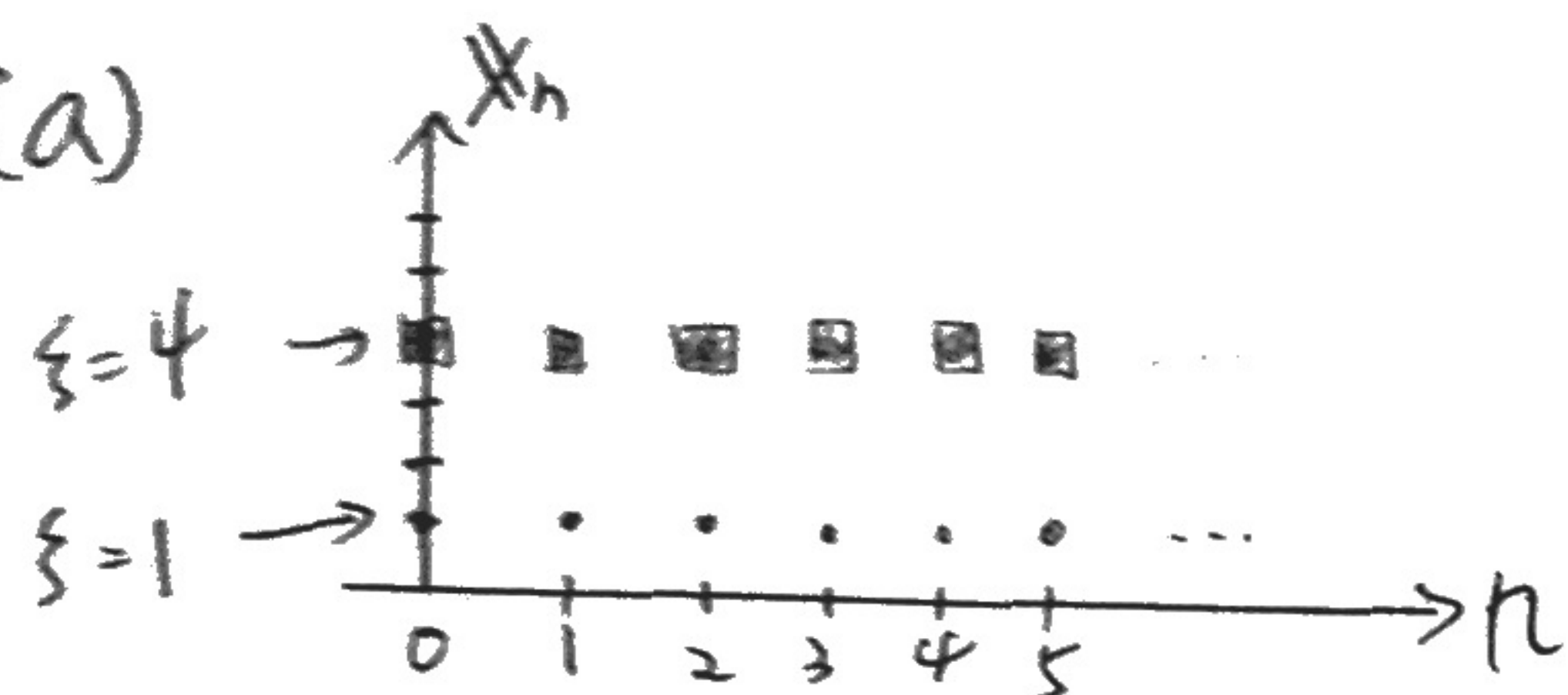


HW 6 Sample Solution.

9.2 (a)



ξ is the outcome of tossing a fair die

$$(b) P(X_n = k) = \frac{1}{6}, \quad k = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$P(X_n = k) = 0, \quad \forall k \neq \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$(c) P(X_n = 1, X_{n+k} = 1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(X_n = 2, X_{n+k} = 2) = \frac{1}{6}$$

\vdots

$$P(X_n = 6, X_{n+k} = 6) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(X_n = k_1, X_{n+k} = k_2) = 0, \quad k_1 \neq k_2$$

$$\therefore P(X_n = k_1, X_{n+k} = k_2)$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}, & k_1 = k_2 \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \\ 0, & k_1 \neq k_2 \\ 0, & k_1, k_2 \notin \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \end{cases}$$

