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Dipartimento d'Ingegneria Civile e Ingegneria Informatica
LM in Ingegneria dell'Informazione e dell'Automazione
Complementi di Probabilità e Statistica - Advanced Statistics
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Problems on Distribution Functions 2021-10-28

Problem 1 Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{E}, \mathbf{P}) \equiv \Omega$ be a probability space and let $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a uniformly distributed random variable with states in the interval $[-1, 1]$. In symbols, $X \sim \text{Unif}(-1, 1)$. Consider the function $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$g(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \alpha + \beta x, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R},$$

where $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\beta \neq 0$.

1. Can you show that the function $Y : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$Y(\omega) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} g(X(\omega)), \quad \forall \omega \in \Omega.$$

is a random variable?

2. Can you compute the distribution function $F_Y : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of the random variable Y ?
3. Is Y absolutely continuous?
4. Are the first and second order moments of Y finite?
5. If the first and second order moments of Y are finite, can you compute $\mathbf{E}[Y]$ and $\mathbf{D}^2[Y]$?

Solution. .

Problem 2 Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{E}, \mathbf{P}) \equiv \Omega$ be a probability space and let $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a uniformly distributed random variable with states in the interval $[-1, 1]$. In symbols, $X \sim \text{Unif}(-1, 1)$. Consider the function $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$g(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} |x|, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R},$$

where $|x|$ is the absolute value of x .

1. Can you show that the function $Y : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$Y(\omega) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} g(X(\omega)), \quad \forall \omega \in \Omega.$$

is a random variable?

2. Can you compute the distribution function $F_Y : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ of the random variable Y ?
3. Is Y absolutely continuous?
4. Are the first and second order moments of Y finite?
5. If the first and second order moments of Y are finite, can you compute $\mathbf{E}[Y]$ and $\mathbf{D}^2[Y]$?

Solution. .

Problem 3 Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{E}, \mathbf{P}) \equiv \Omega$ be a probability space and let $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a uniformly distributed random variable with states in the interval $[-1, 1]$. In symbols, $X \sim \text{Unif}(-1, 1)$. Consider the function $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$g(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x^2, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

1. Can you show that the function $Y : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$Y(\omega) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} g(X(\omega)), \quad \forall \omega \in \Omega,$$

is a random variable?

2. Can you compute the distribution function $F_Y : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of the random variable Y ?
3. Is Y absolutely continuous?
4. Are the first and second order moments of Y finite?
5. If the first and second order moments of Y are finite, can you compute $\mathbf{E}[Y]$ and $\mathbf{D}^2[Y]$?

Solution. .

Problem 4 Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{E}, \mathbf{P}) \equiv \Omega$ be a probability space and let $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a uniformly distributed random variable with states in the interval $[-1, 1]$. In symbols, $X \sim \text{Unif}(-1, 1)$. Consider the function $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$g(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x \leq 0. \\ x^2, & \text{if } x > 0. \end{cases}$$

1. Can you show that the function $Y : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$Y(\omega) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} g(X(\omega)), \quad \forall \omega \in \Omega,$$

is a random variable?

2. Can you compute the distribution function $F_Y : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ of the random variable Y ?
3. Is Y absolutely continuous?
4. Are the first and second order moments of Y finite?
5. If the first and second order moments are finite, can you compute $\mathbf{E}[Y]$ and $\mathbf{D}^2[Y]$?

Solution. .

Problem 5 1. Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{E}, \mathbf{P}) \equiv \Omega$ be a probability space and let $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a uniformly distributed random variable with states in the interval $[-1, 1]$. In symbols, $X \sim \text{Unif}(-1, 1)$. Consider the function $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$g(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x^2 - 2x, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R},$$

Can you show that the function $Y : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$Y(\omega) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} g(X(\omega)), \quad \forall \omega \in \Omega,$$

is a random variable?

2. Can you compute the distribution function $F_Y : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ of the random variable Y ?

3. Is Y absolutely continuous?
4. Are the first and second order moments of Y finite?
5. If the first and second order moments are finite, can you compute $\mathbf{E}[Y]$ and $\mathbf{D}^2[Y]$?

Solution. .

Problem 6 Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{E}, \mathbf{P}) \equiv \Omega$ be a probability space, and let $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be an exponentially distributed random variable with rate parameter $\lambda = 1$. In symbols, $X \sim \text{Exp}(1)$. Consider the function $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$g(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 1 - \exp(-x), \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R},$$

where $\exp : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the Neper exponential function.

1. Can you show that the function $Y : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$Y(\omega) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} g(X(\omega)), \quad \forall \omega \in \Omega,$$

is a random variable?

2. Can you compute the distribution function $F_Y : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ of the random variable Y ?
3. Is Y absolutely continuous?
4. Are the first and second order moments of Y finite?
5. If the first and second order moments are finite, can you compute $\mathbf{E}[Y]$ and $\mathbf{D}^2[Y]$?

Solution. .

Problem 7 Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{E}, \mathbf{P}) \equiv \Omega$ be a probability space and let $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a uniformly distributed random variable with states in the interval $(-1, 1)$. In symbols, $X \sim \text{Unif}(-1, 1)$. Consider the function $g : \mathbb{R}_{++} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$g(y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln(y), \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}_{++},$$

where $\ln : \mathbb{R}_{++} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the natural logarithm function and $\lambda > 0$.

1. Can you state that the function $Y : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$Y(\omega) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} g(X(\omega)), \quad \forall \omega \in \Omega.$$

is a real random variable on Ω ?

2. Can you compute the distribution function $F_Y : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of $Y : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$?
3. Is Y absolutely continuous?
4. Are the first and second order moments of Y finite?
5. If the first and second order moments of Y are finite, can you compute $\mathbf{E}[Y]$ and $\mathbf{D}^2[Y]$?

*Hint: recall the properties of the **logarithm** and **exponential** function.*

Solution. .