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DATE: May 2, 2018 **CMPE 320:** HW 08

- 1. Let *X* have a uniform distribution in the unit interval [0,1], and let *Y* have an exponential distribution with parameter v = 2. Assume that *X* and *Y* are independent. Let Z = X + Y.
 - (a) Find $P(Y \ge X)$.

Sol. Since *X* and *Y* are independent, $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x)g_Y(y)$

Therefore, the joint PDF,

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2y}, & \text{if } 0 \le x \le 1, \ y \ge 0\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Therefore,

$$P(Y \ge X) = 1 - P(X \le Y)$$

$$= \iint_{y \ge x} f_{X,Y}(x,y) \, dx \, dy$$

$$= 1 - \int_0^1 \int_0^x 2e^{-2y} \, dx \, dy$$

$$= 1 - \int_0^1 1 - e^{-2x} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{e^{-2}}{2}$$

(b) Find the conditional PDF of Z given that Y = y.

Sol.

$$f_{Z|Y=y}(z) = f_{X+Y|Y=y}(x+y)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } y \le z \le 1+y \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

(c) Find the conditional PDF of Y given that Z = 3.

Sol. With the laws of conditional probability,

$$f_{Y|3}(y \mid 3) = \frac{f_{Y,Z}(y,3)}{f_{Z}(3)} = \frac{f_{Z|Y=y}(3 \mid y)f_{Y}(y)}{f_{Z}(3)}$$

And,

$$F_Z(3) = \int_0^1 \int_0^{z-x} f_{X,Y}(x,y) \, dx \, dy$$
$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{z-x} 2e^{-2y} \, dx \, dy$$
$$= 1 - \frac{e^{-2(3)+2}}{2} + \frac{e^{-2(3)}}{2}$$
$$= e^{-4} - e^{-6}$$

Therefore,

$$f_{Y|3}(y \mid 3) = \begin{cases} \frac{2e^{-2y}}{e^{-4} - e^{-6}}, & \text{if } 2 \le y \le 3\\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

- **2.** Let *P*, a random variable which is uniformly distributed between 0 and 1. On any given day, a particular machine is functional with probability *P*. Furthermore, given the value of *P*, the status of the machine on different days is independent
 - (a) Find the probability that the machine is functional on a particular day.

Sol. Let *W* represent the event that the machine is functional Then,

$$P(W) = \int_0^1 P(W \mid X = x) f_X(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

(b) We are told that the machine was functional on *m* out of the last *n* days. Find the conditional PDF of *P*. You may use the identity

$$\int_0^1 p^k (1-p)^{n-k} dp = \frac{k!(n-k)!}{(n+1)!}$$

Sol.

$$P(W_m) = \int_0^1 P(W_m \mid X = x) f_X(x) \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \binom{n}{m} x^m (1 - x)^{n - m} f_X(x) \, dx$$

$$= \binom{n}{m} \frac{m! (n - m)!}{(n + 1)!}$$

Therefore, using Bayes rule,

$$f_{X|W_m}(x) = \frac{P(W_m \mid X = x) f_X(x)}{P(W_m)}$$

$$= \frac{x^m (1 - x)^{n - m}}{\frac{m!(n - m)!}{(n + 1)!}}, \ 0 \le q \le 1, \ n \ge m$$

(c) Find the conditional probability that the machine is functional today given that it was functional on *m* out of the last *n* days.

Sol.

$$P(W_m) = \int_0^1 P(W_m \mid X = x) f_X(x) \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \binom{n}{m} x^m (1 - x)^{n - m} f_X(x) \, dx$$

$$= \binom{n}{m} \frac{m! (n - m)!}{(n + 1)!}$$

3. Let $B \triangleq \{a < X \le b\}$. Derive a general expression for $E[X \mid B]$ if X is a continuous RV. Let X : N(0,1) with $B = \{-1 < X \le 2\}$. Compute $E[X \mid B]$.

Sol. \Box

4. A particular model of an HDTV is manufactured in three different plants, say, *A*, *B* and *C*, of the same company. Because the workers at *A*, *B* and *C* are not equally experienced, the quality of the units differs from plant to plant. The PDF's of the time-to-failure *X*, in years, are

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{5} \exp(-x/5)u(x)$$
 for A
 $f_X(x) = \frac{1}{6.5} \exp(-x/6.5)u(x)$ for B

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{10} \exp(-x/10)u(x)$$
 for C ,

where u(x) is the unit step. Plant A produces three times as many units as B, which produces twice as many as C. The TVs are all sent to a central warehouse, intermingled, and shipped to retail stores all around the country. What is the expected lifetime of a unit purchased at random?

Sol. The expectations of the exponential distributions, $1/\lambda$,

$$E[A] = 5$$

$$E[B] = 6.5$$

$$E[C] = 10$$

Given the ratio of the units is 6:2:1,

$$P(A) = \frac{6}{9}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$P(C) = \frac{1}{9}$$

Therefore, the expected lifetime of a unit purchased at random,

$$E = \frac{5 \times 6}{9} + \frac{6.5 \times 2}{9} + \frac{10 \times 1}{9}$$
$$= \frac{53}{6}$$

5. The coordinate X and Y of a point are independent zero mean normal random variables with common variances σ^2 . Given that the point is at a distance of at least c from the origin, find the conditional joint PDF of X and Y.

