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AI1103-Assignment 3

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Download all python codes from

https://github.com/vaishnavi-w/AI1103/blob/main/ Assignment3/code3.py

and latex-tikz codes from

https://github.com/vaishnavi-w/AI1103/blob/main/ Assignment3/latex3.tex

QUESTION

Probability density function p(x) of random variable x is as shown below. The value of a is

A) $\frac{2}{c}$

B) $\frac{c}{1}$

C) $\frac{2}{(b+c)}$

D) $\frac{1}{(b+c)}$

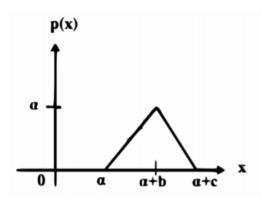


Fig. 4: PDF

SOLUTION

Let Y_1 and Y_2 be two independent and identically distributed (IID) uniform random variables.

Let X be a random variable such that

$$X = Y_1 + Y_2 \tag{0.0.1}$$

Let

$$p_{Y_1}(y) = \Pr(Y_1 = y)$$
 (0.0.2)

$$p_{Y_2}(y) = \Pr(Y_2 = y)$$
 (0.0.3)

$$p_X(x) = \Pr(X = x)$$
 (0.0.4)

be the probability densities of random variables Y_1, Y_2 and X.

 Y_1 and Y_2 lie in the range $\left(\frac{-c}{4}, \frac{c}{4}\right)$, therefore, the PDF for Y_1 and Y_2 ,

$$p_{Y_1}(y) = p_{Y_2}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{c} & \frac{-c}{4} \le y \le \frac{c}{4} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (0.0.5)

The density of X is obtained by convolution of Y_1 and Y_2

$$p_X(x) = p_{Y_1}(x) * p_{Y_2}(x)$$
 (0.0.6)

where * denotes the convolution operation. Since convolution operation is time invariant,

$$p_X(x-t) = p_{Y_1}(x-t) * p_{Y_2}(x)$$

= $p_{Y_1}(x) * p_{Y_2}(x-t)$ (0.0.7)

On time shifting Y_1 by shifting factor $t = a + \frac{c}{2}$,

$$p_X\left(x - \left(a + \frac{c}{2}\right)\right) = p_{Y_1}\left(x - \left(a + \frac{c}{2}\right)\right) * p_{Y_2}(x)$$
(0.0.8)

Thus, the PDF of time shifted X obtained by convolution is.

$$p_{x} = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{c^{2}}(x-a) & a \le x \le a + \frac{c}{2} \\ \frac{4}{c^{2}}(a+c-x) & a + \frac{c}{2} \le x \le a + c \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (0.0.9)

On comparing the parameters of PDF of time shifted X with that in the question, we have

$$b = \frac{c}{2} \tag{0.0.10}$$

$$a = \frac{2}{c} (0.0.11)$$

Answer: Option A

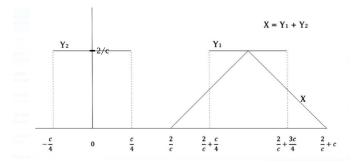


Fig. 4: PDF of time shifted X

The following are some observations:

- The sum of two equally distributed random variables will lead to a triangular probability density
- 2) The two uniformly distributed random variables lie in the range $\left(\frac{-c}{4}, \frac{c}{4}\right)$ and $\left(\frac{2}{c} + \frac{c}{4}, \frac{2}{c} + \frac{3c}{4}\right)$. $\therefore X = Y_1 + Y_2$ the range of X is thus $\left(\frac{2}{c}, \frac{2}{c} + c\right)$ 3) On time shifting Y_1 to the right by a factor
- 3) On time shifting Y_1 to the right by a factor $a+\frac{c}{2}$, the convoluted PDF of X also shifts by the same factor without any change in it's width.

Fig 3 and Fig 3 are the plots of PDF and CDF obtained by taking c=2

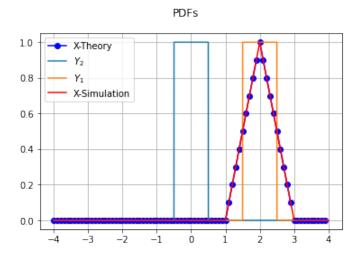


Fig. 3: PDF of Y_1, Y_2 and X

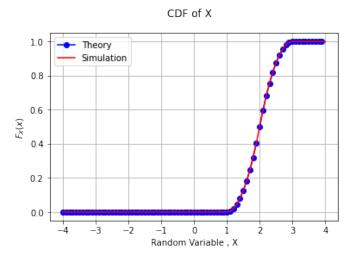


Fig. 3: CDF of X