## **HW 6.4 Key**

1. Let X be a continuous random variable with probability density function given by  $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{156}(14+4x)$  for  $0 \le x \le 6$ . Let  $Y = X^2$ . Find the marginal pdf for Y.

$$y = x^{2} \Rightarrow x = Iy \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2Iy}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \frac{1}{156}(14 + 4Iy) \frac{1}{2Iy} = \frac{1}{156}(\frac{7}{1y} + 2)$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \frac{7}{156}Iy + \frac{1}{78}, 0 \le y \le 36$$

2. Let X be a continuous random variable following a gamma distribution with  $\alpha = 3$  and  $\beta = 2.7$ . Let

$$Y = \frac{2}{1+X}$$
. Find the marginal pdf for  $Y$ .

$$y = 2/(1+x) \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{y} - 1 = \frac{2-y}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{2}{y^2}$$
  
 $x \ge 0 \Rightarrow y \in [0,2]$ 

$$f_{x}(x) = 9.8415 \times ^{2} e^{-2.7x}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = 9.8415 \left(\frac{z-y}{y}\right)^{2} e^{-2.7(z-y)/y} \left(\frac{z}{y^{2}}\right)$$

3. Let X be a continuous random variable with probability density function given by  $f_X(x) = 3x^2$  for  $0 \le x \le 1$ . Let Y = 16 + 4X. Find the marginal pdf for Y.

$$y = 16 + 4 \times \Rightarrow \times = \frac{1}{4} y - 4 \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = 3(\frac{1}{4}y-4)^{2} = 3(\frac{1}{4})^{2}(y-16)^{2}(\frac{1}{4})$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{3(y-16)^2}{4^3}$$
,  $16 \le y \le 20$ 

4. Let 
$$X$$
 be a continuous random variable with probability density function given by  $f_X(x) = \frac{1.3}{x^{2.3}}$  for  $x \ge 1$ . Let  $Y = \frac{3X+1}{X}$ . Find the marginal pdf for  $Y$ .

$$y = 3 + \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{y-3} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{1}{(y-3)^2}$$

$$X \ge 1 \Rightarrow Y \in [3,4]$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \frac{1.3}{(\frac{1}{y-3})^{2.3}} \frac{1}{(y-3)^{2}} = 1.3(y-3)^{2.3} \frac{1}{(y-3)^{2}}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = 1.3(y-3)^{0.3}, 3 \leq y \leq 4$$

## 5. Let X be a continuous random variable that follows an exponential distribution with a mean of 1/26. Let

$$Y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-2X}}$$
. Find the marginal pdf for  $Y$ .

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-2x}} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1}{y} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1-y}{y} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{y}{1-y} \right)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln y - \frac{1}{2} \ln (1-y) \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2y} + \frac{1}{2(1-y)} = \frac{1}{2y(1-y)}$$

$$X \ge 0 \Rightarrow y \in [0.5, 1]$$

$$f_{\times}(x) = 26 e^{-26x}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = 26e^{-26(\frac{1}{2})\ln(\frac{y}{1-y})} \frac{1}{2y(1-y)} = 13e^{\ln[(\frac{y}{1-y})^{-13}]} \frac{1}{y(1-y)}$$

$$= 13 \frac{(1-y)^{13}}{y^{13}} \frac{1}{y(1-y)}$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = 13 \frac{(1-y)^{12}}{y^{14}}, 0.5 \le y \le 1$$