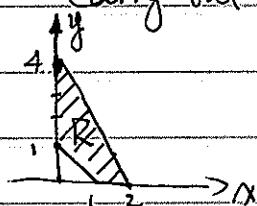


FINISH BEFORE YOU COME TO THE REVIEW SESSION.

(2) $E[X+Y]=E[X]+E[Y]$, (use definition) (3) $E[X+Y|Z]=E[X|Z]+E[Y|Z]$, (use definition)

1. Prove
- (1) $E[ax+b] = aE[X] + b$, (by definition)
 - (5) $E[XY] = E[Y E[X|Y]]$, (condition chain rule)
 - (4) $E[X|X] = X$, (trick)
 - (6) $E[X|Y] = E[X]$ if X is independent of Y , (use definition)
 - (7) $E[XY] = E[X]E[Y]$ if and only if X, Y are uncorrelated.

2. Carry out the integration over R :



$$\iint_R \left(\frac{1}{2}x+y\right) dx dy$$

3.

$Y \backslash X$	-1	1	0
1	$1/20$	$1/20$	$1/20$
2	$2/20$	$1/20$	$8/20$
8	$4/20$	$1/20$	$1/20$

Give the joint pmf of X, Y , calculate

- i) conditional pmf $P_{Y|X}(y|1)$
- ii) conditional pmf $P_{X|Y}(x|8)$
- iii) values of $P_{Y|X}(1|x)$, for $x = -1, 0, 1$.
- iv) values of $P_{X|Y}(0|y)$, for $y = 1, 2, 8$.
- v) does conditional pmf sum to 1? why?

4. Calculate

p belongs to $(0,1)$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p^n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} np^n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 p^n$$