

IMM - DTU

02405 Probability  
2003-11-12  
BFN/bfn

Question a)

$$\Gamma(r+1)$$

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$$\Gamma(r+1) = \int_0^{\infty} x^r e^{-x} dx$$

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$$\Gamma(r+1) = \int_0^{\infty} x^r e^{-x} dx = [x^r (-e^{-x})]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} r x^{r-1} (-e^{-x}) dx$$

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IMM - DTU

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IMM - DTU

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IMM - DTU

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IMM - DTU

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IMM - DTU

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Question d) We introduce the random variable  $Y = \lambda T$ . The survival function of  $Y$   $G_Y(y)$  can be derived through

$$G_Y(y) = P(Y > y) = P(\lambda T > y) = P\left(T > \frac{y}{\lambda}\right)$$

Now  $P(T > x) = e^{-\lambda x}$  such that

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the survival function of an *exponential*(1) variable. Now

$$E(T^n) = \frac{1}{\lambda^n} E((\lambda T)^n)$$

Question a)

$$\Gamma(r+1) = \int_0^{\infty} x^r e^{-x} dx = [x^r (-e^{-x})]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} r x^{r-1} (-e^{-x}) dx = r \int_0^{\infty} x^{r-1} e^{-x} dx = r \Gamma(r)$$

Question b) For  $r = 1$  we have

$$\Gamma(1) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1$$

and the result is proved by induction.

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since  $E((\lambda T)^n) = n!$  (the variable  $Y = \lambda T$  is an *exponential*(1) distributed random variable).