## Assignment 4

## EEE554

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## Question 1: Problem 1

1a. A is 1, see earlier pages for work

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1b. 
$$Z = V/U$$
,  $S_Z = 0 < z < \frac{1}{2}$ , see earlier pages for work

Intersection point of curve is  $(\frac{1}{1-z}, \frac{1}{1-z} - 1)$ 
 $F_Z(z) = Pr(V \le uz) = 1 - Pr(V \ge uz)$ 
 $Pr(V \ge uz) = \int_{u=\frac{1}{1-z}}^{2} \int_{v=uz}^{u-1} u + v \, dv du, \, \forall \, 0 < z < \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $Pr(V \ge uz) = \int_{u=\frac{1}{1-z}}^{2} (u^2 - u - u^2 z + \frac{1}{2}u^2 - u + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{u^2 z^2}{2}) du, \, \forall \, 0 < z < \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $Pr(V \ge uz) = \int_{u=\frac{1}{1-z}}^{2} ((1-z+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}z^2)u^2 + -2u^2 + \frac{1}{2}) du, \, \forall \, 0 < z < \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $Pr(V \ge uz) = (\frac{3}{2}-z-\frac{1}{2}z^2)(\frac{1}{3})(2^3-(\frac{1}{1-z})^3) - (4-(\frac{1}{1-z})^2) + \frac{1}{2}(2-\frac{1}{1-z}), \, \forall \, 0 < z < \frac{1}{2}$ 
 $\Rightarrow F_Z(z) = 1 - (\frac{3}{2}-z-\frac{1}{2}z^2)(\frac{1}{3})(2^3-(\frac{1}{1-z})^3) - (4-(\frac{1}{1-z})^2) + \frac{1}{2}(2-\frac{1}{1-z}), \, \forall \, 0 < z < \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\Rightarrow F_Z(z) = 1 - (\frac{3}{2} - z - \frac{1}{2}z^2)(\frac{1}{3})(2^3 - (\frac{1-z}{1-z})^3) - (4 - (\frac{1}{1-z})^2) + \frac{1}{2}(2 - \frac{1}{1-z}), \forall 0 < z < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore F_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z < 0 \\ 1 - (\frac{3}{2} - z - \frac{1}{2}z^2)(\frac{1}{3})(2^3 - (\frac{1}{1-z})^3) - (4 - (\frac{1}{1-z})^2) + \frac{1}{2}(2 - \frac{1}{1-z}) & 0 \le z < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

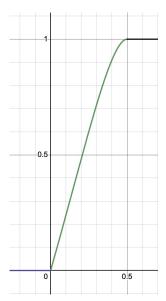


Figure 1:  $F_Z$ 

1c. W=U+V,  $S_W=1< w<3$ , see earlier pages for work Intersection point of curve is  $(\frac{w+1}{2},\frac{w+1}{2}-1)$   $F_W(w)=Pr(V\leq w-u)$ 

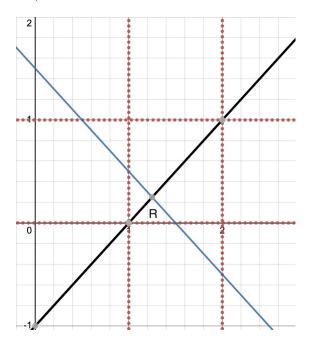


Figure 2: Case 1, blue is the v = w - u, black is v = u - 1, region R is the region of interest

