ECSE 304-305B Assignment 4 Winter 2008

Return by noon, Thursday, 9 October

Question 4.1 (SG p. 152)

Let X be a random point be selected from the interval [0,3] (i.e. by the EPP, or, equivalently, such that X has a linearly increasing distribution function). What is the probability (expressed in terms of square roots if necessary) that

(i) $X^2 - 5X + 6 > 0$, and (ii) $X^2 - 5X + 6 \le 1$?

Question 4.2

A student takes a certain type of test four times and the student's final score will be the maximum of the test score. Thus

$$\mathbf{X} = max\{\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \mathbf{X}_3, \mathbf{X}_4\},\tag{1}$$

where X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 , are the four test scores and X is the final score. Assume the score takes values $x, 0 \le x \le 100$, and the results of the tests form an independent set of random variables, each with distribution function $F_{X_i} = F(x) = P(X_i \le x), \quad 1 \le i \le 4$. Let the distribution function of X be written as

$$F_{\mathbf{X}}(x) = \{ P(\mathbf{X} \le x), \quad 0 \le x \le 100 \}.$$
(2)

(a) Find which of the following gives $F_{\mathbf{X}}(\cdot)$ and give the derivation:

(i) $F^{1/4}(x^4)$, (ii) $F^4(x)$, (iii) $F(x^4)$

(b) If $F(x) = \{0, x < 0; \frac{x}{100}, 0 \le x \le 100; 1, 100 \le x\}$, and given that any score \mathbf{X}_i is uniformly distributed over [0, 100], find $F_{\mathbf{X}}(80) = Pr\{\mathbf{X} \le 80\}$.

Question 4.3 For a constant parameter a > 0, a Rayleigh random variable X has PDF

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} a^2 x e^{-a^2 x^2/2} & x > 0, \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

What is the CDF of X?

Question 4.4 The cumulative distribution function of random variable U is

$$F_U(u) = \begin{cases} 0 & u < -5 \\ (u+5)/8 & -5 \le u < -3, \\ 1/4 & -3 \le u < 3, \\ 1/4 + 3(u-3)/8 & 3 \le u < 5, \\ 1 & u \ge 5. \end{cases}$$

(a) What is E[U]?

- (b) What is Var[U]?
- (c) What is $E[2^U]$?

Question 4.5 X is a continuous uniform (-4,4) random variable. Find the following:

- (a) The PDF $f_X(x)$
- (b) The CDF $F_X(x)$
- (c) E[X]
- (d) $E[X^5]$
- (e) $E[e^X]$

4.6 The time until a small meteorite first lands anywhere in the Sahara desert is modeled as an exponential random variable with a mean (= the recipricol of the rate λ) of 10 days. The time is currently midnight. What is the probability (to two decimal places) that a meteorite first lands some time between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. of the first day?