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

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,

$$d(F_X(x)) = f(x)\,dx \tag{2.0.1}$$

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

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

$$F_X(x) - F_X(0) = e^{-0} - e^{-x} = 1 - e^{-x} \tag{2.0.2}$$

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,

$$F_X(0) = 0 \tag{2.0.3}$$

Substituting (2.0.3) in (2.0.2), we get

$$F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-x} \tag{2.0.4}$$

We know that,by definition

$$P(X > x) = 1 - F_X(x) \tag{2.0.5}$$

Substituting (2.0.4) and x=1 in (2.0.5), we get

$$P(X > 1) = 1 - F_X(1) = 1 - \left(1 - e^{-1}\right) \tag{2.0.6}$$

$$P(X > 1) = e^{-1} \tag{2.0.7}$$

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

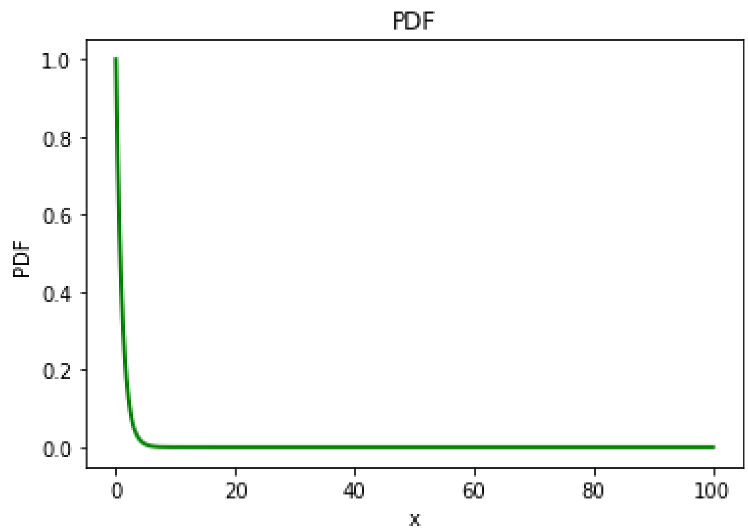

Fig. 0: **PDF**

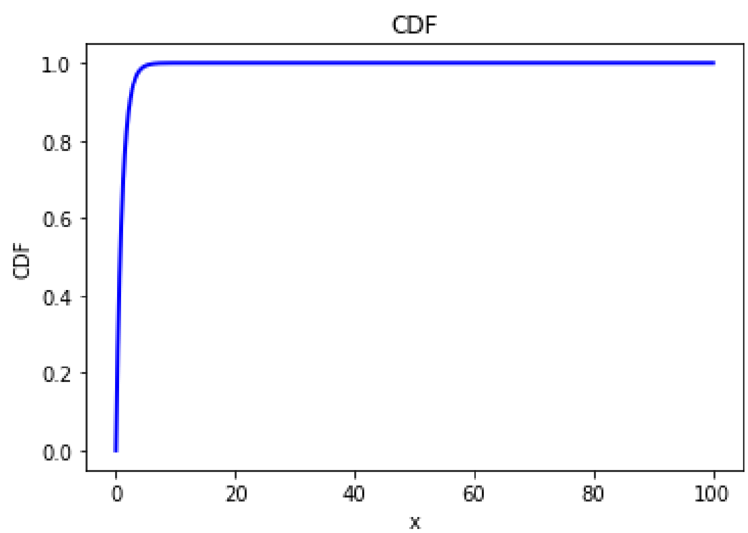

Fig. 0: **CDF**