#### 1

# Answer

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Question: In a locality 'A', the probability of a convective storm event is 0.7 with a density function,

$$f_{X_1}(x_1) = e^{-x_1}, \quad x_1 > 0$$
 (1)

The probability of tropical cyclone-induced storm in the same location is given by the density function,

$$f_{X_2}(x_2) = 2e^{-2x_2}, \quad x_2 > 0$$
 (2)

The probability of occuring more than 1 unit of storm event is

# **Solution:**

# **Laplace Transform**

Let X be a random variable such that

$$X = X_1 + X_2 \tag{3}$$

Given,

$$f_{X_1}(x) = e^{-x} (4)$$

$$f_{X_2}(x) = 2e^{-2x} (5)$$

Now,

$$M_X(s) = M_{X_1}(s) \times M_{X_2}(s)$$
 (6)

$$M_{X_1}(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X_1}(x) \times e^{-sx}$$
 (7)

$$= \int_0^\infty e^{-x} \times e^{-sx} \tag{8}$$

$$=\frac{-1}{s+1}\tag{9}$$

$$M_{X_2}(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X_2}(x) \times e^{-sx}$$
 (10)

$$= \int_0^\infty e^{-2x} \times e^{-sx} \tag{11}$$

$$=\frac{-1}{s+2}\tag{12}$$

Using (9) and (12) in (6)

$$M_X(s) = \frac{-1}{s+1} \times \frac{-1}{s+2}$$
 (13)

$$= \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} \tag{14}$$

$$p_X(x) = L^{-1}[M_X(s)]$$
 (15)

$$=L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)}\right]$$
 (16)

$$=L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2}\right] \tag{17}$$

Region of Convergence(*ROC*) of laplace transform:

$$Re(s) > -1 \cap Re(s) > -2 \tag{18}$$

$$\implies Re(s) > -1$$
 (19)

So, now

$$p_X(x) = (e^{-x} - e^{-2x})u(x)$$
 (20)

Where, u(x) is unit step function.

CDF of X:

$$F_X(x) = \int_x^\infty p_X(x) \, dx \tag{21}$$

$$= \int_{x}^{\infty} \left( e^{-x} - e^{-2x} \right) u(x) dx \qquad (22)$$

As x > 0,

$$F_X(x) = \left(-e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2x}\right)\Big|_{x}^{\infty}$$
 (23)

$$= \left(e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2x}\right) \tag{24}$$

Now,

$$Pr(X > 1) = F_X(1)$$
 (25)

$$= \left(e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2}\right) \tag{26}$$

$$= 0.30$$
 (27)

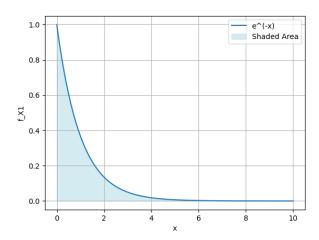


Fig. 0. Density Function of X1

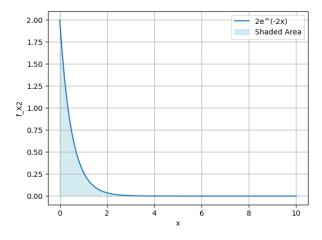


Fig. 0. Density Function of X2