*

$$(d) E[X_n] = \sum_{k=1}^6 k \cdot P_X(k) = (1+2+\dots+6) \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{7}{2}$$

*

$$C_X(n, n+k) = E[X_n X_{n+k}] - E[X_n] E[X_{n+k}]$$

$$E[X_n X_{n+k}] = \sum_{k_1=1}^6 \sum_{k_2=1}^6 k_1 k_2 P(X_n = k_1, X_{n+k} = k_2)$$

$$= 1^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 2^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 3^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 4^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 5^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 6^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{91}{6}$$

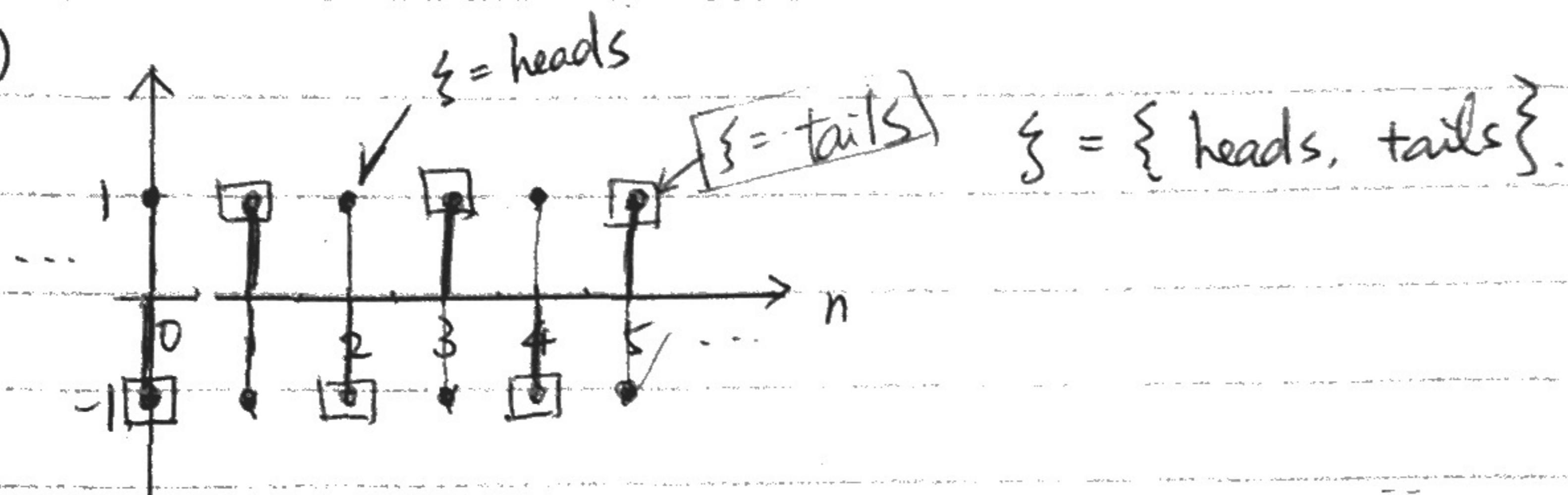
$$\left(\because P(X_n = k_1, X_{n+k} = k_2) = 0 \text{ for } k_1 \neq k_2 \right)$$

$$\therefore C_X(n, n+k) = \frac{91}{6} - \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{35}{12}$$

*

9.3

(a)



$$(b) P(X_n = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X_n = -1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(c) k \text{ is even, } P(X_n = 1, X_{n+k} = 1) = P(X_n = -1, X_{n+k} = -1) = P(\{\xi = \text{heads}\}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X_n = \pm 1, X_{n+k} = \mp 1) = 0.$$

$$k \text{ is odd, } P(X_n = 1, X_{n+k} = -1) = P(X_n = -1, X_{n+k} = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X_n = \pm 1, X_{n+k} = \pm 1) = 0$$

$$(d) E[X_n] = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + (-1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$$

