$\begin{array}{c} {\rm Math~5411-Mathematical~Statistics~I-~Fall~2024} \\ {\rm w/Nezamoddini\textsc-Kachouie} \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm Paul~Carmody} \\ {\rm Homework~Short~\#2-October~2,~2024} \end{array}$

1. Replace rate (λ) and rather use scale $\beta = 1/\lambda$ in Gamma probability density function and derive it based on scale.

$$f(x|\alpha,\beta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta^{\alpha}\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\beta} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
$$f(x|\alpha,\lambda) = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x\lambda} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

2. Find the parameter "p" of a Geometric probability density function given the following Geometric sequence:

$$P(X = 1) = 1/2$$

 $P(X = 2) = 1/4$
 $P(X = 3) = 1/8$
 $P(X = 4) = 1/16$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (1/2)^i = 1$$

$$p \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (1-p)^j = 1 \implies p = 1/2$$