

1.1

(a)

We can define X as

$$X = \text{CDF}^{-1}(Y)$$

(assuming CDF is invertible)

Proof : let $Z = \text{CDF}^{-1}(Y)$ we will prove that Z and X have the same probability distribution.

Now, since cdf is always non decreasing :

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z < Z_0) &= P(\text{CDF}^{-1}(Y) < Z_0) \\ &= P(Y < \text{CDF}(Z_0)) \\ &= \text{CDF}(Z_0) \end{aligned}$$

thus $\text{CDF}(Z) = \text{CDF}(X)$

and are proposition is correct.

(b)

X is an exponential random variable

$$\text{PDF}(X) = \lambda \cdot \exp(-\lambda x)$$

thus, $\text{CDF}(X) = 1 - \exp(-\lambda x)$

thus, $\text{CDF}^{-1}(Y) = -\log(1 - Y) / \lambda$

thus, $X = -\log(1 - Y) / \lambda$

3

(a)

let $F(n)$ = expected number of tosses to get n heads

let p be probability of head

then $F(n) = p \cdot (F(n-1) + 1) + (1 - p) (F(n-1) + 1 + F(n))$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{thus, } p \cdot F(n) &= F(n-1) + 1 \\ F(n) &= F(n-1)/p + 1/p \end{aligned}$$

here $n=2$ and $p = 0.75$

$F(0) = 0$

So, $F(1) = 1/p = 4/3$

So, $F(2) = 1/p + 1/p^2 = 4/3 + 16/9 = 28/9$

