

MITx: 6.041x Introduction to Probability - The Science of Uncertainty



Unit 0: Overview

- EntranceSurvey
- Unit 1: Probability models and axioms
- Unit 2: Conditioning and independence
- Unit 3: Counting
- Unit 4: Discrete random variables
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Unit overview

Lec. 11: Derived distributions
Exercises 11 due Mar
30, 2016 at 23:59 UT

Unit 6: Further topics on random variables > Lec. 12: Sums of independent r.v.'s; Covariance and correlation > Lec 12 Sums of independent r v s Covariance and correlation vertical6

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Exercise: Correlation coefficient

(1/1 point)

It is known that a for a standard normal random variable X, we have $\mathbf{E}[X^3]=0$, $\mathbf{E}[X^4]=3$, $\mathbf{E}[X^5]=0$, $\mathbf{E}[X^6]=15$. Find the correlation coefficient between X and X^3 . Enter your answer as a number.

0.7745967

✓ Answer: 0.77460

Answer:

Since
$$\mathbf{E}[X]=\mathbf{E}[X^3]=0$$
, we have $\mathbf{cov}(X,X^3)=\mathbf{E}[X\cdot X^3]=\mathbf{E}[X^4]=3$. Furthermore, since $\mathbf{var}(X)=1$ and $\mathbf{var}(X^3)=\mathbf{E}[X^6]=15$, we obtain

$$ho(X, X^3) = rac{3}{\sqrt{1} \cdot \sqrt{15}} = \sqrt{3/5}.$$

Interestingly, even though the random variables are strongly dependent (the value of one determines the value of the other), the value of the correlation coefficient is moderate.

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

Lec. 12: Sums of independent r.v.'s; Covariance and correlation

Exercises 12 due Mar 30, 2016 at 23:59 UT @

Lec. 13: Conditional expectation and variance revisited; Sum of a random number of independent r.v.'s Exercises 13 due Mar 30, 2016 at 23:59 UT @

Solved problems

Additional theoretical material

Problem Set 6 Problem Set 6 due Mar 30, 2016 at 23:59 UT @

Unit summary

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