## 430.523: Random Signal Theory

Electrical and Computer Engineering, Seoul National Univ. Spring Semester, 2018 Homework #2, Due: In class @ April 11

Note: No late homework will be accepted.

Problem 1) X, Y, and Z are independent and uniformly distributed RVs defined over (0, 10). Compute  $P(X \ge YZ)$ .

Problem 2) Prove a rectified linear unit (a.k.a. ReLu) has the transfer function y = xu(x) where u(x) = 1 for  $x \ge 0$ . Suppose X is uniform over (0, 2). Plot the CDF  $F_Y(y)$ .

Problem 3) Let  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ , and  $X_3$  be i.i.d. continuous random variables with the CDF F(x). Also, let  $Y_i = F(X_i)$  be the random variables where  $F(X_i)$  is the CDF of  $X_i$ . Find the joint distribution of  $Y_1$ ,  $Y_2$ , and  $Y_3$ .

Problem 4) Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be i.i.d. random variables. Also, let  $X_{(1)} \leq X_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq X_{(n)}$  be the order statistic of  $X_i$ . Suppose that  $Y_i = g(X_{(i)})$  where g is some monotonically increasing and invertible function.

- (a) Find the distribution of  $Y_1$
- (b) Find the distribution of  $Y_n$
- (c) Find the joint distribution of  $Y_1$  and  $Y_n$
- (d) Are  $Y_1$  and  $Y_n$  independent?

Problem 5) Show that if X and Y are independent gamma RVs with parameter  $(\alpha, \lambda)$  and  $(\beta, \lambda)$ , respectively, then the X + Y is also gamma RV with parameters  $(\alpha + \beta, \lambda)$ .

Problem 6) X and Y are independent gamma RVs with parameter  $(\alpha, \lambda)$  and  $(\beta, \lambda)$ , respectively.

Compute the joint density of U = X + Y and  $V = \frac{X}{X+Y}$ .

Hint: U will be gamma distributed with parameters  $(\alpha + \beta, \lambda)$  (see also previous problem) and V will be beta distributed with parameters  $(\alpha, \beta)$  and they will be independent each other.

Problem 7) The joint pdf of RVs X and Y is defined as

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \alpha e^{-5y}$$

where 0 < x < 2 and y > 0.

- (a) Find  $\alpha$
- (b) Find the marginal pdfs of X and Y.
- (c) What is the covariance of X and Y?

Problem 8) Show that  $\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n-1}{r-1} + \binom{n-1}{r}$