

**ECE537**

**Random Processes**

**Problem Set 2**

**Sept 17, 2024**

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1. Consider an experiment where we draw a card at random from a deck of 52 cards.
  - a) Specify the sample space  $\Omega$ .
  - b) Consider the following set of events  $\mathcal{S} = \{\text{diamonds, a queen, a red 6, clubs}\}$ .
  - c) Find the probability of each of these events.
  - d) Find the smallest  $\sigma$ -field of events that contain  $\mathcal{S}$ , i.e. find  $\sigma(\mathcal{S})$ . How many events are there?
  - e) Specify the largest  $\sigma$ -field that contains  $\mathcal{S}$ . How many events are there?
2. Consider an experiment where  $\Omega = [0, 2]$ . The probability law is the uniform probability law. A random variable is defined as follows:  $X = (\omega^2 - 2)u(\omega - 1)$ , where  $u(\cdot)$  is the step function.
  - i) Determine the CDF and PDF for the random variable  $X$ ?
  - ii) Determine the expected value of  $X$ .
  - iii) Determine the variance of  $X$ .
3. Consider an experiment where we draw a number at random from the interval  $[0, 1]$  with uniform probability law. Express the number as a decimal expansion, i.e. 0.345. Define a random variable  $X$  as the sum of the first 3 digits after the decimal.
  - i) Find the CDF for  $X$ ?
  - ii) Find the PDF for  $X$ ?
4. An experiment consists in the flipping of a fair coin 10 times.
  - i) Specify the sample space  $\Omega$ .
  - ii) Specify the largest  $\sigma$ -field that we can define in this space. How many events are there?
  - iii) What is the probability that the first 3 flips or the last 3 flips result in the same value (i.e. Heads or Tails)?
  - iv) Let  $X$  be a random variable that is equal to the number of heads. Determine the CDF and PDF (using delta functions) for  $X$ .
  - v) Determine the mean and variance of  $X$ .

5. Prove rigorously the following properties of the CDF

i)  $0 \leq F_X(x) \leq 1$

ii)  $F_X(x)$  is right continuous and monotone increasing.

iii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F_X(x) = 0$

iv)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F_X(x) = 1$

v) If  $x_1 \leq x_2$  then  $F_X(x_1) \leq F_X(x_2)$  (definition of “monotone increasing”).