

Elements of Probability

(4.1) Consider a discrete random variable X with the probability mass function given by

$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} k|x| & \text{if } x = -1, 1, -2, 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- (a) Compute the value of k .
- (b) Compute $\mathbb{E}[X]$ and $\text{Var}[X]$.

(4.2) A continuous random variables has the density function given by

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} k(1-x) & \text{if } 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- (a) Determine the value of k .
- (b) Compute the probabilities $\mathbb{P}[X > \frac{1}{2}]$ and $\mathbb{P}[\frac{1}{2} < X \leq \frac{2}{3}]$.
- (c) Compute $\mathbb{E}[X]$.
- (d) Compute $\text{Var}[X]$.

(4.3) Suppose X is a continuous random variable with the uniform distribution over the interval $[1, 2]$ and $Y = X^2$.

- (a) Compute $\mathbb{P}[Y \leq t]$ as a function of t . You need to distinguish three different cases.
- (b) Find the probability density function of Y and use it to compute $\mathbb{E}[Y]$.

(4.4) Let X be a random variable with the density function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda x^{-3} & \text{if } x > 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where $\lambda > 0$.

- (a) Compute the value of λ .
- (b) Find $\mathbb{P}[-1 < X < 2]$.
- (c) Compute $\mathbb{E}[X]$.

(4.5) The joint probability mass function of discrete random variables X and Y is given by

$$p_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} kxy & \text{if } 1 \leq x, y \leq 3 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- (a) Determine the value of constant k .
- (b) Determine the probability mass functions of X and Y .
- (c) Find $\mathbb{P}[X \geq Y]$.