## Examples for Week 01 (1)

## **Functions of One Random Variable**

Let X be a continuous random variable.

Let Y = g(X).

What is the probability distribution of Y?

Cumulative Distribution Function approach:

$$F_{Y}(y) = P(Y \le y) = P(g(X) \le y) = \int_{\{x: g(x) \le y\}} f_{X}(x) dx = \dots$$

Moment-Generating Function approach:

$$M_{\mathbf{Y}}(t) = E(e^{\mathbf{Y} \cdot t}) = E(e^{\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{X}) \cdot t}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\mathbf{g}(x) \cdot t} f_{\mathbf{X}}(x) dx = \dots$$

1. Let U be a Uniform (0, 1) random variable:

$$f_{\rm U}(u) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < u < 1 \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$
  $F_{\rm U}(u) = \begin{cases} 0 & u < 0 \\ u & 0 \le u < 1 \\ 1 & u \ge 1 \end{cases}$ 

Consider  $Y = U^2$ . What is the probability distribution of Y?

Change-of-Variable Technique:

**Theorem 1.7.1** X – continuous r.v. with p.d.f.  $f_X(x)$ 

$$Y = g(X)$$
  $g(x)$  – one-to-one, differentiable 
$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{d}{dy} g^{-1}(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{\mathbf{Y}}(y) = f_{\mathbf{X}}(g^{-1}(y)) \left| \frac{dx}{dy} \right|$$

1. Let U be a Uniform (0, 1) random variable: Consider  $Y = U^2$ . What is the probability distribution of Y?

**2.** Consider a continuous random variable X with p.d.f.

$$f_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

a) Find the probability distribution of  $Y = \sqrt{X}$ .

b) Find the probability distribution of  $W = \frac{1}{X+1}$ .

3. Consider a continuous random variable X with the p.d.f.  $f_X(x) = \frac{24}{x^4}$ , x > 2. Find the probability distribution of  $Y = \frac{1}{X^2}$ .