



<u>Course</u> > <u>Unit 5:</u> ... > <u>Lec. 9:</u> ... > 12. Exe...

12. Exercise: Jointly continuous r.v.'s

Exercises due Mar 13, 2020 05:29 IST Completed

Exercise: Jointly continuous r.v.'s

2/2 points (graded)

The random variables X and Y are continuous. Is this enough information to determine the value of ${f P}(X^2=e^{3Y})$?



✓ Answer: No

The random variables X and Y are jointly continuous. Is this enough information to determine the value of ${f P}\big(X^2=e^{3Y}\big)$?



✓ Answer: Yes

Solution:

- a) There is no information on the relation between the two random variables. If, for example, $X=\sqrt{e^{3Y}}$, the probability is 1, whereas if $X=\sqrt{e^{3Y}}+1$, then the probability is zero.
- b) The set of points on the x-y plane that correspond to the event $X^2=e^{3Y}$ is a one-dimensional curve, which has zero area, and therefore zero probability.

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You have used 1 of 1 attempt

• Answers are displayed within the problem

Discussion

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Topic: Unit 5: Continuous random variables:Lec. 9: Conditioning on an event; Multiple r.v.'s / 12. Exercise: Jointly continuous r.v.'s

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	nensional set diploint continuous r.v.s in the lecture it was said that a probability is not allowed to be concentr	2
	nore time three (3) readings, I need more time to assimilate the concepts and complete all the exercises	4
-	f concept (for staff) rify the logic of the question and the answer once we are past the submission due date . The in	1 new_
	d about 1a explanation eone explain why if $X = \sqrt{e^3Y}$, probability is 1, whereas if $X = \sqrt{e^3Y} + 1$, probability is 0?	2
<u>questior</u>	colution for question no 1 $X=\sqrt{e3Y}$ has probability 1 whereas in solution for n 2 $X2=e3Y$ has zero probability?? Iution for question no 1 $X=\sqrt{e3Y}$ has probability 1 whereas in solution for question 2 $X2=e3Y$ h	3
	obability in (b) SergK] Please respect honour code.	2
1	vent or a logic? $\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} $	2
	g of "enough information", ask for clarification tion implies that we can actualy calculate the probability right away or that we could eventually	4
-	than / Less than e probability be expressed in terms of P(X^2=e^(3Y)) be expressed in terms of greater than or I	2

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