

# ECS 315: In-Class Exercise # 18

## Instructions

1. Separate into groups of no more than three persons. **The group cannot be the same as any of your former groups after the midterm.**
2. **Write down all the steps** that you have done to obtain your answers. You may not get full credit even when your answer is correct without showing how you get your answer.
3. **Do not panic.**

Date: **15 / 11 / 2018**

Name

ID (last 3 digits)

**Prapun**

**5 5 5**

1. In this question, we consider two distributions for a random variable  $X$ . In part (a), which corresponds to the second column in the table below,  $X$  is a **discrete** random variable with its pmf specified in the first row. In part (b), which corresponds to the third column,  $X$  is a **continuous** random variable with its pdf specified in the first row.

$p_x(1) = 0.1 \quad p_x(3) = 0.9$

	$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{10}x^2, & x \in \{1,3\}, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$	$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{26}x^2, & x \in (1,3), \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$
Find the cdf $F_X(x)$	<p>For discrete RV, it may be easier to work on the plot of cdf first, then come back here.</p> $F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1, \\ 0.1, & 1 \leq x < 3, \\ 1, & x \geq 3. \end{cases}$	<p>For <math>x \in (1,3)</math>,</p> $F_X(x) = \int_1^x f_X(t) dt = \int_1^x \frac{3}{26}t^2 dt = \frac{3}{26} \left. \frac{t^3}{3} \right _1^x = \frac{1}{26}(x^3 - 1)$ $F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 1, \\ \frac{1}{26}(x^3 - 1), & 1 < x < 3, \\ 1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
Plot the cdf $F_X(x)$		
Find $\mathbb{E}X$	$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}X &= \sum_x x p_X(x) \\ &= 1 \times 0.1 + 3 \times 0.9 \\ &= 0.1 + 2.7 \\ &= 2.8 \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}X &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx = \int_1^3 x \frac{3}{26} x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{3}{26} \left. \frac{x^4}{4} \right _1^3 = \frac{3}{4 \times 26} (3^4 - 1^4) \\ &= \frac{3}{13} \times \frac{10 \times 20}{20} = \frac{30}{13} \approx 2.3077 \end{aligned}$
Find $\mathbb{E}[X^2]$	$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[X^2] &= \sum_x x^2 p_X(x) \\ &= 1^2 \times 0.1 + 3^2 \times 0.9 \\ &= 0.1 + 8.1 \\ &= 8.2 \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[X^2] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f_X(x) dx = \int_1^3 x^2 \frac{3}{26} x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{3}{26} \left. \frac{x^5}{5} \right _1^3 = \frac{3}{26 \times 5} (3^5 - 1^5) \\ &= \frac{3}{26 \times 5} \times \frac{1 \times 21}{21} = \frac{363}{65} \approx 5.58 \end{aligned}$