## Continuous Probability, Joint Distributions

## 1 Intro

- 1. How do continuous variables differ from discrete variables?
- 2. How do we take expectation and variance for continuous variables?
- 3. What are the analogs of the following distributions for continuous random variables?
  - (a) Uniform distribution
  - (b) Geometric distribution
  - (c) Binomial distribution
- 4. What are the properties of the CDF? Of the PDF? How do we get one from the other?
- 5. Show how we can write every normal distribution in terms of the standard normal  $N(\mu = 0, \sigma^2 = 1)$ .

## 2 Problems

1. Let X be a random variable with pdf given by

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} cx^2 & \text{if } |x| < 1\\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(a) Find c that makes this a valid random variable.

- (b) Find E[X] and var[X].
- (c) Find  $P(X \leq \frac{1}{2})$ .
- 2. Let X be a random variable with pdf

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 4x^3 & \text{if } 0 \le x \le 1\\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Find  $P(X \le \frac{2}{3} | X > \frac{1}{3})$ .

- 3. Two real numbers are chosen uniformly from [0,1]. What is the probability that their sum is less than or equal to 1 given that one of them is less than or equal to 1/2?
- 4. Let X and Y be jointly continuous r.vs. with joint PDF

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} 6e^{-(2x+3y)} & \text{if } x,y \ge 0\\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- . Are X and Y independent? Find P(X > Y).
- 5. Let X be a positive continuous r.v. Show that  $E[X] = \int_0^\infty P(X \ge x) dx$ .