

Proof of Linear Combinations of Discrete Random Variables

Expected Value / Mean

Expected Value of Linear Transformation of a Random Variable

$$\begin{aligned} E(aX + b) &= \sum (ax + b) p(x) \\ &= \sum (ax p(x) + b p(x)) \end{aligned}$$

The sum of two things is the same as the sum of each part added together. $(a + b) = a + b$

$$= \sum ax p(x) + \sum b p(x)$$

The product of elements that are not being summed act as a scalar and can be factored out.

$$ax_1 + ax_2 = a(x_1 + x_2)$$

$$= a \sum x p(x) + b \sum p(x)$$

The sum of all probabilities in a distribution is 1.

$$= aE(X) + b$$

Expected Value of Sum of Random Variables

$$E(X + Y) = \sum_x \sum_y (x + y) p(x, y), \quad p(x, y) = \Pr(X = x \cap Y = y)$$

Addition is commutative so it can be done in any order. $a + b = b + a$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_x \sum_y x p(x, y) + \sum_y \sum_x y p(x, y) \\ &= \sum_x x \sum_y p(x, y) + \sum_y y \sum_x p(x, y) \\ &= \sum_x x \sum_y p(x) p(y|x) + \sum_y y \sum_x p(y) p(x|y) \\ &= \sum_x x p(x) \sum_y p(y|x) + \sum_y y p(y) \sum_x p(x|y) \end{aligned}$$

The sum of all probabilities in a distribution is 1.

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_x x p(x) + \sum_y y p(y) \\ &= E(X) + E(Y) \end{aligned}$$

Variance

Variance of Linear Transformation of a Random Variable

$$\begin{aligned}\text{var}(aX + b) &= E(aX + b)^2 - [E(aX + b)]^2 \\ &= E(a^2X^2 + 2abX + b^2) - [aE(X) + b]^2 \\ &= E(a^2X^2) + E(2abX) + E(b^2) - (a^2[E(X)]^2 + 2abE(X) + b^2) \\ &= a^2E(X^2) + 2abE(X) + b^2 - a^2[E(X)]^2 - 2abE(X) - b^2 \\ &= a^2E(X^2) - a^2[E(X)]^2 \\ &= a^2(E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2) \\ &= a^2\text{var}(X)\end{aligned}$$

Variance of Sum of Independent Random Variables

$$\text{var}(X + Y) = \sum_x \sum_y (x + y)^2 p(x, y) - (E(X + Y))^2$$

For independent events $p(x, y) = p(x)p(y)$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \sum_x \sum_y (x^2 + 2xy + y^2) p(x) p(y) - ([E(X)]^2 + 2E(X)E(Y) + [E(Y)]^2) \\ &= \sum_x \sum_y x^2 p(x)p(y) + \sum_x \sum_y 2xy p(x)p(y) + \sum_y \sum_x y^2 p(x)p(y) \\ &\quad - [E(X)]^2 - 2E(X)E(Y) - [E(Y)]^2 \\ &= \sum_x x^2 p(x) - [E(X)]^2 + 2 \sum_x x p(x) \sum_y y p(y) - 2E(X)E(Y) + \sum_y y^2 p(y) - [E(Y)]^2 \\ &= E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 + 2E(X)E(Y) - 2E(X)E(Y) + E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 \\ &= E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 + E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 \\ &= \text{var}(X) + \text{var}(Y)\end{aligned}$$