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Exercise 18 Let X be a random variable with mean μ and let $E[(X - \mu)^{2k}]$ exist. Show, with $d > 0$, that $\Pr(|X - \mu| \geq d) \leq E[(X - \mu)^{2k}] / d^{2k}$

Proof. From Markov's inequality $\Pr[|Y| \geq c] \leq \frac{E[|Y|^m]}{c^m}$. Denote $Y = X - \mu$. Hence $\Pr(|X - \mu| \geq d) \leq E[(X - \mu)^m] / d^m$. Now let $m = 2k$. ■

Exercise 19 If X is a random variable such that $E[X] = 3$ and $E[X^2] = 13$, use Chebyshev's inequality to determine a lower bound for the probability $\Pr(-2 < X < 8)$

Proof. $\Pr(-2 < X < 8) = \Pr(|X - 3| < 5) = 1 - \Pr(|X - 3| \geq 5) \geq 1 - \text{Var}(X)/25 = 1 - (E[X^2] - E[X]^2)/25 = 1 - 4/25 = \frac{21}{25}$ ■

Exercise 20 Let the random variables X and Y have the joint pdf

(a) $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}$, $(x, y) = (0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 2)$, zero elsewhere

(b) $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}$, $(x, y) = (0, 2), (1, 1), (2, 0)$, zero elsewhere

(c) $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}$, $(x, y) = (0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 1)$, zero elsewhere

In each case, compute the correlation coefficient of X and Y

Proof. (a) $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y] = (0 + 1 + 4)/3 - 1 = \frac{2}{3}$, $\text{Var}(X) = E[XX] - E[X]E[X] = (0 + 1 + 4)/3 - 1 = \frac{2}{3}$, $\text{Var}(Y) = E[YY] - E[Y]E[Y] = (0 + 1 + 4)/3 - 1 = \frac{2}{3}$
 $\text{Corr}[X, Y] = \text{Cov}(X, Y) / \sqrt{\text{Var}[X]\text{Var}[Y]} = 1$

(b) $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y] = (0 + 1 + 0)/3 - 1 = -\frac{2}{3}$, $\text{Var}(X) = E[XX] - E[X]E[X] = (0 + 1 + 4)/3 - 1 = \frac{2}{3}$, $\text{Var}(Y) = E[YY] - E[Y]E[Y] = (0 + 1 + 4)/3 - 1 = \frac{2}{3}$, $\text{Corr}[X, Y] = \text{Cov}(X, Y) / \sqrt{\text{Var}[X]\text{Var}[Y]} = -1$.

(c) $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y] = (0 + 1 + 2)/3 - 2/3 = \frac{1}{3}$, $\text{Var}(X) = E[XX] - E[X]E[X] = (0 + 1 + 4)/3 - 1 = \frac{2}{3}$, $\text{Var}(Y) = E[YY] - E[Y]E[Y] = (0 + 1 + 1)/3 - (2/3)^2 = \frac{2}{9}$, $\text{Corr}[X, Y] = \text{Cov}(X, Y) / \sqrt{\text{Var}[X]\text{Var}[Y]} = (1/3) / \sqrt{(2/3) * (2/9)} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$. ■

Exercise 21 If the correlation coefficient ρ of X and Y exists, show that $-1 \leq \rho \leq 1$. Hint: Consider the discriminant of the nonnegative quadratic function $h(t) = E\{[(X - \mu_X) + t(Y - \mu_Y)]^2\}$

Proof. $h(t) = E\{[(X - \mu_X) + t(Y - \mu_Y)]^2\} = E[(X - \mu_X)^2] + 2tE[(X - \mu_X)(Y - \mu_Y)] + t^2E[(Y - \mu_Y)^2] = \text{Var}[X] + 2t\text{Cov}[X, Y] + t^2\text{Var}[Y]$

$D/4 = \text{Cov}[X, Y]^2 - \text{Var}[X] * \text{Var}[Y] \leq 0$ as expectation of a nonnegative number is non-negative for any t . Hence $|\text{Corr}[X, Y]| = |\text{Cov}(X, Y) / \sqrt{\text{Var}[X]\text{Var}[Y]}| \leq 1$ ■

Exercise 22 Show that the random variables X_1 and X_2 with joint pdf $f(x_1, x_2) = 12x_1x_2(1 - x_2)$, $0 < x_1 < 1$, $0 < x_2 < 1$, zero elsewhere, are independent.

Proof. $f(x_1) = \int_0^1 12x_1x_2(1 - x_2) dx_2 = 2x_1$

$f(x_2) = \int_0^1 12x_1x_2(1 - x_2) dx_1 = 6x_2(1 - x_2)$

i.e. $f(x_1)f(x_2) = f(x_1, x_2)$ which means x_1 and x_2 are independent ■

Exercise 23 Let X and Y have the joint pdf $f(x, y) = 3x$, $0 < y < x < 1$, zero elsewhere. Are X and Y independent?

Proof. $f(y) = \int_y^1 3x dx = \frac{3}{2}(1 - y^2)$ $f(x) = \int_0^x 3x dy = 3x^2$

$f(y)f(x) = \frac{3}{2}(1 - y^2) * 3x^2 = \frac{9}{2}x^2(1 - y^2) \neq f(x, y)$ which means X and Y are not independent.

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