## NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY School of Electrical & Electronic Engineering

## **EE4491 Probability Theory & Applications**

Tutorial No. 5 (Sem 1, AY2021-2022)

1. Two random variables *X* and *Y* have a joint PDF given by

$$f_{XY}(x,y) = \begin{cases} kxy, & 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- (a) Find the value of k.
- (b) Determine the joint CDF  $F_{XY}(x, y)$ .
- (c) Compute the probability of the event  $X \le 1/2$  and Y > 1/2
- (d) Derive the marginal PDF  $f_x(x)$ .
- 2. Two random variables X and Y have zero mean and variances of 16 and 36. Their correlation coefficient is 0.5.
  - (a) Determine the variance of Z = X + Y.
  - (b) Find the variance of W = X Y.
  - (c) Repeat (a) and (b) if the correlation coefficient is -0.5.
- 3. A random variable *X* has a PDF of

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

and an independent random variable Y is uniformly distributed between 0 and 1.0.

- (a) Derive the PDF of the random variable Z = X + Y.
- (b) Find the probability that  $0 < Z \le 1$ .
- 4. A Bernoulli random variable X has two possible outcomes, 1 and 0, with probabilities p and 1 - p, respectively.
  - (a) Determine the characteristic function of X.
  - (b) The mean value and the mean-square value of *X*.
  - (c) The third central moment of X.

## Answer

(1) (a) 
$$k = 4$$
; (b)  $x^2y^2$ ,  $0 \le x \le 1$ ,  $0 \le y \le 1$ ; (c)  $3/16$ ;

(d) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\text{swer}}{\text{(1) (a) } k = 4; \text{ (b) } x^2y^2, \ 0 \le x \le 1, \ 0 \le y \le 1; \text{ (c) } 3/16;}$$

$$\text{(d) } f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, \ 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{(2) (a) } 76; \text{ (b) } 28; \text{ (c) } 28, 76$$

$$\text{(3) (a) } f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} z^2 & 0 < z \le 1 \\ 1 - (z - 1)^2 & 1 < z \le 2 \\ 0 & \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{(b) } 1/3$$

(4) (a) 
$$\varphi_X(\omega) = 1 - p + pe^{j\omega}$$
; (b)  $p, p$ ; (c)  $p(1-p)(1-2p)$