p^y (1-p)^{n-y} \\
 &= \sum_{y=1}^n y^{k-1} n \binom{n-1}{y-1} p^y (1-p)^{n-y} \\
 &= np \sum_{y=1}^n y^{k-1} \binom{n-1}{y-1} p^{y-1} (1-p)^{n-y} \\
 &= np \sum_{x=0}^{n-1} (x+1)^{k-1} \binom{n-1}{x} p^x (1-p)^{(n-1)-x} && \text{[Let } y = x+1\text{]} \\
 &= np \sum_{x=0}^{n-1} (x+1)^{k-1} p(x) \\
 &= np E[(X+1)^{k-1}],
 \end{aligned}$$

which is what we wanted to show.  $\square$

3. Using the recursion relation found in problem 2 for the binomial random variable with parameters  $n$  and  $p$ , find  $E[Y^2]$  and then  $V(Y)$ .

**Solution.** If we set  $k = 2$  in the formula in problem 2, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[Y^2] &= npE[X+1] \\
 &= np(E[X] + E[1]) \\
 &= np((n-1)p + 1) \\
 &= (np)^2 - np^2 + np.
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(Y) &= E[Y^2] - E[Y]^2 \\
 &= (np)^2 - np^2 + np - (np)^2 \\
 &= np - np^2 \\
 &= np(1-p).
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Using the identity from problem 2, show that

(a) if  $Y$  is a negative binomial random variable with parameters  $r$  and  $p$ , then

$$E[Y^k] = \frac{r}{p} E[(X-1)^{k-1}],$$

where  $X$  is a negative binomial random variable with parameters  $r + 1$  and  $p$ .

(b) Use the relation in (a) to find  $E[Y]$  and  $V(Y)$ .

**Solution.**

(a) From problem 2, we know that

$$\frac{1}{r} \binom{y-1}{r-1} = \frac{1}{y} \binom{y}{r};$$

thus

$$\begin{aligned} E[Y^k] &= \sum_{y=r}^{\infty} y^k p(y) \\ &= \sum_{y=r}^{\infty} y^k \binom{y-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{y-r} \\ &= \frac{r}{p} \sum_{y=r}^{\infty} y^k \binom{y-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^{y-r} \\ &= \frac{r}{p} \sum_{y=r}^{\infty} y^k \frac{1}{r} \binom{y-1}{r-1} p^{r+1} (1-p)^{y-r} \\ &= \frac{r}{p} \sum_{y=r}^{\infty} y^k \frac{1}{y} \binom{y}{r} p^{r+1} (1-p)^{y-r} \\ &= \frac{r}{p} \sum_{y=r}^{\infty} y^{k-1} \binom{y}{r} p^{r+1} (1-p)^{y-r} \\ &= \frac{r}{p} \sum_{x=r+1}^{\infty} (x-1)^{k-1} \binom{x-1}{r} p^{r+1} (1-p)^{(x-1)-r} \\ &= \frac{r}{p} \sum_{x=r+1}^{\infty} (x-1)^{k-1} p(x) \\ &= \frac{r}{p} E[(X-1)^{k-1}]. \end{aligned}$$

(b) If we set  $k = 1$  in (a), we immediately get that  $E[Y] = \frac{r}{p}$ . Now

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(Y) &= E[Y^2] - E[Y]^2 \\
 &= \frac{r}{p}E[X - 1] - \frac{r^2}{p^2} \\
 &= \frac{r}{p}(E[X] - E[1]) - \frac{r^2}{p^2} \\
 &= \frac{r}{p}\left(\frac{r+1}{p} - 1\right) - \frac{r^2}{p^2} \\
 &= \frac{r^2 + r}{p^2} - \frac{r}{p} - \frac{r^2}{p^2} \\
 &= \frac{r - pr}{p^2} \\
 &= \frac{r(1 - p)}{p^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Using the identity from problem 2, show that if  $Y$  is a hypergeometric random variable with parameters  $N$ ,  $r$ , and  $n$ , then

$$E[Y^k] = \frac{nr}{N}E[(X + 1)^{k-1}],$$

where  $X$  is a hypergeometric random variable with parameters  $N - 1$ ,  $r - 1$ , and  $n - 1$ .

