

Assignment 3

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Download all python codes from

https://github.com/CS20BTECH11054/AI1103/blob/main/Assignment_3/codes/Assignment_3.py

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/CS20BTECH11054/AI1103/blob/main/Assignment_3/Assignment_3.tex

We know that, there is no probability for the random variable X to satisfy $X \leq 0$, So, for $x = 0$ $F_X(0)$ should be zero. So,

$$F_X(0) = 0 \quad (2.0.6)$$

Substituting (2.0.6) in (2.0.5), we get

$$F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-x} \quad (2.0.7)$$

We know that, by definition

$$P(X > x) = 1 - F_X(x) \quad (2.0.8)$$

Substituting (2.0.7) and $x=1$ in (2.0.8), we get

$$P(X > 1) = 1 - F_X(1) = 1 - (1 - e^{-1}) \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$P(X > 1) = e^{-1} \quad (2.0.10)$$

Therefore, $P(X > 1) = \frac{1}{e}$

1 PROBLEM

A continuous random variable X has a probability density function $f(x) = e^{-x}$, $0 < x < \infty$, then $P(X > 1)$ is

2 SOLUTION

Let the CDF of $f(x)$ be denoted by $F_X(x)$

We know that,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d(F_X(x))}{dx} &= f(x) \\ d(F_X(x)) &= f(x) dx \end{aligned} \quad (2.0.1)$$

Therefore, applying definite integral on both sides from 0 to x in (2.0.1), we get,

