

# AI1103 : Assignment 3

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Download all python codes from

<https://github.com/prashanthssriram-s/AI1103/tree/main/Assignment3/codes/>

and latex codes from

<https://github.com/prashanthssriram-s/AI1103/tree/main/Assignment3/Assignment3.tex>

## PROBLEM STATEMENT

(AS3)=UGC / MATH (mathA June 2017), Q.118  
Suppose the random variable  $X$  has the following probability density function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha(x - \mu)^{\alpha-1} e^{-(x-\mu)^\alpha} & x > \mu \\ 0 & x \leq \mu, \end{cases} \quad (0.0.1)$$

Where  $\alpha > 0, -\infty < \mu < \infty$ . Which of the following statements are correct? The Hazard function of  $X$  is

- (A) an increasing function for all  $\alpha > 0$
- (B) a decreasing function for all  $\alpha > 0$
- (C) an increasing function for some  $\alpha > 0$
- (D) a decreasing function for some  $\alpha > 0$

## SOLUTION

The Hazard function of  $X$ ,

$$\lambda(X) = \frac{f(x)}{S(x)} \quad (0.0.2)$$

where  $S(x)$  is the survival function given by,

$$S(x) = P(X \geq x) = 1 - F(x) = \int_x^\infty f(t)dt \quad (0.0.3)$$

Also,

$$\int f(t)dt = \int \alpha(t - \mu)^{\alpha-1} e^{-(t-\mu)^\alpha} dt \quad (0.0.4)$$

$$= -e^{-(t-\mu)^\alpha} + C \quad (0.0.5)$$

If  $x > \mu$ ,

$$S(x) = \int_x^\infty \alpha(t - \mu)^{\alpha-1} e^{-(t-\mu)^\alpha} dt \quad (0.0.6)$$

$$= -e^{-(t-\mu)^\alpha} \Big|_x^\infty \quad (0.0.7)$$

$$= e^{-(x-\mu)^\alpha} \quad (0.0.8)$$

If  $x \leq \mu$ ,

$$S(x) = \int_x^\mu f(t)dt + \int_\mu^\infty f(t)dt \quad (0.0.9)$$

$$= 0 + e^{-(\mu-\mu)^\alpha} \quad (0.0.10)$$

$$= 1 \quad (0.0.11)$$

From (0.0.8) and (0.0.11), we get  $S(x)$  as,

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x-\mu)^\alpha} & x > \mu \\ 1 & x \leq \mu \end{cases} \quad (0.0.12)$$

From (0.0.2) and (0.0.12), we get

$$\lambda(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha(x - \mu)^{\alpha-1} & x > \mu \\ 0 & x \leq \mu \end{cases} \quad (0.0.13)$$

So,

if  $\alpha > 1$ ,  $\lambda(x)$  is an increasing function and

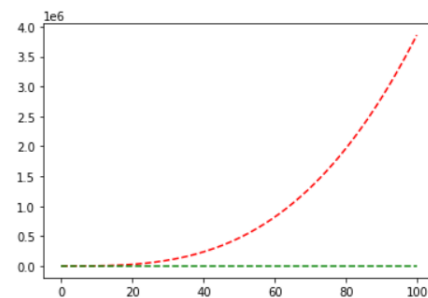


Fig. 0:  $\alpha = 2$  for red.  $\alpha = 1$  for green,  $\mu = 1$  for both

if  $0 < \alpha < 1$ ,  $\lambda(x)$  is a decreasing function and

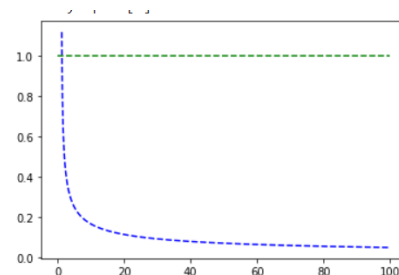


Fig. 0:  $\alpha = 0.5$  for blue.  $\alpha = 1$  for green,  $\mu = 1$  for both

for  $\alpha = 1$ ,  $\lambda(x) = 1$ , a constant function.

So, for some values of  $\alpha$ , it is increasing, for some it is decreasing function

**Therefore, answer is (C) and (D)**