

**Recitation 12 Solutions**  
**March 29, 2005**

1. For both parts (a) and (b) we will make use of the formulas:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{E}[X] &= \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{E}[X|Y]] \\ \text{var}(X) &= \mathbf{E}[\text{var}(X|Y)] + \text{var}(\mathbf{E}[X|Y])\end{aligned}$$

Let  $X$  be the number of heads, and let  $Y$  be the result of the roll.

(a)

$$\mathbf{E}[X] = \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{E}[X|Y]] = \mathbf{E}[Y/2] = \frac{7}{4}.$$

and similarly,

$$\text{var}(X) = \mathbf{E}[\text{var}(X|Y)] + \text{var}(\mathbf{E}[X|Y]) = \frac{7}{2}\text{var}(X) + \text{var}(Y/2) = \frac{77}{48}.$$

- (b) For this part, let  $X_1$  be the number of heads that correspond to the first die roll, and  $X_2$  be the number of heads that correspond to the second die roll. Clearly  $X = X_1 + X_2$  and  $X_1, X_2$  are iid. Thus we have

$$\mathbf{E}[X] = \mathbf{E}[X_1 + X_2] = 2\mathbf{E}[X_1] = 2 \cdot \frac{7}{4} = \frac{7}{2}.$$

Similarly,

$$\text{var}(X) = \text{var}(X_1 + X_2) = 2\text{var}(X_1) = 2 \cdot \frac{77}{48} = \frac{77}{24}.$$

2. (a) For any particular crate, let  $X_i$  be the number of widgets in the  $i$ th box in that crate. Note that the  $X_i$ 's have the same mean and variance as  $X$ . Then  $T = X_1 + \dots + X_N$  which is the sum of a random number of independent random variables. By the properties of such random variables, we have

$$\mathbf{E}[T] = \mathbf{E}[X]\mathbf{E}[N] = 10 \cdot 10 = 100,$$

and

$$\text{var}(T) = \text{var}(X)\mathbf{E}[N] + (\mathbf{E}[X])^2\text{var}(N) = 16 \cdot 10 + (10)^2 \cdot 16 = 1760.$$

- (b) Let  $T_j$  be the number of boxes in the  $j$ th crate in the particular shipment. Then  $W = T_1 + \dots + T_K$  which is the sum of a random number of independent random variables with the same mean and variance as  $T$ . Therefore, by the properties of  $W$ , we have

$$\mathbf{E}[W] = \mathbf{E}[T]\mathbf{E}[K] = 100 \cdot 10 = 1000,$$

and

$$\text{var}(W) = \text{var}(T)\mathbf{E}[K] + (\mathbf{E}[T])^2\text{var}(K) = 1760 \cdot 10 + (100)^2 \cdot 16 = 177600.$$

3. (a)  $\mathbf{P}(|X_1| \leq \delta) \approx \alpha\delta.$

$$\mathbf{P}(-\delta \leq X_1 \leq \delta) = \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} f_{X_1}(x)dx_1 = 2\delta \cdot f_{X_1}(0) = \delta \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

(b)  $\mathbf{E}[X_1 N] = \mathbf{E}[X_1] \mathbf{E}[N] = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 = 3.$

(c)  $\text{var}(X_1 N) = \mathbf{E}[X_1^2 N^2] - (\mathbf{E}[X_1 N])^2 = (4 + 4)3 - 3^2 = 15.$

(d)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{E}[X_1 + \cdots + X_N] &= \mathbf{E}[X_1 + \cdots + X_N \mid N \geq 2] \mathbf{P}(N \geq 2) + \\
 &\quad \mathbf{E}[X_1 + \cdots + X_N \mid N < 2] \mathbf{P}(N < 2). \\
 3 &= \mathbf{E}[X_1 + \cdots + X_N \mid N \geq 2](1 - p) + \mathbf{E}[X_1](p). \\
 \mathbf{E}[X_1 + \cdots + X_N \mid N \geq 2] &= 3(3 - 2(2/3)) = 5.
 \end{aligned}$$

(e) Let  $Z = N + X_1 + \cdots + X_N$ . Note that  $N$  and  $X_1 + \cdots + X_N$  are NOT independent.

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_Z(s) &= \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{E}[e^{s(N+X_1+\cdots+X_N)} \mid N]] = \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{E}[e^{sN} \cdot e^{s(X_1+\cdots+X_N)} \mid N]] = \mathbf{E}[e^{sN} (M_X(s))^N] \\
 &= \mathbf{E}[(e^s M_X(s))^N] = M_N(s) \Big|_{e^s = e^s M_X(s)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$M_N(s) = \frac{(2/3)e^s}{1 - (1/3)e^s}.$$

$$M_X(s) = e^{2s^2+2s}.$$

$$M_Z(s) = \frac{(2/3)e^s e^{2s^2+2s}}{1 - (1/3)e^s e^{2s^2+2s}} = \frac{2e^{2s^2+3s}}{3 - e^{2s^2+3s}}.$$