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# CS 536: Homework 0

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## 1 Problem 1

Let  $X$  be a discrete random variable with support in non negative integers. Show that  $E[X] = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} Pr[X \geq x]$ .

## 2 Problem 2

Let  $X$  be a real random variable with uniform distribution on  $(-1, 2)$  and let  $Y = X^2$ . Find the density of  $Y$ .

## 3 Problem 3

Let  $X \in \mathbb{R}^d$ . We say that  $X$  is normally distributed, i.e.,  $X \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$  if,

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d/2} |\Sigma|} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}(x - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x - \mu)\right)$$

Here  $\mu$  is  $d \times 1$  and  $\Sigma$  is  $d \times d$ . If  $X$  is normally distributed then show that

- $E[X] = \mu$ ,  $Cov(X) = \Sigma$ .
- If  $c$  is a scalar then,  $cX \sim N(c\mu, c^2\Sigma)$ .
- If  $A$  is  $p \times d$  and  $b$  is  $p \times 1$ , then  $AX + b \sim N(A\mu + b, A\Sigma A^T)$ .

## 4 Problem 4

Suppose that  $X \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$  is a  $d$  dimensional random vector. Let  $X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}$

and  $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ . Here  $X_1$  is  $p \times 1$ ,  $\mu_1$  is  $p \times 1$  and  $\Sigma_{11}$  is  $p \times p$ . Show that

- $X_1 \sim N(\mu_1, \Sigma_{11})$ ,  $X_2 \sim N(\mu_2, \Sigma_{22})$ .
- $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are independent if and only if  $\Sigma_{12} = 0$ .
- If  $\Sigma_{22} > 0$ , then the distribution of  $X_1$  conditioned on  $X_2$  is

$$X_1|X_2 \sim N(\mu_1 + \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}(X_2 - \mu_2), \Sigma_{11} - \Sigma_{12}\Sigma_{22}^{-1}\Sigma_{21})$$

## 5 Problem 5

Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be independent and identically distributed (i.i.d.), one dimensional Normal random variables with  $E[x_i] = \mu$ , and  $Var(X_i) = \sigma^2$ , i.e.  $X_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ . Define the sample mean as  $\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i X_i$  and the sample variance as  $S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_i (x_i - \bar{X}_n)^2$ . Show that

- $\bar{X}_n \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$ .

- $\frac{(n-1)S_n^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2$ , a chi-squared distribution with  $n - 1$  degrees of freedom.
- $\bar{X}_n$  and  $S_n^2$  are independent.