

2011.3 Question 12

By differentiation, we have

$$[G(H(t))]' = G'(H(t)) \cdot H'(t).$$

Hence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= [G(H(t))]'|_{t=1} \\ &= G'(H(1)) \cdot H'(1) \\ &= G'(1) \cdot H'(1) \\ &= E(N) \cdot E(X_i). \end{aligned}$$

By differentiating twice, we have

$$[G(H(t))]'' = G''(H(t)) \cdot H'(t) \cdot H'(t) + G'(H(t)) \cdot H''(t).$$

Hence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(Y) &= E(Y(Y-1)) + E(Y) - E(Y)^2 \\ &= [G(H(t))]''|_{t=1} + E(Y) - E(Y)^2 \\ &= G''(H(1)) \cdot H'(1) \cdot H'(1) + G'(H(1)) \cdot H''(1) + E(Y) - E(Y)^2 \\ &= G''(1) \cdot H'(1)^2 + G'(1) \cdot H''(1) + E(Y) - E(Y)^2 \\ &= E(N(N-1)) \cdot E(X_i)^2 + E(N) \cdot E(X_i(X_i-1)) + E(Y) - E(Y)^2 \\ &= [\text{Var}(N) + E(N)^2 - E(N)] \cdot E(X_i)^2 + E(N) \cdot [\text{Var}(X_i) + E(X_i^2) - E(X_i)] \\ &\quad + E(N) \cdot E(X_i) - E(N)^2 \cdot E(X_i)^2 \\ &= \text{Var}(N) E(X_i)^2 + E(N) \text{Var}(X_i). \end{aligned}$$

As defined, we have $N \sim \text{Geo}(\frac{1}{2})$, and hence

$$G(t) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot t}{1 - (1 - \frac{1}{2})t} = \frac{t}{2-t},$$

and

$$E(N) = 1/\frac{1}{2} = 2, \text{Var}(N) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{(\frac{1}{2})^2} = 2.$$

We have $X_i \sim B(1, \frac{1}{2})$, and hence

$$H(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot t^0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot t^1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1+t),$$

and

$$E(X_i) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{Var}(X_i) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

Hence, for $Y = \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$, we have

$$\text{p.g.f.}_Y(t) = G(H(t)) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1+t)}{2 - \frac{1}{2}(1+t)} = \frac{1+t}{3-t},$$

and by the formula for expectation and variance, we have

$$E(Y) = E(N) E(X_i) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1,$$

and

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \text{Var}(N) \cdot E(X_i)^2 + E(N) \cdot \text{Var}(X_i) = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 1.$$

By expressing the probability generating function of Y as a power series, we notice that

$$\begin{aligned}\text{p.g.f.}_Y(t) &= \frac{1+t}{3-t} \\&= -1 + \frac{4}{3-t} \\&= -1 + \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{t}{3}} \\&= -1 + \frac{4}{3} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{t}{3}\right)^r \\&= -1 + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{3} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} 3^{-r} \cdot t^r \\&= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} 3^{-r} \cdot t^r,\end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$P(Y = y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}, & y = 0, \\ \frac{4}{3^{y+1}}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$