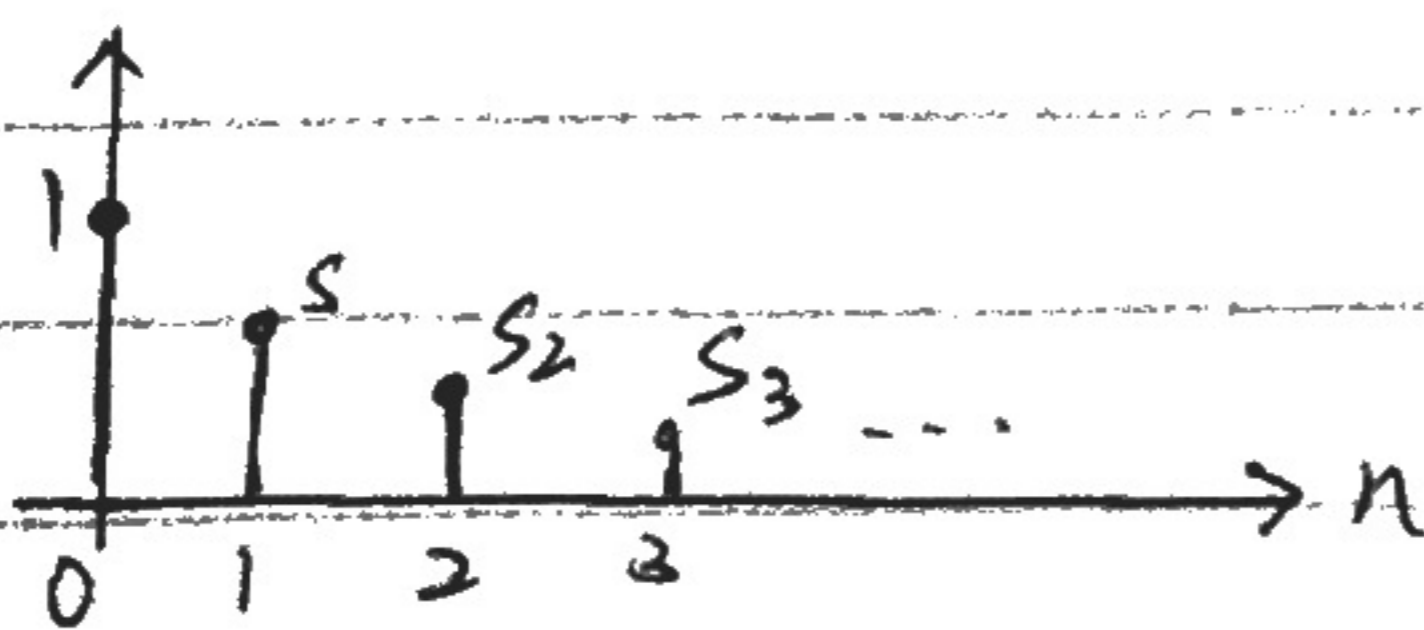
$$E[X_n X_{n+k}] = \begin{cases} 1^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + (-1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 & , k \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + (-1) \cdot 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -1 & , k \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

