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ASSIGNMENT-9

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Download all python codes from

https://github.com/behappy0604/Summer— Internship—IITH/tree/main/Assignment—9

and latex-tikz codes from

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1 Question No. 8.1

Let U and V be two independent zero mean Gaussian random variables of variances $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{9}$ respectively. The probability $P(3V \ge 2U)$ is

1)
$$\frac{4}{9}$$
 2) $\frac{1}{2}$ 3) $\frac{2}{3}$ 4) $\frac{5}{9}$

2 Solution

Lemma 2.1. The standard normal distribution is a normal distribution with a mean of zero and standard deviation of 1. The standard normal distribution is centered at zero and the degree to which a given measurement deviates from the mean is given by the standard deviation

Since U and V are given to be normal random variables, therefore their difference will also be a normal random variable.

Here, let

$$X = 3V - 2U (2.0.1)$$

where X is also a normal random variable. Using properties of mean for two independent random variable we have mean E[X]:

$$E[X] = 3E[V] - 2E[U] \tag{2.0.2}$$

$$E[X] = 0 (2.0.3)$$

Using properties of variance for two independent random variable we have variance var(X):

$$var(X) = 9var(V) + 4var(U)$$
 (2.0.4)

$$var(X) = 9 \times \frac{1}{9} + 4 \times \frac{1}{4}$$
 (2.0.5)

$$var(X) = 2 \tag{2.0.6}$$

Lemma 2.2. The area under the Gaussian PDF curve below and above the mean value is $\frac{1}{2}$

$$\implies P(X >= X_M) = \frac{1}{2} \tag{2.0.7}$$

The area under the curve and the x-axis is unity.

So it will be symmetric about mean that is 0.

$$\therefore P(X >= 0) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ (by symmetry property)}$$
(2.0.8)

Cumulative density function of the curve

$$CDF = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2}$$
 (2.0.9)

Q-function in terms of standard gaussian can be represented as:

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{x}^{\infty} e^{\frac{-t^2}{2}dt}$$
 (2.0.10)

where $F_x(x)$ is tail distribution and $f_x(x)$ is CDF

Hence option (b) is correct.