**Proof.** We have that

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[Y^k] &= \sum_{y=0}^n y^k p(y) \\
 &= \sum_{y=0}^n y^k \frac{\binom{r}{y} \binom{N-r}{n-y}}{\binom{N}{n}} \\
 &= \sum_{y=1}^n y^k \frac{\binom{r}{y} \binom{N-r}{n-y}}{\binom{N}{n}} \\
 &= \sum_{y=1}^n y^k \frac{\frac{r}{y} \binom{r-1}{y-1} \binom{N-r}{n-y}}{\frac{N}{n} \binom{N-1}{n-1}} \\
 &= \frac{nr}{N} \sum_{y=1}^n y^{k-1} \frac{\binom{r-1}{y-1} \binom{N-r}{n-y}}{\binom{N-1}{n-1}} \\
 &= \frac{nr}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{n-1} (x+1)^{k-1} \frac{\binom{r-1}{x} \binom{(N-1)-(r-1)}{(n-1)-x}}{\binom{N-1}{n-1}} \quad [\text{Let } y = x + 1] \\
 &= \frac{nr}{N} \sum_{x=0}^{n-1} (x+1)^{k-1} p(x) \\
 &= \frac{nr}{N} E[(X+1)^{k-1}],
 \end{aligned}$$

which is what we wanted to prove.  $\square$

6. If  $Y$  is a hypergeometric random variable with parameters  $N$ ,  $r$ , and  $n$ , use the recursion relation found in problem 5 to find  $E[Y]$  and  $V(Y)$ .

**Solution.** Plugging in  $k = 1$  in the formula from problem 5 immediately shows us that

$E[Y] = \frac{nr}{N}$ . Using this same formula, we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(Y) &= E[Y^2] - E[Y]^2 \\
 &= \frac{nr}{N} E[X + 1] - \left(\frac{nr}{N}\right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{nr}{N} (E[X] + E[1]) - \left(\frac{nr}{N}\right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{nr}{N} \left(\frac{(n-1)(r-1)}{N-1} + 1\right) - \left(\frac{nr}{N}\right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{nr}{N} \left(\frac{(n-1)(r-1) + N - 1}{N-1}\right) - \left(\frac{nr}{N}\right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{nr}{N} \left(\frac{(n-1)(r-1) + N - 1}{N-1} - \frac{nr}{N}\right) \\
 &= \frac{nr}{N} \left(\frac{N(n-1)(r-1) + N^2 - N - nr(N-1)}{N(N-1)}\right) \\
 &= \frac{nr}{N} \left(\frac{Nnr - Nn - Nr + N + N^2 - N - Nnr + nr}{N(N-1)}\right) \\
 &= \frac{nr}{N} \left(\frac{-Nn - Nr + N^2 + nr}{N(N-1)}\right) \\
 &= \frac{nr}{N} \left(\frac{N^2 - Nr - Nn + nr}{N(N-1)}\right) \\
 &= \frac{nr}{N} \left(\frac{N(N-r) - n(N-r)}{N(N-1)}\right) \\
 &= \frac{nr}{N} \left(\frac{N-r}{N}\right) \left(\frac{N-n}{N-1}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

7. The number of chocolate chips in 1 cup of chocolate chip ice cream has a Poisson distribution with a mean of 10 chips per cup.

- (a) What is the probability that a cup of chocolate chip ice cream has 9 chocolate chips.
- (b) What is the probability that a half cup of chocolate chip ice cream has at least 3 chocolate chips?

**Solution.**

- (a) We have that  $\lambda = 10$ , so that

$$P(Y = 9) = p(9) = \frac{10^9}{9!} e^{-10} \approx 0.12511.$$

(b) Now  $\lambda = 5$ , so that

$$\begin{aligned}P(Y \geq 3) &= 1 - P(Y < 3) \\&= 1 - p(0) - p(1) - p(2) \\&= 1 - e^{-5} - 5e^{-5} - \frac{5^2}{2}e^{-5} \\&\approx 0.875348.\end{aligned}$$