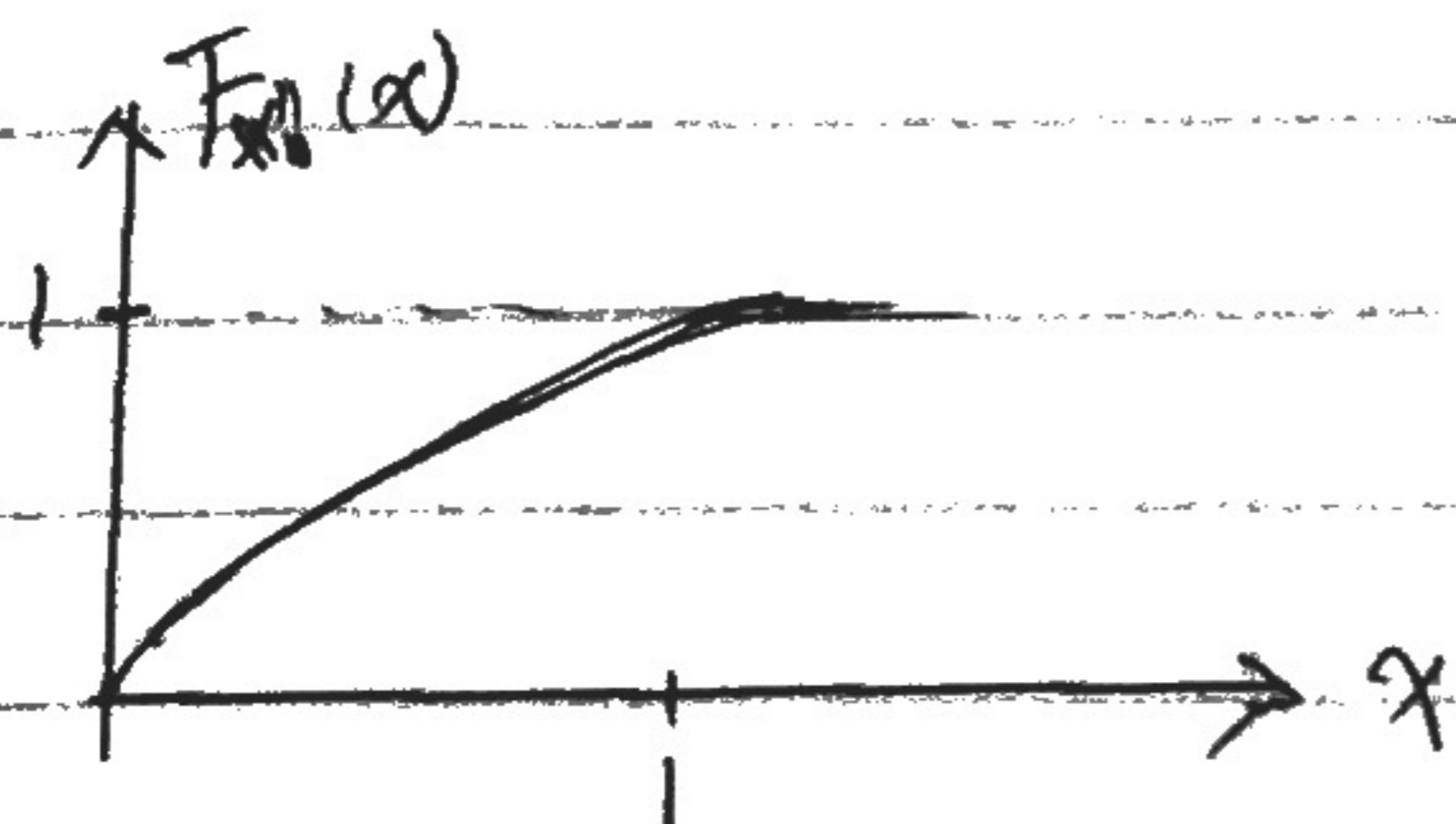
$$\therefore C_{X_n}(h, n+k) = \begin{cases} 1 & , k \text{ is even} \\ -1 & , k \text{ is odd} \end{cases} \neq$$

9.4

$$(a) X_n = s^n, \quad s \in (0, 1)$$



$$(b) F_{X_n}(x) = P(s^n \leq x) = P(s \leq x^{1/n}) = x^{1/n}, \quad \because s \sim U([0, 1])$$



(c) For $0 \leq x_1, x_2 < 1$,

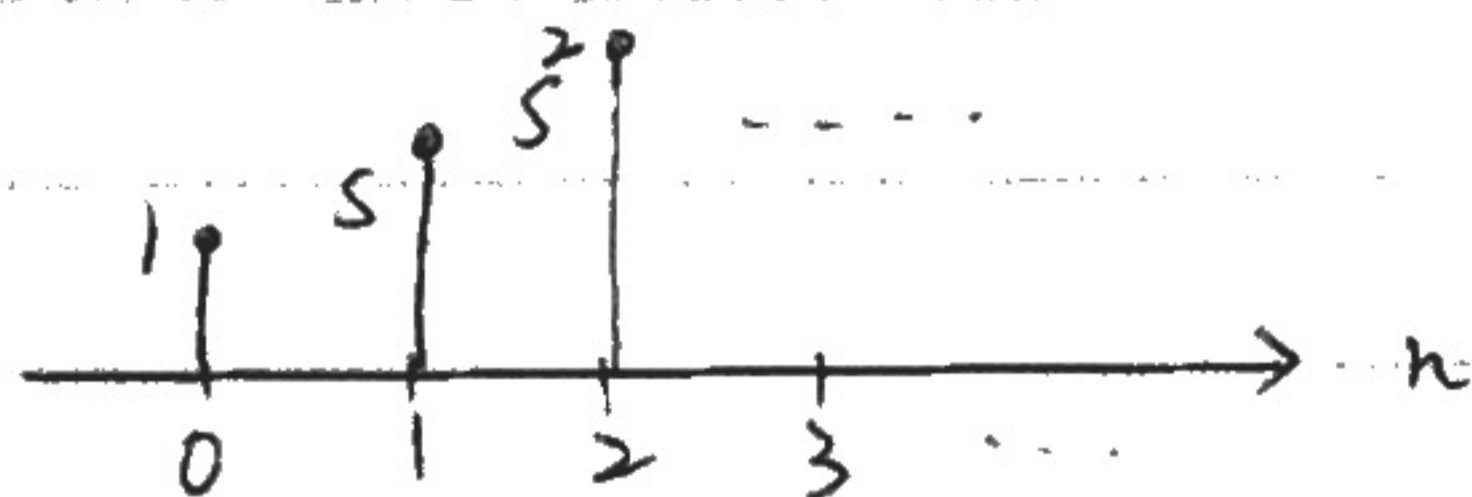
$$\begin{aligned} P(X_n \leq x_1, X_{n+1} \leq x_2) &= P(S^n \leq x_1, S^{n+1} \leq x_2) \\ &= P(S \leq x_1^{1/n}, S \leq x_2^{1/(n+1)}) \\ &= P(S \leq \min\{x_1^{1/n}, x_2^{1/(n+1)}\}) \\ &= \min\{x_1^{1/n}, x_2^{1/(n+1)}\}. \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

