

# AI1103 - Assignment 1

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Download all python codes from

[https://github.com/Vojeswitha05/Probability\\_AI1103/blob/main/Assignment\\_4/simulation\\_4.py](https://github.com/Vojeswitha05/Probability_AI1103/blob/main/Assignment_4/simulation_4.py)

and latex-tikz codes from

[https://github.com/Vojeswitha05/Probability\\_AI1103/blob/main/Assignment\\_4/latex\\_4.tex](https://github.com/Vojeswitha05/Probability_AI1103/blob/main/Assignment_4/latex_4.tex)

## 1 GATE EC, Q.23

Two independent random variables  $X$  and  $Y$  are uniformly distributed in the interval  $[-1,1]$ . The probability that  $\max[X, Y]$  is less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  is

- A)  $3/4$
- B)  $9/16$
- C)  $1/4$
- D)  $2/3$

## 2 SOLUTION

**Lemma 2.1.** CDF of the random variable  $X$  is :

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq -1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(x+1) & -1 < x < 1 \\ 1 & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad (2.0.1)$$

*Proof.* Given  $X$  is uniformly distributed in  $[-1,1]$  i.e.  $X \sim U(-1,1)$

PDF of  $X$  :

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad (2.0.2)$$

For  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

$$F_X(x) = \Pr(X \leq x) \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$= \int_{-1}^x \frac{1}{2} dx \quad (2.0.4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x+1) \quad (2.0.5)$$

Hence (2.0.1) is proved  $\square$

**Lemma 2.2.** CDF of the random variable  $X$  is :

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq -1 \\ \frac{1}{2}(x+1) & -1 < x < 1 \\ 1 & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad (2.0.6)$$

*Proof.* Given  $Y$  is uniformly distributed in  $[-1,1]$  i.e.  $Y \sim U(-1,1)$

PDF of  $Y$  :

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & y \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad (2.0.7)$$

For  $-1 \leq y \leq 1$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$= \int_{-1}^y \frac{1}{2} dy \quad (2.0.9)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(y+1) \quad (2.0.10)$$

Hence (2.0.6) is proved  $\square$

**Lemma 2.3.**

$$\Pr\left(\max(X, Y) < \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{9}{16} \quad (2.0.11)$$

*Proof.*  $\max(X, Y) < \frac{1}{2} \implies X < \frac{1}{2} \text{ \& } Y < \frac{1}{2}$

Given  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent,

$$\Pr\left(X < \frac{1}{2}, Y < \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (2.0.12)$$

$$= \Pr\left(X < \frac{1}{2}\right) \times \Pr\left(Y < \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (2.0.13)$$

$$= F_X\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \times F_Y\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad (2.0.14)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \quad (2.0.15)$$

$$= \frac{9}{16} \quad (2.0.16)$$

Hence (2.0.11) is proved  $\square$

Option B is correct

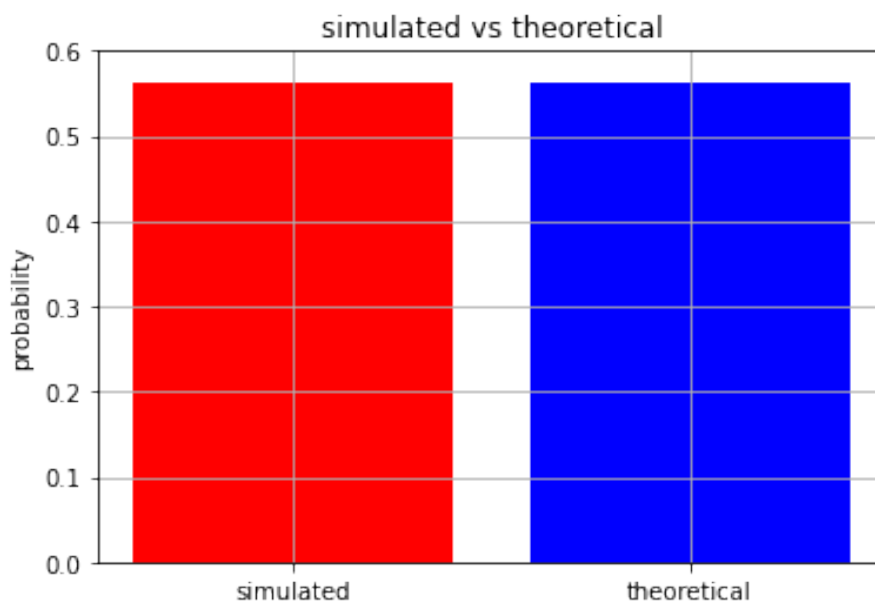


Fig. 4: simulated vs theoretical