

# Assignment 9

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## Question

Suppose that the voltage  $v$  is a random variable given by  $v = i(r + r_0)$ , where  $i = 0.01$  A,  $r_0 = 1000\Omega$ . If the resistance  $r$  is a random variable with uniform distribution between  $900\Omega$  and  $1100\Omega$ , what is the distribution of the voltage  $v$ ?

# Distribution of voltage $v$

Voltage is given by,

$$v = i(r + r_0) \quad (1)$$

As resistance  $r$  lies between  $900\Omega$  and  $1100\Omega$ , voltage  $v$  lies between  $19V$  and  $21V$ .

# Formula

The probability density function is given by

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{f_X(x_1)}{|g'(x_1)|} + \frac{f_X(x_2)}{|g'(x_2)|} + \frac{f_X(x_3)}{|g'(x_3)|} + \dots + \frac{f_X(x_n)}{|g'(x_n)|}$$

where,  $n$  is the number of solutions.

Consider the equation  $y = \frac{1}{x}$ . It has a single solution  $x = \frac{1}{y}$ . Thus, we have,

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{y^2} f_X\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) \quad (2)$$

# Cauchy density

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\alpha/\pi}{x^2 + \alpha^2} \text{ is a Cauchy density with parameter } \alpha \quad (3)$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1/\alpha\pi}{y^2 + 1/\alpha^2} \text{ is a Cauchy density with parameter } 1/\alpha \quad (4)$$

Consider,

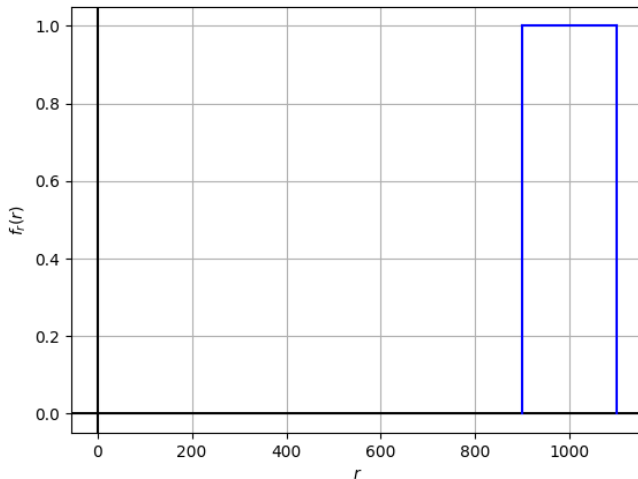
$$g = \frac{1}{r} \quad (5)$$

Using (2), we get,

$$f_g(g) = \frac{1}{g^2} f_r(r) \quad (6)$$



# Graphs



# Graphs