Sol. Given,

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(\frac{-x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(\frac{-y^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

Since *X* and *Y* are assumed independent

$$f_{(X,Y)}(x,y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \exp\left(\frac{-(x^2+y^2)}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

Therefore,

$$P(x^{2} + y^{2} \ge c^{2}) = \int f_{X,Y}(x,y) \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^{2}} \int_{c}^{\infty} \exp\left(\frac{-r^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}\right) 2\pi r \, dr$$

6. Alexel is vacationing in Monte Carlo. The amount *X* (in dollars) he takes to the casino each evening is a random variable with a PDF of the form

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} ax, & \text{if } 0 \le x \le 40, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

At the end of each night, the amount *Y* that he has when leaving the casino is uniformly distributed between zero and twice the amount that he came with.

(a) Determine the joint PDF $f_{X,Y}(x,y)$.

Sol. Since

$$\int_0^{40} ax \, dx = 1$$
$$a \frac{40^2}{2} = 1$$
$$\implies a = \frac{1}{800}$$

The uniform distribution,

$$f_{Y|X}(y \mid x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2x}, & \text{if } 0 \le y \le 2x, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Therefore,

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \frac{f_{Y|X}(y \mid x)}{f_X(x)}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{ax}{2x}, & \text{if } 0 \le x \le 40, \ 0 \le y \le 2x, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{a}{2}, & \text{if } 0 \le x \le 40, \ 0 \le y \le 2x, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1600}, & \text{if } 0 \le x \le 40, \ 0 \le y \le 2x, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- (b) What is the probability that on a given night Alexei makes a positive profit at the casino?
 - **Sol.** Since the probability of loss is $0 \le y \le x$, and the probability of profit is $x \le y \le 2x$,

$$P(\text{profit}) = P(y - x > 0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(c) Find the PDF of Alexei's profit Y - X on a particular night, and also determine its expected value.

Sol.

$$P(x - y < m) = \begin{cases} \int_{m}^{40} \frac{x + m}{2x} f(x) dx, & \text{if } t > 0, \\ \int_{-m}^{40} \frac{x - m}{2x} f(x) dx, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Since f(x) = ax,

$$P(x-y < m) = \begin{cases} \int_{m}^{40} \frac{x+m}{2} a \, dx, & \text{if } t > 0, \\ \int_{-m}^{40} \frac{x-m}{2} a \, dx, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_{m}^{40} \frac{x+m}{2} a \, dx, & \text{if } t > 0, \\ \int_{-m}^{40} \frac{x-m}{2} a \, dx, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1600} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} + mx\right) \Big|_{m}^{40}, & \text{if } t > 0, \\ \frac{1}{1600} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} - mx\right) \Big|_{-m}^{40}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1600} \left(800 - \frac{3m^{2}}{2} + 40m\right), & \text{if } t > 0, \\ \frac{1}{1600} \left(800 + \frac{m^{2}}{2} - 40m\right), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Therefore, the PDF

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1600}(40 - 3m), & \text{if } t > 0, \\ \frac{1}{1600}(m - 40), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

And the expected value,

$$= \frac{1}{1600} \left(\int_0^{40} (40 - 3m)m \, dm + \int_{-40}^0 (m - 40)m \, dm \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1600} \left((20m^2 - m^3) \Big|_0^{40} + (\frac{m^3}{3} - 20m^3) \Big|_{-40}^0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1600} \left(-32000 + \frac{160000}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{40}{3}$$

7. Consider a communication channel corrupted by noise. Let X be the value of the transmitted signal and Y be the value of the received signal. Assume that the conditional density of Y given $\{X = x\}$ is Gaussian, that is,

$$f_{Y|X}(y \mid x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(\frac{-(y-x)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right),$$

and X is uniformly distributed on [-1,1]. What is the conditional pdf of X given Y, that is, $f_{X|Y}(x \mid y)$

Sol. Given,

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & \text{if } -1 \le x \le 1\\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

And,

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx$$

$$= \int_{\infty} f_{Y|X}(y \mid x) f_X(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(\frac{-(y-x)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\phi\left(\frac{y-1}{\sigma}\right) - \phi\left(\frac{y+1}{\sigma}\right)\right)$$

Therefore,

$$f_{X|Y}(x \mid y) = \frac{f_{Y|X}(y \mid x)f_X(x)}{f_Y(y)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(\frac{-(y-x)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)f_X(x)}{\phi\left(\frac{y-1}{\sigma}\right) - \phi\left(\frac{y+1}{\sigma}\right)}$$

8. A U.S. defense radar scans the skies for unidentified flying objects (UFOs). Let M be the event that a UFO is present and M^C the event that a UFO is absent. Let $f_{X|M}(x \mid M) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-0.5(x-r)^2)$ be the conditional PDF of the radar return signal X when a UFO is actually there, and let $f_{X|M}(x \mid M^C) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-0.5(x)^2)$ be the conditional PDF of the radar return signal X when there is no UFO. To be specific, let r = 1 and let the alert level be $x_A = 0.5$. Let A denote the event of an alert, that is, $\{X > x_A\}$. Compute $P(A \mid M)$, $P(A^C \mid M)$, $P(A \mid M^C)$, $P(A^C \mid M^C)$.

Assume that $P(M) = 10^{-3}$. Compute $P(A \mid M)$, $P(A^C \mid M)$, $P(A \mid M^C)$, $P(A^C \mid M^C)$. Repeat for $P(M) = 10^{-6}$

Sol. Given, r = 1,

$$f_{X|M}(x \mid M) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-0.5(x-1)^2)$$

$$f_{X|M}(x \mid M^C) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-0.5x^2)$$