

### 3. Random Variables and Probability Distributions - Exponential function

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For a positive  $\lambda > 0$ , we are given the function

$$f(x) = e^{-\lambda x} 1_{[0, \infty)}(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

where  $1_{[0, \infty)}(x)$  is the indicator function on the interval  $[0, \infty)$ .

#### 1. Plot of $f(x)$

The function  $f(x)$  is defined as:

- $f(x) = e^{-\lambda x}$  for  $x \geq 0$ .
- $f(x) = 0$  for  $x < 0$ .

This represents an exponentially decaying function for  $x \geq 0$ , starting from  $f(0) = 1$  and approaching 0 as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ .

A plot of  $f(x)$  would show an exponential decay curve starting from 1 at  $x = 0$  and gradually decreasing towards 0 as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ .

#### 2. Computation of $\int_0^\infty f(x) dx$

We aim to compute the integral

$$\int_0^\infty f(x) dx = \int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda x} dx.$$

To solve this, we calculate the integral:

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda x} dx = \left[ \frac{-e^{-\lambda x}}{\lambda} \right]_0^\infty.$$

Evaluating this expression:

1. As  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $e^{-\lambda x} \rightarrow 0$ .
2. At  $x = 0$ ,  $e^{-\lambda \cdot 0} = 1$ .

Thus, we have

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{1}{\lambda}.$$

### 3. Computation of $\int_0^\infty e^{tx} f(x) dx$

Next, we compute the integral

$$\int_0^\infty e^{tx} f(x) dx = \int_0^\infty e^{tx} e^{-\lambda x} dx.$$

Simplifying the integrand:

$$e^{tx} e^{-\lambda x} = e^{(t-\lambda)x}.$$

Thus, the integral becomes

$$\int_0^\infty e^{(t-\lambda)x} dx.$$

We need to consider two cases:

1. If  $t < \lambda$ , the integral converges.
2. If  $t \geq \lambda$ , the integral diverges.

For  $t < \lambda$ , we compute the integral:

$$\int_0^\infty e^{(t-\lambda)x} dx = \left[ \frac{e^{(t-\lambda)x}}{t-\lambda} \right]_0^\infty.$$

Evaluating this:

1. As  $x \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $e^{(t-\lambda)x} \rightarrow 0$  because  $t - \lambda < 0$ .
2. At  $x = 0$ ,  $e^{(t-\lambda) \cdot 0} = 1$ .

Thus, we have

$$\int_0^\infty e^{tx} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\lambda - t}, \quad \text{for } t < \lambda.$$

If  $t \geq \lambda$ , the integral does not converge.

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