

# Assignment 4

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Download all python codes from

[https://github.com/Dishank422/AI1103-Probability  
-and-random-variables/blob/main/  
Assignment\\_4/codes](https://github.com/Dishank422/AI1103-Probability-and-random-variables/blob/main/Assignment_4/codes)

and latex-tikz codes from

[https://github.com/Dishank422/AI1103-Probability  
-and-random-variables/blob/main/  
Assignment\\_4/main.tex](https://github.com/Dishank422/AI1103-Probability-and-random-variables/blob/main/Assignment_4/main.tex)

## 1 PROBLEM

(Gate MA - 2016 Q.49) Let  $X$  be a standard normal random variable. Then  $\Pr(X < 0 | \lfloor X \rfloor = 1)$  is equal to

- a)  $\frac{\Phi(1) - \frac{1}{2}}{\Phi(2) - \frac{1}{2}}$
- b)  $\frac{\Phi(1) + \frac{1}{2}}{\Phi(2) + \frac{1}{2}}$
- c)  $\frac{\Phi(1) - \frac{1}{2}}{\Phi(2) + \frac{1}{2}}$
- d)  $\frac{\Phi(1) + 1}{\Phi(2) + 1}$

## 2 SOLUTION

$$\lfloor X \rfloor = 1 \quad (2.0.1)$$

$$\implies \lfloor X \rfloor = 1 \text{ or } -1 \quad (2.0.2)$$

$$\implies X \in [1, 2) \cup [-1, 0) \quad (2.0.3)$$

Here

$\lfloor X \rfloor = \text{greatest integer less than or equal to } X$

Thus required probability

$$= \frac{\Pr(X \in [-1, 0))}{\Pr(X \in [1, 2) \cup [-1, 0))} \quad (2.0.4)$$

Using symmetry of standard normal random variable about  $y = 0$ , we have required probability

$$= \frac{\Pr(X \in (0, 1])}{\Pr(X \in [1, 2) \cup (0, 1])} \quad (2.0.5)$$

$$= \frac{\Pr(X \in (0, 1])}{\Pr(X \in (0, 2))} \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$= \frac{\Pr(X < 1) - \Pr(X < 0)}{\Pr(X < 2) - \Pr(X < 0)} \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$= \frac{\Phi(1) - \Phi(0)}{\Phi(2) - \Phi(0)} \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$= \frac{\Phi(1) - \frac{1}{2}}{\Phi(2) - \frac{1}{2}} \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$= \frac{0.841 - 0.5}{0.977 - 0.5} \quad (2.0.10)$$

$$= 0.715 \quad (2.0.11)$$

Here  $\Phi(x)$  represents the standard normal cumulative density function. Thus

$$X \sim N(0, 1) \quad (2.0.12)$$

and

$$\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(X)dx \quad (2.0.13)$$

It can easily be seen that  $\Phi(0) = \frac{1}{2}$ , which has been used to obtain (2.0.9). (2.0.10) was obtained by consulting tables for  $\Phi(x)$