$$\int_0^x d(F_X(x)) = \int_0^x f(x) dx = \int_0^x e^{-x} dx \quad (2.0.2)$$

We know that,

$$\int_a^b e^{-x} = -e^{-b} - (-e^{-a}) = -e^{-a} - e^{-b} \quad (2.0.3)$$

We also know that,

$$\int_a^b d(F_X(x)) = F_X(b) - F_X(a) \quad (2.0.4)$$

By using (2.0.3) and (2.0.4) in (2.0.2) we can write that,

$$F_X(x) - F_X(0) = e^{-0} - e^{-x} = 1 - e^{-x} \quad (2.0.5)$$

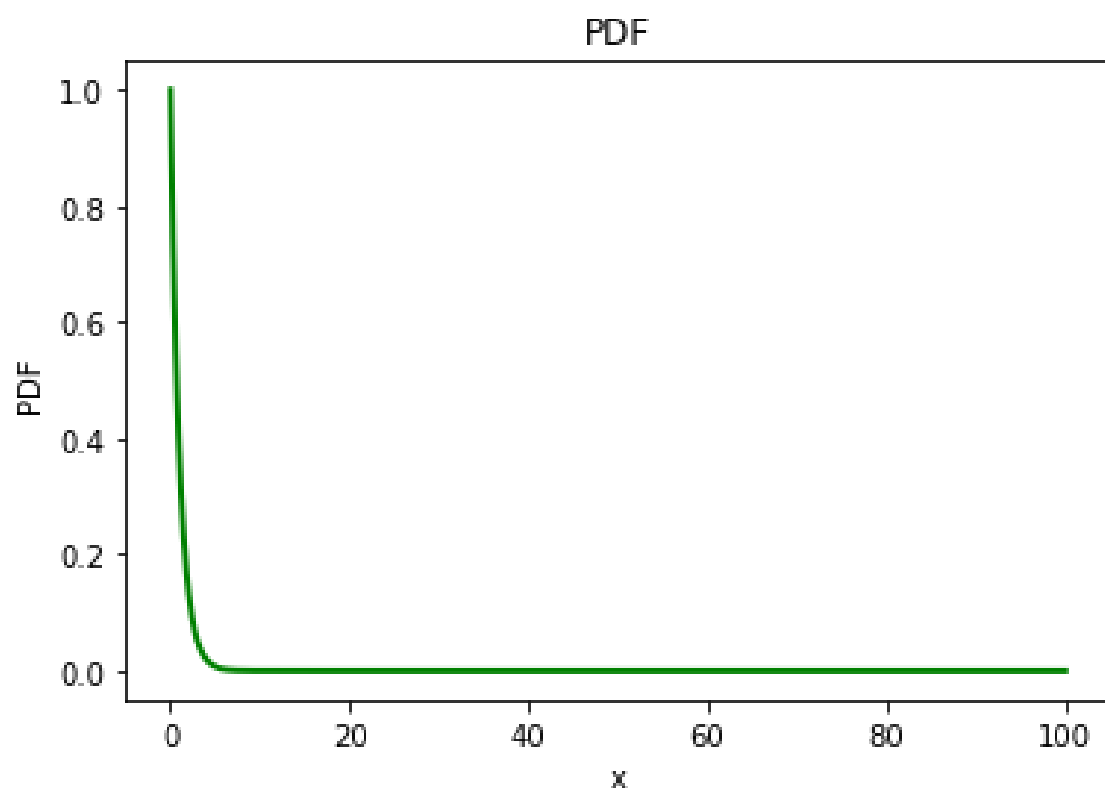


Fig. 0: **PDF**

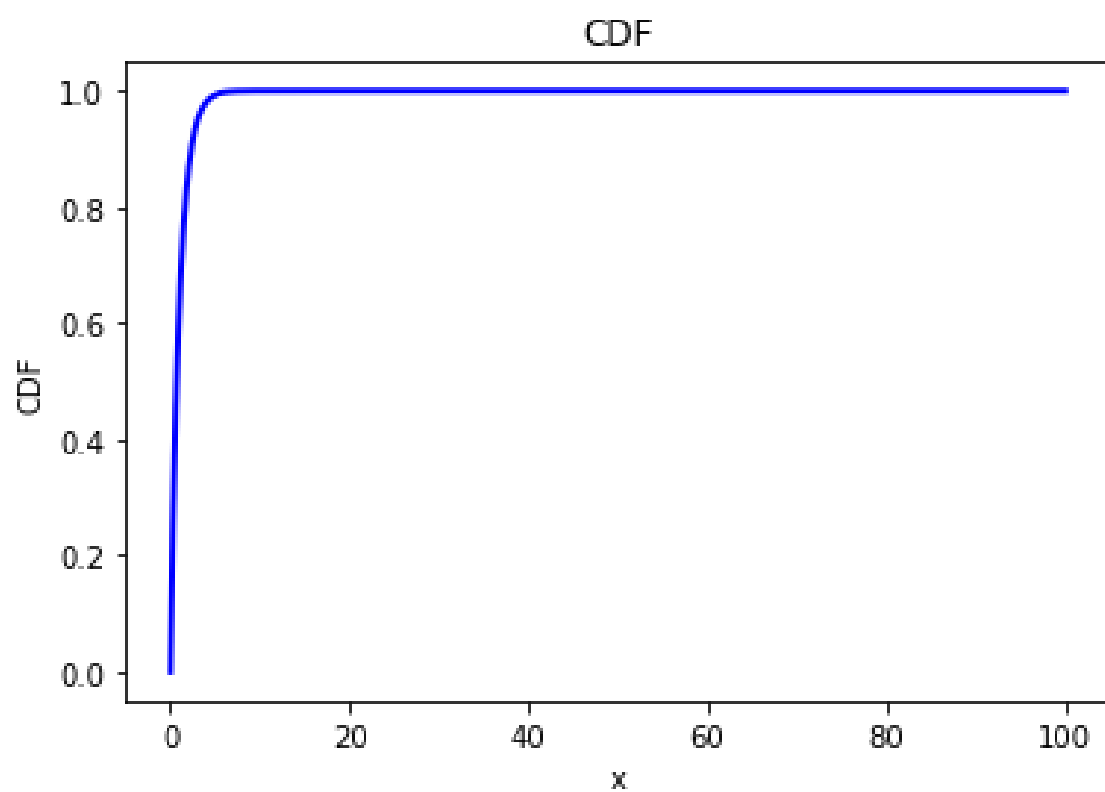


Fig. 0: **CDF**