Homework 2

- 1. Problem 3 in Homework 1.
- 2. Determine the value c so that each of the following functions can serve as a probability distribution of the random variable X:
 - (a) $f(x) = c(x^2 + 1)$, for x = 1, 3, 5.
 - (b) $f(x) = c(5 x^2)$, for $0 \le x \le 2$.
 - (c) $f(x) = c \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3-x \end{pmatrix}$, for x = 0, 1, 2.
 - (d) $f(x) = c(0.3)^{x-1}$, for $x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

Hint for (d): Geometric series:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} ar^k = a \frac{1 - r^n}{1 - r}.$$

Here a is the first term of the series, and r is the common ratio. As n goes to infinity and the absolute value of r less than one, then the series becomes

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ar^k = \frac{a}{1-r}.$$

3. Let X and Y be the random variables with joint probability distribution, f(x, y), indicated in the following Table.

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} f(x,y) & -1 & y & \\ \hline x & 0 & 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ \hline x & 1 & 0.1 & c & 0.2 \end{array}$$

- (a) Find the value of c.
- (b) Find the marginal probability density functions of X and Y, respectively, and determine if X and Y are independent?
- (c) Find the conditional probability Y < 1 given X = 1, that is, P(Y < 1 | X = 1).

4. Let X and Y have joint probability density function (p.d.f.)

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 6xy^2, & \text{if } 0 < x < 1 \text{ and } 0 < y < 1; \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Find the marginal probability density functions of X and Y, respectively, and determine if X and Y are independent? Find the conditional probability P(0.5 < X < 1|Y = 0.4).

5. An insurance company offers its policyholders a number of different premium payment options. For a randomly selected policyholder, let X be the number of months between successive payments. The cumulative distribution function X is

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x < 1; \\ 0.4, & \text{if } 1 \le x < 3; \\ 0.6, & \text{if } 3 \le x < 5; \\ 0.8, & \text{if } 5 \le x < 7; \\ 1.0, & \text{if } x \ge 7. \end{cases}$$

- (a) What is the probability mass function of X?
- (b) Compute $P(1 < X \le 5)$.
- 6. X is a continuous random variable with probability density function given by f(x) = cx for 0 < x < 1 where c is a constant. Find c and the cumulative distribution function (c.d.f.) of X.