Case 1: if 
$$1 \le w < 2$$
  

$$F_W(w) = \int_{u=1}^{\frac{w+1}{2}} \int_{v=0}^{u-1} u + v \, dv du + \int_{u=\frac{w+1}{2}}^{w} \int_{v=0}^{w-u} u + v \, dv du, \, \forall \, 1 < w < 2$$

$$F_W(w) = \int_{u=1}^{\frac{w+1}{2}} \frac{3}{2} u^2 - 2u + \frac{1}{2} \, du + \int_{u=\frac{w+1}{2}}^{w} -\frac{1}{2} u^2 + \frac{1}{2} w^2 \, du, \, \forall \, 1 < w < 2$$

$$F_W(w) = \frac{1}{2} ((\frac{w+1}{2})^3 - 1) - ((\frac{w+1}{2})^2 - 1) + \frac{1}{2} (\frac{w+1}{2} - 1)) - \frac{1}{6} (w^3 - (\frac{w+1}{2})^3) + \frac{1}{2} w^2 (w - \frac{w+1}{2}),$$

$$\forall 1 < w < 2$$

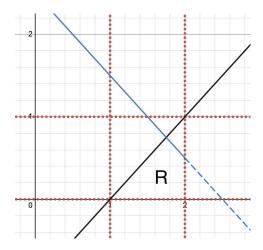


Figure 3: Case 2, blue is the v = w - u, black is v = u - 1, region R is the region of interest

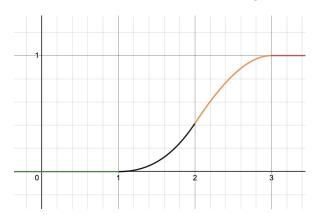


Figure 4:  $F_W$  for all w

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Case 2: if } 2 \leq w < 3 \\ &F_W(w) = \int_{u=1}^{\frac{w+1}{2}} \int_{v=0}^{u-1} u + v \; dv du + \int_{\frac{w+1}{2}}^2 \int_{v=0}^{w-u} u + v \; dv du, \, \forall \; 2 < w < 3 \\ &F_W(w) = \int_{u=1}^{\frac{w+1}{2}} \frac{3}{2} u^2 - 2u + \frac{1}{2} \; du + \int_{\frac{w+1}{2}}^2 -\frac{1}{2} u^2 + \frac{1}{2} w^2 \; du, \, \forall \; 2 < w < 3 \\ &F_W(w) = \frac{1}{2} \left( (\frac{w+1}{2})^3 - 1 \right) - \left( (\frac{w+1}{2})^2 - 1 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{w+1}{2} - 1 \right) - \frac{1}{6} \left( 2^3 - \left( \frac{w+1}{2} \right)^3 \right) + \frac{1}{2} w^2 \left( 2 - \frac{w+1}{2} \right), \, \forall \; 2 < w < 3 \\ &\therefore \text{ Let } k = \frac{w+1}{2} \\ &F_W(w) = \begin{cases} 0 & w < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} (k^3 - 1) - (k^2 - 1) + \frac{1}{2} (k - 1) + -\frac{1}{6} (w^3 - k^3) + \frac{1}{2} w^2 (w - k) & 1 \leq w < 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} (k^3 - 1) - (k^2 - 1) + \frac{1}{2} (k - 1) + -\frac{1}{6} (2^3 - w^3) + \frac{1}{2} w^2 (2 - k) & 2 \leq w < 3 \\ 1 & w \geq 3 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

1d.

$$Z = \frac{V}{U}$$

$$W = V + U$$

$$\Rightarrow U(w, z) = \frac{W}{1 + Z}, \text{ and } V(z, w) = \frac{ZW}{1 + Z}$$

$$\therefore S_{uv} = \{\{u | 1 \le u < 2\}, \{v | 0 \le v < 1\}, \{(u, v) | v \le u - 1\}\}$$

$$\therefore S_{wz} = \{\{u(w,z)|1 \le \frac{w}{1+z} < 2\}, \{v(w,z)|0 \le \frac{zw}{1+z} < 1\}, \{(w,z)|\frac{zw}{1+z} \le \frac{w}{1+z} - 1\}\}$$

## Question 2: Problem 2

2a-2b please see attachment.

2c. Picture please see attachment below. When M is small, the transformation using histogram do not match the expected probability density function. As M grows by couple decades, the probability density function using histogram match the expected probability density function.