

4 Let X_1 and X_2 be two independent random variables with respective means μ_1 and μ_2 and variances σ_1^2 and σ_2^2 . Prove the following by first principles.

(a) $E[(X_1 - \mu_1)(X_2 - \mu_2)] = 0$

(b) $Var(X_1 + X_2) = \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2$.

5 Let $X_1 \sim N(10, 3^2)$, $X_2 \sim N(20, 4^2)$, and X_1 and X_2 are independent. Find the moment generating function of $Y = X_1 + X_2$. Also find $P(Y > 40)$.

- 6 Let $X_1 \sim N(0, 2^2)$ and $X_2 \sim N(0, 3^2)$. Assume X_1 and X_2 are independent. Find the following:

(a) $P\left[\frac{X_1^2}{4} + \frac{X_2^2}{9} > 5.991\right].$

(b) $P(X_1^2 > 20.096).$

- 7 Let X_1 , X_2 , and X_3 be three independent random variables with respective means 1, 2, and 3, and variances 4, 9, and 16. Find the following:

(a) $E(X_1^2).$

(b) $Var(2X_1).$

(c) $E(X_1X_2X_3).$

(d) $Var(X_1X_2X_3).$

- 8 Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{16} be a random sample from $N(40, 6^2)$. What is the distribution of $Y = \sum_{i=1}^{16} X_i$. Find the constant c such that $P(Y \leq c) = 0.9772$.

- 9 Let X be a random variable with mean 50 and standard deviation 14. Let \bar{X} be the sample mean of a random sample of size 49 from this distribution. Find $P(48 \leq \bar{X} \leq 54)$.