Stochastic Processes: Problems

10 de marzo de 2022

1. Probability densities

Exercise P1 ()

Given random variables S and X with

$$p_{S,X}(s,x) = se^{-s-sx}, s \ge 0, x \ge 0$$
 (1)

Compute

- (a) The marginal distribution of S, $p_S(s)$
- (b) The marginal distribution of X, $p_X(x)$
- (c) The conditional probability density function (pdf) of S given X, $p_{S|X}(s|x)$.
- (d) The conditional pdf of X given S, $p_{X|S}(x|s)$.
- (e) The cumulative distribution function of S, $F_S(s)$
- (f) The cumulative distribution function of X, $F_X(x)$

Solution:

(a)

$$p_S(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_{S,X}(s,x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} se^{-s-sx} dx$$
$$= e^{-s} \int_{0}^{\infty} se^{-sx} dx = e^{-s}. \qquad s \ge 0$$

(b)

$$p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_{S,X}(s,x)ds = \int_{0}^{\infty} se^{-s(x+1)}ds$$
$$= \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \int_{0}^{\infty} se^{-s}ds = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}, \qquad x \ge 0$$

(c)

$$F_S(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{s} p_S(s')ds' = \int_{0}^{s} e^{-s'}ds' = 1 - e^{-s}$$

(d)

$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x p_X(x')dx' = \int_0^x \frac{1}{(x'+1)^2} dx' = 1 - \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{x}{x+1}$$

Exercise P2 ()

Given random variables S and X with

$$p_{S,X}(s,x) = 2,$$
 $0 \le s \le x \le 1$ (2)

Compute

- (a) The marginal distribution of S, $p_S(s)$
- (b) The marginal distribution of X, $p_X(x)$
- (c) The conditional distribution of S given X, $p_{S|X}(s|x)$.
- (d) The conditional distribution of X given S, $p_{X|S}(x|s)$.

Solution:

(a)

$$p_S(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_{S,X}(s,x) dx = \int_s^1 2dx$$
$$= 2 \cdot (1-s), \qquad 0 \le s \le 1$$

(b)

$$p_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p_{S,X}(s,x)ds = \int_{0}^{x} 2ds$$
$$= 2x, \qquad 0 \le x \le 1$$

(c)

$$p_{X|S}(x|s) = \frac{p_{X,S}(x,s)}{p_{S}(s)} = \frac{1}{1-s}, \qquad 0 \le s \le x \le 1$$

(d)

$$p_{S|X}(s|x) = \frac{p_{X,S}(x,s)}{p_{S}(s)} = \frac{1}{x}, \qquad 0 \le s \le x \le 1$$

Exercise P3 ()

Random variables R follows a uniform distribution in [0,1], i.e.

$$p_R(r) = 1, \qquad 0 \le s \le x \ge 1 \tag{3}$$

Compute the pdf of $X = -\log(R)$.

Solution:

(a)

$$p_X(x) = \dots$$