

# PROBABILITY THEORY AND RANDOM PROCESSES (MA225)

LECTURE SLIDES

Lecture 08 (August 09, 2019)

# Transformation of RV

- ① If  $X$  is a random variable then  $Y = g(X)$  is a random variable where  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .
- ② Our aim is to find the distribution (CDF/PMF/PDF) of  $Y = g(X)$  for a known distribution of  $X$ .
- ③ There are mainly three techniques.


# Technique 1

**Example 1:** Let the random variable  $X$  has the following PDF:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Find the distribution of  $Y = [X]$ .

**Example 2:** Let the random variable  $X$  has the following PDF:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x|}{2} & \text{if } -1 < x < 1 \\ \frac{x}{3} & \text{if } 1 \leq x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$


Find the distribution of  $Y = X^2$ .

## Technique 2 for DRV

**Example 1:** Let the random variable  $X$  has the following PMF:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{7} & \text{if } x = -2, -1, 0, 1 \\ \frac{3}{14} & \text{if } x = 2, 3 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Find the distribution of  $Y = X^2$ .

**Theorem:** Let  $X$  be a DRV with PMF  $f_X(\cdot)$  and support  $S_X$ . Let  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and  $Y = g(X)$ . Then  $Y$  is a DRV with support  $S_Y = \{g(x) : x \in S_X\}$  and PMF

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \sum_{x \in A_y} f_X(x) & \text{if } y \in S_Y \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where  $A_y = \{x \in S_X : g(x) = y\}$ .

**Example 1:**  $X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$ . Find the distribution of  $Y = n - X$ .

## Technique 2 for CRV

**Theorem:** Let  $X$  be a CRV with PDF  $f_X(\cdot)$  and support  $S_X$ , which is an interval. Let  $g : S_X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable function and either  $g'(x) < 0$  for all  $x \in S_X$  or  $g'(x) > 0$  for all  $x \in S_X$ . Then the RV  $Y = g(X)$  is a CRV with PDF

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} f_X(g^{-1}(y)) \left| \frac{d}{dy} g^{-1}(y) \right| & \text{for } y \in g(S_X) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

**Example 1:** Let  $X \sim U(0, 1)$ , then  $Y = -\ln X \sim \text{Exp}(1)$ .

**Example 2:** Let  $X \sim \text{Exp}(1)$ , then find the distribution of  $Y = X^2$ .

**Example 3:** Let  $X \sim N(0, 1)$ , then find the distribution of  $Y = X^2$  