

Solution for exercise 6.2.4 in Pitman

Question a) We first derive

$$E(Y|X = x) = \sum_{y=1}^x y \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{y=1}^x y \ .$$

We have the general formula (from Appendix 2 on sums page 516 (first line of last box))

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \ .$$

This formula can be derived by induction a by a smart argument. For even n collect in pairs $(1, n)$, $(2, n-2) \dots, (i, n+1-i) \dots$ and realize that the sum of i and $n+1-i$ is always $n+1$ and that we have $\frac{n}{2}$ of such pairs. The extension for n odd is straightforward. with this result we get

$$E(Y|X = x) = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{y=1}^x y = \frac{1}{x} \frac{x(x+1)}{2} = \frac{x+1}{2} \ .$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= E(E(Y|X)) = E\left(\frac{X+1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}E(X) + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\sum_{x=1}^n x \frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2n} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{n+3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Question b)

$$E(Y^2|X = x) = \sum_{y=1}^x y^2 \frac{1}{x}$$

We have the general formula

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

(which we can derive using $E(X^2) = SD(X)^2 + E(X)^2$ for the uniform distribution page 477 or 487). Thus

$$E(Y^2|X = x) = \frac{(x+1)(2x+1)}{6}$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y^2) &= E(E(Y^2|X = x)) = \sum_{x=1}^n \frac{(x+1)(2x+1)}{6} \frac{1}{n} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{n}{6} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \frac{(n+1)(4n+11) + 6}{36} \end{aligned}$$

Question c) To find $SD(Y)$ we use the computational formula for the variance

$$SD(Y) = \sqrt{E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2} = \frac{\sqrt{7n^2 + 6n - 13}}{12}$$

after simplifications.

Question d)

$$\begin{aligned} P(X+Y = 2) &= P(X+Y = 2|X = 1)P(X = 1) + P(X+Y = 2|X \neq 1)P(X \neq 1) \\ &= P(X + Y = 2|X = 1)P(X = 1) = \frac{1}{n} \end{aligned}$$