

MITx: 6.041x Introduction to Probability - The Science of Uncertainty

■ Bookmarks

- Unit 0: Overview
- ▶ Entrance Survey
- Unit 1: Probability models and axioms
- Unit 2: Conditioning and independence
- Unit 3: Counting
- Unit 4: Discrete random variables
- Exam 1
- Unit 5: Continuous random variables

Unit 6: Further topics on random variables > Problem Set 6 > Problem 3 Vertical: The PDF of the maximum

■ Bookmark

Problem 3: The PDF of the maximum

(3/3 points)

Let X and Y be independent random variables, each uniformly distributed on the interval [0,1].

1. Let $Z = \max\{X,Y\}$. Find the PDF of Z. Express your answer in terms of z using standard notation .

For
$$0 < z < 1$$
, $f_Z(z) = 2*z$

2. Let $Z = \max\{2X,Y\}$. Find the PDF of Z. Express your answer in terms of z using standard notation .

For
$$0 < z < 1$$
, $f_Z(z) = \boxed{z}$ Answer: z

Answer:

Recall that for a random variable $m{U}$ distributed uniformly on the interval [0,1], its CDF is given by

 Unit 6: Further topics on random variables

Unit overview

Lec. 11: Derived distributions

Exercises 11 due Mar 30, 2016 at 23:59 UTC

Lec. 12: Sums of independent r.v.'s; Covariance and correlation

Exercises 12 due Mar 30, 2016 at 23:59 UTC

Lec. 13: Conditional expectation and variance revisited; Sum of a random number of independent r.v.'s

Exercises 13 due Mar 30, 2016

Exercises 13 due Mar 30, 2016 at 23:59 UTC

Solved problems

Additional theoretical material

Problem Set 6

Problem Set 6 due Mar 30, 2016 at 23:59 UTC

Unit summary

$$F_U(u) = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} 0, & ext{if } u < 0, \ u, & ext{if } 0 \leq u \leq 1, \ 1, & ext{if } u > 1. \end{array}
ight.$$

1. Let $Z=\max\{X,Y\}$. For $z\in(0,1)$,

$$egin{aligned} F_Z(z) &= \mathbf{P}(Z \leq z) \ &= \mathbf{P}(X \leq z ext{ and } Y \leq z) \ &= F_X(z) F_Y(z) \ &= z^2 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $f_Z(z)=2z$ for $z\in(0,1)$.

2. Let $Z = \max\{2X, Y\}$.

$$F_Z(z)=\mathbf{P}(Z\leq z)=\mathbf{P}(2X\leq z ext{ and } Y\leq z)=F_X(z/2)F_Y(z).$$

Hence, for 0 < z < 1, $F_Z(z) = (z/2) \cdot z = z^2/2$ and $f_Z(z) = z$. For 1 < z < 2, $F_Z(z) = (z/2) \cdot 1 = z/2$, and $f_Z(z) = 1/2$.

•	Unit 7: Bayesian
	inference

▶ Exam 2

- Unit 8: Limit theorems and classical statistics
- Unit 9: Bernoulli and Poisson processes
- Unit 10: Markov chains
- Exit Survey
- ▶ Final Exam

You have used 2 of 2 submissions

DISCUSSION

Click "Show Discussion" below to see discussions on this problem.

© All Rights Reserved



© edX Inc. All rights reserved except where noted. EdX, Open edX and the edX and Open EdX logos are registered trademarks or trademarks of edX Inc.

















