## Homework 2

19 April 2023 09:42

2.6

$$\rho_{x}(x) = \begin{cases} 0.25 & x = 1 \\ 0.5 & x = 2 \\ 0.25 & x = 3 \end{cases}$$

a) 
$$E[X] = \sum_{x} \rho_{x} G(x) \cdot X = 2$$

b) 
$$Var[X] = E[x^2] - (E[x])^2 = 4.5 - 4 = 0.5$$
  
c)  $Var[X_n] = Var[\frac{1}{2}X_1] = \frac{1}{2} Var[X_1] = 0.5$ 

c), 
$$Var[X_n] = Var[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_i] = \frac{1}{n^2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}Var[X_i] = \frac{0.5}{n}$$

, Using the chebysher inequality, we have:  $P(|\overline{X}_{n} - E[\overline{X}_{n}]| < E) >_{r} 1 - \frac{Var[\overline{X}_{n}]}{c^{2}}$ 

$$( \neg P(|X_n - E[X_n] < 0.1) > 1 - \frac{0.5}{0.01n}$$

$$(3) 1 - 0.5$$
  $) 0.999$   $(3) 0.01$   $) 500$   $(3)$   $(3) 0.01$   $) 500$   $(3)$ 

d) For 
$$\varepsilon = 0.01$$
, using the Chebysher inequality we have:  

$$P(1\times n - \mathbb{E}[x_n]) < 0.01) > 1 - \frac{0.5}{0.0001}$$

2.9

$$P(|X-u| > k_{\sigma}) \leq \frac{1}{k^{2}}$$

Proof:

Let 
$$Y = (X - u)^2$$
, by using the Markov inequality we have 
$$P(Y) = \frac{E[Y]}{h^2 \sigma^2}$$

$$(3) P((x-u)^{2} > h_{r}^{2}) \leq \frac{E[(x-u)^{2}]}{h^{2} \sigma^{2}}$$

$$(3) P((x-u)^{2} > h_{c}^{l_{2}}) \leq \frac{E[(x-u)^{2}]}{h^{2} \sigma^{2}}$$

$$(7) P(|x-u| > h \sigma) \leq \frac{\sigma^{2}}{h^{2} \sigma^{2}} = \frac{1}{h^{2}}$$

2.10

Prouj:

Using the chebysher inequality, we have
$$P(1\overline{X} - E[\overline{X}]) < E) > 1 - \frac{Var[\overline{X}]}{E^2} (1)$$

As 
$$\hat{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$$
, we have

$$+ E[X] = E[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}X_i] = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}E[X_i] = E[X]$$
 (2)

\* 
$$Var[\bar{X}] = Var[\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_i] = \frac{1}{n^2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}Var[X_i] = \frac{Var[X]}{n}$$
 (5)

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(7)	lim	P(IX-E	[x] (E) ]	ک ا-	lim	Var[x]	: 1	ם
	n-)60				416	n E²	- •	_