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AI1103 Assignment 5

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Download all python codes from

https://https://github.com/Sandeep-L/AI1103 5/ blob/main/Assignment 5 AI1103.py

and latex-tikz codes from

https://https://github.com/Sandeep-L/AI1103 5/ blob/main/Assignment 5 AI1103.tex

QUESTION 107

Suppose X follows an exponential distribution with parameter $\lambda > 0$. Fix a > 0. Define the random variable Y by

Y = k, if $ka \leq X < (k+1)a$, $k = 0, 1, 2 \dots$

Which of the following statements are correct?

- 1) Pr(4 < Y < 5) = 0
- 2) Y follows an Exponential distribution
- 3) Y follows a Geometric distribution
- 4) Y follows a Poisson distribution

SOLUTION

Definition. Y takes only the value of positive integers defined by

$$Y = \begin{cases} k & ka \le X < (k+1) a \end{cases}$$
 (0.0.1)

for k = 0, 1, 2... and a > 0

Definition. X follows an exponential distribution with parameter $\lambda > 0$. Therefore, the P.D.F of X, i.e, $f_X(x)$ is given by

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x \ge 0\\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$
 (0.0.2)

Relation between X and Y for k = 0, 1, 2... and a > 0 is given by

$$Y = k$$
 $ka \le X < (k+1)a$ (0.0.3)

Lemma 1. The P.M.F of Y, $p_Y(k)$ is given by

$$p_Y(k) = \Pr(Y = k)$$
 (0.0.4)

From (0.0.1),

$$Pr(Y = k) = Pr(ka \le X < (k+1)a)$$
 (0.0.5)

And Y follows **Geometric Distribution**, for some p, defined by

$$Pr(Y = k) = (1 - p)^k p$$
 $k = 0, 1, 2...$ (0.0.6)

Proof. Let us now prove (0.0.6) from (0.0.5) in Lemma 1

$$Pr(Y = k) = Pr(ka \le X < (k+1)a)$$
 (0.0.7)

$$= \int_{ka}^{(k+1)a} f_X(x) \, dx \tag{0.0.8}$$

$$= \int_{ka}^{(k+1)a} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx \qquad (0.0.9)$$

$$= \left[-e^{-\lambda x} \right]_{ka}^{(k+1)a} \tag{0.0.10}$$

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$$(0.0.10)$$

$$\Pr(Y = k) = e^{-a\lambda k} \left(1 - e^{-a\lambda} \right)$$

$$(0.0.11)$$

Let $p = (1 - e^{-a\lambda})$ in the above equation

$$\Pr(Y = k) = \left(e^{-a\lambda}\right)^k \left(1 - e^{-a\lambda}\right) \tag{0.0.12}$$

$$\Pr(Y = k) = \left(1 - \left(1 - e^{-a\lambda}\right)\right)^k \left(1 - e^{-a\lambda}\right) \quad (0.0.13)$$

$$Pr(Y = k) = (1 - p)^k p$$
 $k = 0, 1, 2...$ (0.0.14)

From (0.0.1), Y doesn't take any value in (4, 5). Therefore, option

1) Pr(4 < Y < 5) = 0 is correct.

From (0.0.14), we can say that Y follows **Geometric** Distribution.

Therefore, options

- 2) Y follows an Exponential distribution &
- 4) Y follows a Poisson distribution are wrong and
- 3) Y follows a Geometric distribution is correct.