

MTH5121 Probability Models. Problem Sheet 6.

You are supposed to submit problems 1, 3, 5. Please staple your coursework and post it in the Green Box on the ground floor of the Maths building by 16:30 on Wednesday 23 November 2011.

1. Let X be a continuous random variable with p.d.f. $f_X(x) = e^{-(x-\alpha)}$ for $x > \alpha$ and $f_X(x) = 0$ elsewhere.

(a) Show that, for $t < 1$, the m.g.f. for X is $M_X(t) = \frac{e^{\alpha t}}{(1-t)}$. 10

(b) Differentiate the m.g.f. to find $E[X]$ and $Var(X)$. 10

(c) Let $Y = (X - \alpha)$. Show that the m.g.f. $M_Y(t) = e^{-\alpha t} M_X(t)$ and hence obtain $M_Y(t)$ and state the distribution of Y . 10

2. Let $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$. State the m.g.f. of X , $M_X(t)$. Write the m.g.f. of $Y = \frac{(X-\mu)}{\sigma}$, $M_Y(t)$, in terms of the m.g.f. for X . Hence find $M_Y(t)$ and state the distribution of Y .

Expand the m.g.f. for Y in a power series and hence show that $E[Y^{2r+1}] = 0$ for all $r = 0, 1, \dots$ and find $E[Y^{2r}]$ for $r = 1, 2, \dots$

3. X has p.d.f. $f_X(x) = \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-\theta|x|}$ for all $-\infty < x < \infty$ (i.e. $f_X(x) = \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-\theta x}$ for $x \geq 0$ and $f_X(x) = \frac{\theta}{2} e^{\theta x}$ for $x < 0$).

(a) Show that the m.g.f. is $M_X(t) = \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{\theta^2}\right)^{-1}$, for $-\theta < t < \theta$. You will need to split the integral into two ranges corresponding to $x \geq 0$ and $x < 0$. 10

(b) Use the m.g.f. to obtain $E[X]$ and $Var(X)$. 10

(c) Let $Y = |X|$, so that Y takes values on $[0, \infty)$. Find the m.g.f. for Y , for $t < \theta$, (you will again need to split the range) and hence state the distribution of Y . 10

4. Integrate by parts to show that $\Gamma(\alpha + 1) = \alpha\Gamma(\alpha)$ for $\alpha > 0$, where $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx$.

5. (a) Let $X \sim Exp(\theta)$. Use the standard transformation of variables result to obtain the p.d.f. for $Y = 1 - e^{-\theta X}$. State the distribution of Y . 15

(b) $X \sim N(0, 1)$. Let $Y = |X|$, so that Y takes values on $[0, \infty)$. For $y > 0$, write the event $Y \leq y$ as an equivalent event for X . Hence find the c.d.f for Y , $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y)$, in terms of the c.d.f. for X . Differentiate $F_Y(y)$ to obtain the density function for Y . 25