

# Probability and Statistics: MA6.101

## Tutorial 4

Topics Covered: Continuous Random Variable, Functions of Random Variable

Q1: A continuous random variable  $X$  is given distribution with parameters  $n, \gamma > 0$  with PDF given as:

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} cx^{n-1}e^{-\lambda x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- (a) Find  $c$ .
- (b) Find  $\mathbb{E}[X]$  and  $\text{Var}[X]$ .
- (c) If I write the values calculated above as a sum of  $n$  i.i.d. random variables, then what **could be a potential continuous random variable** that can sum to this random variable?

**Hint:** Simplify in terms of the gamma function:

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx$$

Q2: Tail CDF Summation for a Discrete-Like Continuous Variable

Let  $X$  be a continuous random variable with PDF  $f_X(x) = e^{-x}$  for  $x > 0$  (Standard Exponential).

Define a new discrete random variable  $N = \lceil X \rceil$ , which is the smallest integer greater than or equal to  $X$ .

- (a) Find the probability mass function (PMF) of  $N$ ,  $P(N = n)$  for  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
- (b) Calculate the expected value of  $N$ ,  $E[N]$ , using the PMF.
- (c) Use the "tail CDF summation" formula  $E[N] = \sum_{n=0}^\infty P(N > n)$  to calculate  $E[N]$ .

Q3: Tail-Integral Formula

Let  $X \geq 0$  be a continuous random variable with PDF  $f_X(x)$  and let  $p > 0$  with  $\mathbb{E}[X^p] < \infty$ . Derive the tail-integral identity:

$$\boxed{\mathbb{E}[X^p] = \int_0^\infty p s^{p-1} \mathbb{P}(X \geq s) ds}$$

Q4: Gaussian Sensor Noise

A sensor records  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ . Measurements are accepted if they lie in  $[\mu - \sigma, \mu + \sigma]$ .

Find the probability that a measurement is accepted. You may use a standard normal table or calculator.

Q5: Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be independent random variables, where  $X_j$  represents the time that a particular student takes to complete an exam. Assume that

$$X_j \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

(a) Find the distribution of

$$L = \min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n),$$

the time until the *first* student completes the exam.

(b) Find the distribution of

$$T = \max(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n),$$

the time until *all* students have completed the exam.

(c) Specialize to the case  $n = 3$ . What is the expected value of  $T$ , i.e., the expected time at which all three students have completed the exam? Then extend the pattern to general  $n$ .

**Q6: Generalizing Transformations to Non-monotonic functions**

Let  $Y = g(X)$ , where  $g$  is a real-valued differentiable function and  $X$  is a continuous random variable with density  $p_X(x)$ . Denote the real roots of the equation

$$y = g(x)$$

by  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots$ . Show that the probability density function of  $Y$  is given by

$$p_Y(y) = \sum_i \frac{p_X(x_i)}{|g'(x_i)|},$$

where the sum is over all roots  $x_i$  for a given  $y$ , and  $g'(x)$  denotes the derivative of  $g(x)$ .

**Q7: Mixed waiting time: taxi and bus**

A taxi stand and a bus stop are at the same location. When Shubham arrives there is a taxi already waiting with probability  $1/2$  (in which case he boards immediately). If there is no taxi waiting (probability  $1/2$ ), then the next taxi arrival time  $T$  (measured in minutes from now) is distributed uniformly on  $[0, 8]$ , while the next bus will arrive exactly in 5 minutes. Shubham takes whichever (taxi or bus) comes first. Let  $X$  denote Shubham's waiting time (in minutes).

(a) Find the CDF  $F_X(x)$  for all  $x \geq 0$ , identify any point masses, and write down the PDF / mixed representation of  $X$ .

(b) Compute  $\mathbb{E}[X]$ .

Q8: Start with an initial score of 0. In each turn, you generate a random number uniformly from  $(0,1)$  and add it to your score. What is the expected number of turns to reach a score  $> 2$ ?

**Hints:**

- (a) Try to model this in a recursive form, where you make a recursion based on what score you have, and how many turns do you need after seeing that score.
- (b) Split this problem into 2 cases, when your sum is between  $[0, 1)$  and when it is between  $[1, 2)$ .
- (c) First solve the problem when you have  $\text{sum} \geq 1$ , then use it to solve the case we are looking for.