

# Assignment-2

Adil Salfi - CS20BTECH11031

Download all python codes from

<https://github.com/AdilSalfi/AI1103/tree/main/Assignment-2/Codes>

and latex-tikz code from

<https://github.com/AdilSalfi/AI1103/tree/main/Assignment-2>

## PROBLEM

GATE-EC Question 59 :

Let  $X$  be a random variable having the distribution function :

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 \leq x < \frac{11}{3} \\ 1 & x \geq \frac{11}{3} \end{cases}$$

Then  $E(X)$  is equal to :

## SOLUTION

→As the Cumulative Distribution Function  $F(x)$  is discontinuous and is similar to a step function, it represents the CDF of a discrete Random Variable.

→As the CDF is discontinuous when  $x = (0, 1, 2, \frac{11}{3})$ , Random Variable  $X \in \{0, 1, 2, \frac{11}{3}\}$ .

→The probabilities for each value of  $X$  are calculated below using the formula:

$$\Pr(X = i) = F(b) - F(a), \quad i \in [a, b] \quad (1)$$

1) Calculation of  $\Pr(X = 0)$ :

Using (1),

$$\rightarrow \Pr(X = 0) = F(0.5) - F(-0.5) = \frac{1}{4} - 0$$

$$\therefore \Pr(X = 0) = \frac{1}{4} \quad (2)$$

2) Calculation of  $\Pr(X = 1)$ :

Using (1),

$$\rightarrow \Pr(X = 1) = F(1.5) - F(-0.5) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \Pr(X = 1) = \frac{1}{12} \quad (3)$$

3) Calculation of  $\Pr(X = 2)$ :

Using (1),

$$\rightarrow \Pr(X = 2) = F(2.5) - F(1.5) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \Pr(X = 2) = \frac{1}{6} \quad (4)$$

4) Calculation of  $\Pr(X = \frac{11}{3})$ :

Using (1),

$$\rightarrow \Pr\left(X = \frac{11}{3}\right) = F(4) - F(3) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \Pr\left(X = \frac{11}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (5)$$

## For Discrete Random Variables

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n x \Pr(x) \quad (6)$$

Using (2),(3),(4) and (5)

$$\begin{aligned} &= (0 \times \frac{1}{4}) + (1 \times \frac{1}{12}) + (2 \times \frac{1}{6}) + (\frac{11}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}) \\ &= \frac{27}{12} \\ &= 2.25 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E(X) = 2.25 \quad (7)$$

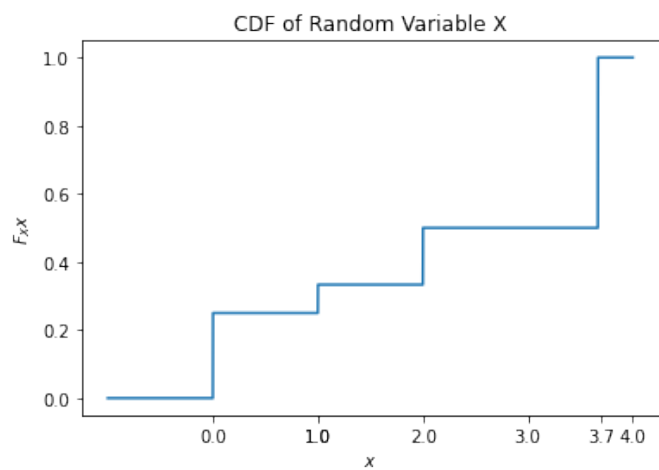


Fig. 0: CDF of X

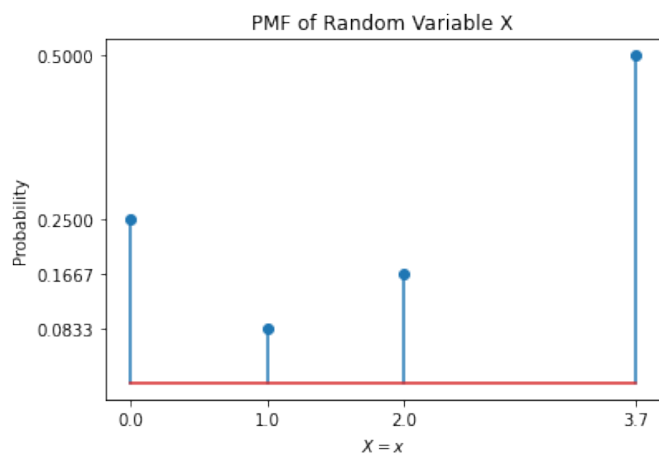


Fig. 0: PMF of X