$$(d) E[X_n] = E[S^n] = \int_0^1 s^n ds = \frac{1}{n+1} s^{n+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{n+1} \quad \#$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X_n X_{n+k}] &= E[S^n \cdot S^{n+k}] = E[S^{2n+k}] \\ &= \int_0^1 s^{2n+k} ds = \frac{1}{2n+k+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore C_X(n, n+k) = \frac{1}{2n+k+1} - \left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right)\left(\frac{1}{n+k+1}\right) \quad \#$$

(e) $S \sim U((1, 2))$.



$$P(X_n \leq x) = P(S^n \leq x) = P(S \leq x^{1/n}) = P(S-1 \leq x^{1/n} - 1)$$

$$\text{(Since } S \sim U((1, 2)), S-1 \sim U((0, 1))\text{)} = x^{1/n} - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_n \leq x_1, X_{n+1} \leq x_2) &= P(S^n \leq x_1, S^{n+1} \leq x_2) \\ &= P(S \leq x_1^{1/n}, S \leq x_2^{1/(n+1)}) \\ &= P(S-1 \leq x_1^{1/n} - 1, S-1 \leq x_2^{1/(n+1)} - 1) \\ &= P(S-1 \leq \min\{x_1^{1/n} - 1, x_2^{1/(n+1)} - 1\}) \\ &= \min(x_1^{1/n}, x_2^{1/(n+1)}) - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$E[X_n] = E[S^n] = \int_1^2 s^n ds = \frac{1}{n+1} s^{n+1} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{n+1}$$

$$C_X(n, n+k) = \frac{2^{2n+k+1} - 1}{2n+k+1} - \left(\frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{n+1}\right)\left(\frac{2^{n+k+1} - 1}{n+k+1}\right) \quad \#$$

$\therefore A = \pm 1$ with prob. $\frac{1}{2}$.

9.5 (a) $P(X(t) = 1) = P(X(t) = -1) = \frac{1}{2}$, $t \in [0, 1]$.

$P(X(t) = 0) = 1$, $t \notin [0, 1]$. *

(b) $m_X(t) = \begin{cases} 1 \cdot (\frac{1}{2}) + (-1) \cdot (\frac{1}{2}) = 0, & t \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$ *

(c) We should discuss 3 cases which

① $t+d \in [0, 1]$, $t \in [0, 1]$

② $t \in [0, 1]$, $t+d \notin [0, 1]$

③ $t \notin [0, 1]$

For ①, $P(X(t) = \pm 1, X(t+d) = \pm 1) = \frac{1}{2}$.

$P(X(t) = \pm 1, X(t+d) = \mp 1) = 0$

For ②, $P(X(t) = \pm 1, X(t+d) = 0) = \frac{1}{2}$

For ③, $P(X(t) = 0, X(t+d) = 0) = 1$.

(d) $C_X(t, t+d) = E[X(t), X(t+d)] - E[X(t)] E[X(t+d)]$
 $= E[X(t) X(t+d)]$

$= \begin{cases} 1, & t \in [0, 1], t+d \in [0, 1] \\ 0, & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$