

115. Solution: A

Let  $f_1(x)$  denote the marginal density function of  $X$ . Then

$$f_1(x) = \int_x^{x+1} 2x dy = 2xy \Big|_x^{x+1} = 2x(x+1-x) = 2x \quad , \quad 0 < x < 1$$

Consequently,

$$f(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_1(x)} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if: } x < y < x+1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$E[Y|X] = \int_x^{x+1} y dy = \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_x^{x+1} = \frac{1}{2} (x+1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} x^2 = x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[Y^2|X] &= \int_x^{x+1} y^2 dy = \frac{1}{3} y^3 \Big|_x^{x+1} = \frac{1}{3} (x+1)^3 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 + x^2 + x + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} x^3 = x^2 + x + \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[Y|X] &= E[Y^2|X] - \{E[Y|X]\}^2 = x^2 + x + \frac{1}{3} - \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= x^2 + x + \frac{1}{3} - x^2 - x - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12} \end{aligned}$$