Unit 4 Homework: Random Variables

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1. Best Game in the Casino

(a) How much do you get paid if the coin comes up heads 3 times?

$$X = \begin{cases} \$0 & 0 \text{ heads} \\ \$2 & 1 \text{ head} \\ \$4 & 2 \text{ heads} \\ \$x & 3 \text{ heads} \end{cases}$$

$$P(X) = \begin{cases} 1/8 & 0 \text{ heads} \\ 3/8 & 1 \text{ head} \\ 3/8 & 2 \text{ heads} \\ 1/8 & 3 \text{ heads} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = 0 * \frac{1}{8} + 2 * \frac{3}{8} + 4 * \frac{3}{8} + x * \frac{1}{8} = 6$$
$$\frac{x}{8} = 6 - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{15}{4}$$
$$x = 30$$

You would get paid \$30 if the coin comes up heads 3 times.

(b) Cumulative probability function for winning from the game

$$F(X) = P(X \le x) = \begin{cases} 1/8 & x = 0 \\ 4/8 & x = 1 \\ 7/8 & x = 2 \\ 1 & x = 3 \end{cases}$$

2. Processing Pasta

(a) Cumulative probability function of L

$$F(L) = P(L \le l) = \int_{-\infty}^{l} f(y)dy = \int_{0}^{l} \frac{y}{2}dy = \frac{y^{2}}{4} = \frac{l^{2}}{4}$$

(b) Expected length of the pasta E(L)

$$E(L) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} l * f(l) dl = \int_{0}^{2} l * \frac{l}{2} = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{l^{2}}{2} = \frac{l^{3}}{2 * 3} = \frac{l^{3}}{6} |_{0}^{2} = \frac{2^{3}}{6} - 0 = \frac{4}{3}$$

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3. The Warranty is Worth It

(a) Expected payout from the contract, E(X) = E(g(T)) using the expression for the expectation of a function of a random variable

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = E(g(T)) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t) * f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} 100(1-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} * 1 dx = 100 \int_{0}^{1} (1-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} * dx$$

$$= -100 * \frac{2}{3}(1-t)^{\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{200}{3}(1-t)^{\frac{3}{2}}|_{0}^{1} = \frac{200}{3}$$

\$66.67

(b) E(X) another way, by first characterizing the random variable X.

i. Value for T that results in the payoff X = x

$$F(X) = P(X \le x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{Otherwise} \\ \sqrt{100(1-t)} & 0 \le x \le 100 \end{cases}$$

$$100(1-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} = x$$

$$(1-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{x}{100}$$

$$\sqrt{(1-t)} = \frac{x}{100}$$

$$1-t = \frac{x^2}{10000}$$

$$t = 1 - \frac{x^2}{10000}$$

X = x

ii. Condition for T that is equivalent to $X \leq x$.

1) gives us value for T in the case of $P(T \ge g^{-1}(x))$. We are however looking for a condition equivalent to X \le x for T. Therefore the condition we are looking is as below:

$$P(T \leq g^{-1}(x))$$

This tells us that the we are interested in the life span of the server less than or equal to $g^{-1}(x)$.

iii. Probability that $X \le x$ using the condition above (cumulative probability function of X)

$$t = 1 - \frac{x^2}{10000}$$

The above equation from i) gives us $P(T \ge g^{-1}(x))$. However as we are trying to look at this from the perspective of $P(T \le g^{-1}(x))$ as seen in ii), we will need to invert this in respect to 1 as below:

$$F(X) = \frac{x^2}{10000}$$

iv. Take a derivative to compute the probability density function for X

$$f(x) = F'(X) = (\frac{x^2}{10000})dx = \frac{x}{5000}$$

v. Use the pdf of X to compute E(X)

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x * f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{100} x * (\frac{x}{5000}) dx$$
$$= \frac{x^{3}}{15000} \Big|_{0}^{100} = \frac{1000000}{15000} = \frac{200}{3}$$

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This is matches what we got for (a).

- 4. The Baseline for Measuring Deviations
- (a) Expression for E(Y) and use properties of expectation

$$E(Y) = E[(X - t)^{2}] = E[X^{2}] - 2tE[X] + t^{2}]$$

(b) Taking a partial derivative with respect to t, compute the value of t that minimizes E(Y)

(b)
$$E'[(X-t)^2] = -2E[X] + 2t = 0$$

$$t = E[X]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(E[X^2] - 2tE[X] + t^2]) = 2t - 2E[X]$$

Since we are trying to find the value of that miniminizes E(Y)

$$2t - 2E[X] = 0$$
$$t = E[X]$$

(c) What is the value of E(Y) for this choice of t?

$$E(Y) = E[X^2] - 2tE[X] + t^2 = E[X^2] - 2E[X]E[X] + E[X]^2 = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$$

This is the variance of X V(X)