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Ajay Krishnan K EE22BTECH11003

Question Let *X* be a random variable with probability density function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2} & if x \ge 1\\ 0 & otherwise. \end{cases}$$
 (1)

If $Y = \log_e X$, then Pr(Y < 1|Y < 2) equals

Now, we can find Pr(Y < 1|Y < 2) as follows,

$$\Pr(Y < 1 | Y < 2) = \frac{\Pr(Y < 1, Y < 2)}{\Pr(Y < 2)}$$
 (10)

$$= \frac{\Pr(Y < 1)}{\Pr(Y < 2)}$$
 (11)

$$=\frac{F_Y(1)}{F_Y(2)}\tag{12}$$

$$=\frac{1-\frac{1}{e}}{1-\frac{1}{e^2}}\tag{13}$$

$$=\frac{e(e-1)}{e^2-1}$$
 (14)

$$=\frac{e}{e+1} \tag{15}$$

Solution: Given, the probability density function of *X* is

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2} & if x \ge 1\\ 0 & otherwise. \end{cases}$$
 (2)

Also, $Y = \log_e X$.

Consider the cumulative distribution function (CDF) of Y,

$$F_Y(y) = \Pr(Y \le y) \tag{3}$$

$$= \Pr\left(\log_e X \le y\right) \tag{4}$$

$$= \Pr\left(X \le e^{y}\right) \tag{5}$$

$$= \int_{1}^{e^{y}} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx \tag{6}$$

$$=1-\frac{1}{e^y}\tag{7}$$

Now, we need to find Pr(Y < 1|Y < 2). For that, we need to find $F_Y(1)$ and $F_Y(2)$.

Using the equation for CDF,

$$F_Y(1) = 1 - \frac{1}{e} \tag{8}$$

and

$$F_Y(2) = 1 - \frac{1}{e^2} \tag{9}$$