

1) Let  $Y \sim \text{beta}(\delta, \nu)$ . Using the kernel method, find  $E(Y^k)$  where  $k > -\delta$ .

$$= \int_0^1 y^k f(y) dy = \int_0^1 y^k \frac{\Gamma(\delta + \nu)}{\Gamma(\delta)\Gamma(\nu)} y^{\delta-1} (1-y)^{\nu-1} dy$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(\delta + \nu)}{\Gamma(\delta)\Gamma(\nu)} \frac{\Gamma(\delta + k)\Gamma(\nu)}{\Gamma(\delta + k + \nu)} \underbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{\Gamma(\delta + k + \nu)}{\Gamma(\delta + k)\Gamma(\nu)} y^{\delta+k-1} (1-y)^{\nu-1} dy}_1$$

$$1 = \int \text{beta}(\delta+k, \nu) p(y)$$

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$$= \frac{\Gamma(\delta + \nu)\Gamma(\delta + k)}{\Gamma(\delta)\Gamma(\delta + k + \nu)}$$

2) Suppose  $Y$  has mgf

$$m(t) = \frac{\log(1 - \theta e^t)}{\log(1 - \theta)}$$

for  $t < -\log(\theta)$ . Find  $E(Y)$ .

$$m'(t) = \frac{1}{\log(1-\theta)} \frac{1}{1-\theta e^t} (-\theta e^t)$$

$$EY = m'(0) = \frac{-\theta}{\log(1-\theta)(1-\theta)} = \frac{\theta}{(\theta-1)\log(1-\theta)}$$

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3) Let  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  so that  $EX = \mu$  and  $\text{Var } X = \sigma^2$ .

a) Find  $E(X^2)$ .

$$\text{Var } X + (EX)^2 = \boxed{\sigma^2 + \mu^2}$$

b) If  $k \geq 2$  is an integer, then  $E(X^k) = (k-1)\sigma^2 E(X^{k-2}) + \mu E(X^{k-1})$ . Use this recursion relationship to find  $E(X^3)$ .

$$= 2\sigma^2 EX + \mu EX^2$$

$$= 2\sigma^2 \mu + \mu(\sigma^2 + \mu^2)$$

$$= 3\sigma^2 \mu + \mu^3$$

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