

## SOLUTIONS—ASSIGNMENT 17

Chapter 6. Problems: p. 294 #42. For  $X$  chosen at random from  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  and then  $Y$  chosen at random from  $\{1, \dots, X\}$ :

(a)  $p(x, y) = P\{X = x, Y = y\} = P\{Y = y|X = x\}P\{X = x\} = (1/x)(1/5) = 1/(5x)$  for  $1 \leq y \leq x \leq 5$ , and is 0 otherwise ( $x, y$  integers).

(b) The marginal pmf  $p_Y(y)$  for  $Y$  is  $P\{Y = y\} = \sum_{x=y}^{x=5} \frac{1}{5x}$ . This has values  $137/300$ ,  $77/300$ ,  $47/300$ ,  $27/300$ ,  $12/300$  for  $Y = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ . The conditional pmf  $p_{X|Y}(x|y)$  for  $X$  given  $Y$  is  $P\{X = x, Y = y\}/P\{Y = y\}$ . Values:  $y = 1$ :  $60/137$ ,  $30/137$ ,  $20/137$ ,  $15/137$ ,  $12/137$  for  $x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ .  $y = 2$ :  $30/77$ ,  $20/77$ ,  $15/77$ ,  $12/77$  for  $x = 2, 3, 4, 5$ .  $y = 3$ :  $20/47$ ,  $15/47$ ,  $12/47$  for  $x = 3, 4, 5$ .  $y = 4$ :  $15/27$ ,  $12/27$  for  $x = 4, 5$ .  $y = 5$ : 1 for  $x = 5$ .

(c)  $X$  and  $Y$  are clearly not independent, since the possible values of  $Y$  depend upon  $X$ . For example,  $P\{X = 1, Y = 2\} = 0$  but  $P\{X = 1\}P\{Y = 2\} = (1/5)(77/300) \neq 0$ .

p. 295 #44. a)  $p_{X|Y}(x|1)$ :  $1/2, 1/2$ .  $p_{X|Y}(x|2)$ :  $1/3, 2/3$ . b) No! c)  $1/2, 7/8, 1/8$ .

p. 295 #46. The conditional density  $f_{Y|X}(y|x)$  is defined for  $x > 0$  and is given there by

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{c(x^2 - y^2)e^{-x}}{\int_{-x}^x c(x^2 - y^2)e^{-x} dy} = \frac{(x^2 - y^2)}{\int_{-x}^x (x^2 - y^2) dy} = \frac{3}{4} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{y^2}{x^3} \right)$$

for  $-x < y < x$ . Note that the answer in the back is the corresponding cdf.

Theoretical exercises: p. 296 #9. Let  $Y = \min(X_1, \dots, X_n)$  be the minimum of the random variables  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ .  $Y$  is greater than some number  $y$  if and only if all  $X_i$  are greater than  $y$ ; and for any  $i$ ,  $P\{X_i > y\} = e^{-\lambda y}$ . Thus, using the independence of the  $X_i$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P\{Y \leq y\} = 1 - P\{Y > y\} = 1 - P\{X_1 > y, \dots, X_n > y\} \\ &= 1 - P\{X_1 > y\} \cdots P\{X_n > y\} = 1 - (e^{-\lambda y})^n = 1 - e^{-n\lambda y}. \end{aligned}$$

$Y$  is exponential with parameter  $n\lambda$ .