



# Indira Gandhi Delhi Technical University For Women

(Formerly Indira Gandhi Institute of Technology)

Kashmere Gate, Delhi-110006

## PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS (BAS-103)

### TUTORIAL SHEET -3

#### (Random Variable and Probability Distribution)

Q1. Consider a random variable X that is equal to 1, 2 and 3. If  $p(1) = \frac{1}{2}, p(2) = \frac{1}{3}$  and  $p(3) = \frac{1}{6}$ .

- (a) Check whether the given function is pmf or not?  
(b) If yes, then determine its cdf and draw its graph also.

$$[\text{Ans. (a) Yes (b) } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{5}{6}, & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & 3 \leq x \end{cases}]$$

Q2. A random variable X has the density function

$$f(x) = k \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

Determine k and the distribution function.

$$[\text{Ans:- The value of } k = 1/\pi, F(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \tan^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty]$$

Q3. Suppose that a random variable X has the density function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x|}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

Find the value  $x_0$  such that  $F(x_0) = 0.5$ .

[ Ans:- 0.5 ]

Q4. In a statistical survey, it was found that if X denote the daily number of hours a child watches television and Y denotes the number of hours he or she spends on the studies, then (X, Y) has the joint density function

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} xy e^{-(x+y)} & \text{if } x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

What is the probability that a child chosen at random spends at least twice as much time watching television as he or she does on studies?

[ Ans:- 7/27 ]

Q5. Find the joint density function of (X, Y) when its joint distribution function is given by

$$F_{x,y}(X, Y) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-\lambda y})(1 - e^{-\lambda x}) & \text{if } x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$[\text{Ans:- } f_{X,Y}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda(x+y)} & \text{if } x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}]$$

Q6. Suppose (X, Y) has the joint density function

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} y^2 e^{-y(x+1)}, & \text{if } x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Determine the marginal densities  $f_X(x)$  and  $f_Y(y)$  of X and Y, respectively.

[Ans:-  $f_X(x) = 0, f_Y(y) = 0$ ]

Q7. Suppose that the joint density function of (X, Y) is

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} C(x + y^2), & \text{for } x > 0, y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Find C. Also, find the conditional probability density function of X given Y = y for  $0 < y < 1$ .

Then compute  $P(X < \frac{1}{2} | Y = \frac{1}{2})$ .

[Ans:- 1/3]

Q8. Suppose (X, Y) is a random vector with the joint density function

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 12xy(1 - y), & \text{for } 0 < x, y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Show that X and Y are independent random variables.

Q9. Let  $X_1$  be the score obtained on the first throw and  $X_2$  be the score obtained on the second throw of an unbiased die. Define  $W = X_1 - X_2$ . Obtain the p.m.f. of W.

[Ans:-  $f(-5) = f(5) = 1/36$ ,  $f(-4) = f(4) = 2/36$ ,  $f(-3) = f(3) = 3/36$ ,  $f(-2) = f(2) = 4/36$ ,  $f(-1) = f(1) = 5/36$ ,  $f(0) = 6/36$ ]

Q10. The joint p.m.f.  $f(x, y)$  of two random variables X and Y is given in the following table.

| $x \backslash y$ | 0    | 1    | 2    | 3    |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 0                | 1/27 | 3/27 | 3/27 | 1/27 |
| 1                | 3/27 | 6/27 | 3/27 | 0    |
| 2                | 3/27 | 3/27 | 0    | 0    |
| 3                | 1/27 | 0    | 0    | 0    |

Obtain

- $P[X = 2]$ ,
- $P[Y = 0]$
- $P[X = 1, Y \leq 2]$
- $P[X \leq 2, Y = 0]$
- $P[X = 2 | Y = 0]$ .

[Ans:- (i) 2/9, (ii) 8/7, (iii) 4/9, (iv) 7/27, (v) 3/8]

Q11. Consider the function -  $f(x, y) = c(x + y + 1)$ ,  $x = 0, 1, 2, 3$ ,  $y = 0, 1, 2$ .

- Determine the value of c so that the function  $f(x, y)$  represent the joint p.m.f. of the r.vs. X and Y.
- Obtain the marginal p.m.fs. of X and Y for the function  $f(x, y)$ .
- Examine if X and Y are independent for the function  $f(x, y)$ .

[Ans:- (a) 1/42, (b)  $f(x) = (x+2)/14$  for  $x = 0, 1, 2, 3$ ;  $f(y) = (2y+5)/21$  for  $y = 0, 1, 2$  (c) Dependent]