# Al1110 : Probability and Random Variables Assignment 6

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### **Outline**

Question

- Solution
  - Calculation
  - Plot

#### Question

The random variable x is uniform in the interval (-2c, 2c). Find and sketch  $f_y(y)$  and  $F_y(y)$  if y = g(x) and g(x) is the function in Fig. 5-3.



#### Solution: Calculation

Given that, random variable x is uniformly distributed in interval (-2c,2c). So we can write that, the probability density function

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{2c - (-2c)}$$
 (1)

$$=\frac{1}{4c}\tag{2}$$

So for  $x \in (-2c, 2c)$ , the probability distribution function  $F_x(x)$  can be calculated as,

$$F_{x}\left(x\right) = \int_{-2c}^{x} f_{x}\left(x\right) dx \tag{3}$$

$$=\int_{-2c}^{x}\frac{1}{4c}dx\tag{4}$$

(5)



$$= \frac{1}{4c} \int_{-2c}^{x} dx$$
 (6)  
=  $\frac{1}{4c} (x + 2c)$  (7)

$$=\frac{1}{4c}(x+2c)\tag{7}$$

$$=\frac{x+2c}{4c}\tag{8}$$

Since x is distributed from -2c to 2c, we can write

$$F_{x}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x \le -2c \\ \frac{x+2c}{4c} & , |x| < 2c \\ 1 & , x \ge 2c \end{cases}$$



Now given that random variable v is

$$y = g(x) = x^2 \tag{9}$$

When  $y \ge 0$  and  $y < 4c^2$  (because  $x \in (-2c, 2c)$ ) we can write probability distribution function in v as.

$$F_{y}(y) = \Pr(Y \le y) \tag{10}$$

$$=\Pr\left(g\left(x\right)\leq y\right)\tag{11}$$

$$= \Pr\left(x^2 \le y\right) \tag{12}$$

$$= \Pr\left(-\sqrt{y} \le x \le \sqrt{y}\right) \tag{13}$$

$$= \Pr\left(x \le \sqrt{y}\right) - \Pr\left(x \le -\sqrt{y}\right) \tag{14}$$

$$=F_{x}\left(\sqrt{y}\right)-F_{x}\left(-\sqrt{y}\right)\tag{15}$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{y}+2c}{4c}-\frac{-\sqrt{y}+2c}{4c}\tag{16}$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{y}}{2c}\tag{17}$$



Now for y < 0 there are no values of x such that  $x^2 < y$ . So,

$$F_{y}(y) = \Pr(\emptyset) = 0 (y < 0)$$
(18)

Overall we can write that,

$$F_{y}(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & , y < 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{y}}{2c} & , 0 \le y \le 4c^{2} \\ 1 & , y > 4c^{2} \end{cases}$$

The probability density function  $f_y\left(y\right)$  for  $0 \le y \le 4c^2$  can be calculated as ,

$$f_{y}(y) = \frac{dF_{y}(y)}{dy} \tag{19}$$

$$=\frac{d}{dy}\left(\frac{\sqrt{y}}{2c}\right) \tag{20}$$

$$=\frac{1}{4\sqrt{y}c}\tag{21}$$

The plot of  $F_x(x)$ ,  $F_y(y)$ ,  $f_y(y)$  for c=1 is shown below,



Plot

## Solution:Plot

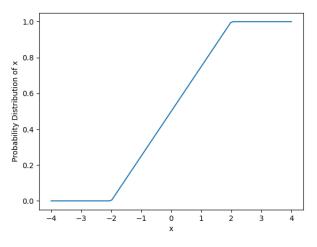


Figure 1



Plot

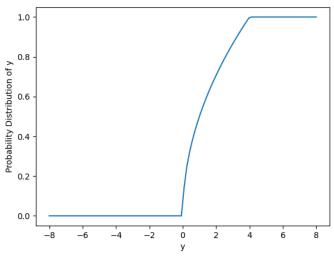


Figure 2



Plot

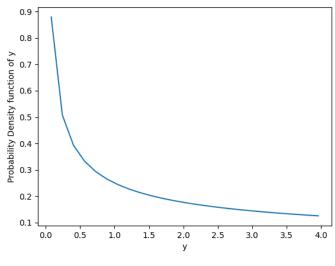


Figure 3