

## 430.523: Random Signal Theory

Electrical and Computer Engineering, Seoul National Univ.  
Fall Semester, 2017

Homework #1, Due: In class @ Sep. 21

Note: No late homework will be accepted.

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Problem 1) Show that  $P(\cup_i E_i) \leq \sum_i P(E_i)$

Problem 2) Show that  $\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n-1}{r-1} + \binom{n-1}{r}$

Problem 3) A random variable  $X$  is called to have gamma distribution with parameters  $(\alpha, \lambda)$ ,  $\alpha > 0, \lambda > 0$ , if its density function is given by

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\lambda e^{-\lambda x} (\lambda x)^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, \quad x \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

where  $\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty e^{-y} y^{\alpha-1} dy$ .

Show that  $Var[X] = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda^2}$  (we already studied in the class but you need to derive from the beginning)

Problem 4) Show that the pdf of Gaussian RV  $X$  is valid pdf. You need to show that integration of  $f_X(x)$  for all real line (i.e.,  $x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ ) should be 1.

Problem 5) Show that the variance of the Binomial random variable  $Z$  with parameter  $n, p$  (i.e.,  $B(n, p)$ ) is  $Var(Z) = np(n-p)$

Problem 6) Let  $Y$  follows  $B(n, p)$ . Show that  $E\left(\frac{1}{Y+1}\right) = \frac{1-(1-p)^{n+1}}{(n+1)p}$

Problem 7) Let  $T$  be the random variable that takes on all positive real  $t$ . Show that if  $P(t_0 \leq T \leq t_0 + t_1 | T \geq t_0) = P(T \leq t_1)$  for all  $t_0$  and  $t_1$ , then  $P(T \leq t_1) = 1 - e^{-ct_1}$ .

Problem 8) Suppose a jar contains  $2N$  cards, two of them marked 1, two marked 2, and so on. Draw out  $m$  cards at random. What is the expected number of pairs that still remain in the jar?

Hint: this problem is posed and solved by D. Bernoulli, the great mathematician in 18th century. You may define a Bernoulli random variable  $X_i$  that takes on value 1 when  $i$ -th pair remains in the jar and 0 otherwise.

Problem 9) Find out the expected value of the Rayleigh random variable  $R$  whose density function is given by

$$f_R(r) = \frac{r}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

Problem 10) Show that

$$\sum_{x=1}^n x^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$$