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Topics: Continuous Random Variables, CDF (discrete and continuous), Normal Random Variables, Joint PDF

 $\mathbf{Q.1}$ Let Z be a continuous random variable with probability density function

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} c(1+z^2), & \text{if } -2 < z < 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- 1. For what value of *c* is this possible?
- 2. Find the cumulative distribution function of Z.

Q.2 Let *X* and *Y* be Gaussian random variables, with $X \sim N(0,1)$ and $Y \sim N(1,4)$.

- 1. Find $P(X \le 1.5)$ and $P(X \le -1)$.
- 2. What is the distribution of $\frac{Y-1}{2}$.
- 3. Find $P(-2 \le Y \le 1)$.
- 4. Find $P(|Y|^2 < 1.5)$.

Q. 3 Suppose that the cumulative distribution function of *X* is given by

$$F_X(b) = \begin{cases} 0 & b < 0\\ \frac{b}{4} & 0 \le b < 1\\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{b-1}{4} & 1 \le b < 2\\ \frac{11}{12} & 2 \le b < 3\\ 1 & 3 \le b \end{cases}$$

- 1. Find P(X = i), for i = 1, 2, 3.
- 2. Find $P(\frac{1}{2} < X < \frac{2}{3})$.

Q.4 A machine produces bolts the length of which obeys a normal distribution with mean 5 and standard deviation 0.2. A bolt is called defective if its length is not within a standard deviation of its mean.

- 1. What is the probability that a bolt produced by this machine is defective?
- 2. What is the probability that among ten bolts none will be defective?

Q. 5 A random variable *X* is uniformly distributed between 0 and 10. Find the probability that *X* lies between a standard deviation σ_X from its mean μ_X .

Q. 6 Two random variables *X* and *Y* have the joint PDF given by

$$f_{XY}(x,y) = \begin{cases} ke^{-(2x+3y)}, & x \ge 0, y \ge 0\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- 1. Find the value of the constant k that makes $f_{XY}(x,y)$ a true joint PDF.
- 2. Find the marginal PDFs of X and Y.
- 3. Find P(X < Y < 2)

4. Without actually performing the integration, obtain the integral that expresses the $P(X \le Y^2)$ (That is, just give the exact limits of the integration.)

5. Find E[X+Y].

Q.7 Show that for a positive continuous Random Variable X, $E[X] = \int P(X > x) dx$