

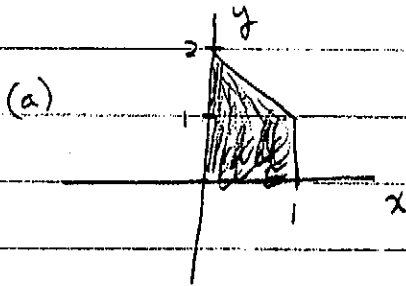
Midterm #2 Solutions

ECE 314

Spring, 2012

1)

$$f_{x,y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} kx, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2-x \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$



(b)

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{2-x} kx \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 (kxy) \Big|_0^{2-x} \, dx = k \int_0^1 (2x - x^2) \, dx = k (x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}k = 1 \Rightarrow k = \frac{3}{2}$$

(c)

$$f_x(x) = \int_{0 \leq y \leq 2-x} \frac{3}{2}x \, dy = \frac{3}{2}xy \Big|_0^{2-x} = \frac{3}{2}x(2-x)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 3x - \frac{3}{2}x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

check:
 $\int_0^1 (3x - \frac{3}{2}x^2) \, dx = 1 \checkmark$

$$f_y(y) \stackrel{0 \leq x \leq 1}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2}x \, dx = \frac{3}{4}x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$f_y(y) \stackrel{1 \leq y \leq 2}{=} \int_0^{2-y} \frac{3}{2}x \, dx = \frac{3}{4}x^2 \Big|_0^{2-y} = \frac{3}{4}(2-y)^2 = 3 - 3y + \frac{3}{4}y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f_y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 3 - 3y + \frac{3}{4}y^2, & 1 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

check:
 $\int_0^2 f_y(y) \, dy = 1 \checkmark$

(d)

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f_{X,Y}(x,y)}{f_Y(y)} = \begin{cases} \frac{3/2 x}{3/4} = 2x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ \frac{3/2 x}{3 - 3y + 3/4 y^2}, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 - y, 1 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

check: $\int_0^1 2x dx = 1$, $\int_0^{2-y} \frac{3/2 x}{3 - 3y + 3/4 y^2} dx = 1$ ✓

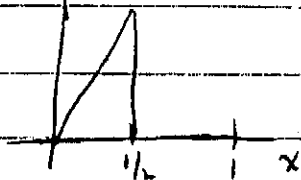
(Integrates to 1 for any y)

(e)

$$f_{X|Y}(x|3/2) = \begin{cases} \frac{3/2 x}{3 - 3(3/2) + 3/4(3/2)^2} = 8x & 0 \leq x \leq 1/2 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

(check: $\int_0^{1/2} 8x dx = 1$ ✓)

$f_{X|Y}(x|3/2)$



• choose $\hat{x} = 0.4$ to cover (0.3, 0.5)

2) (a)

$$\begin{aligned} P(1 < X \leq 4) &= P(X \leq 4) - P(X \leq 1) \\ &= \Phi\left(\frac{4-2}{2}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{1-2}{2}\right) \\ &= \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1/2) = \Phi(1) - (1 - \Phi(1/2)) \\ &= \Phi(1) + \Phi(1/2) - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) f_{X|X \geq 4}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f_X(x)}{P(X \geq 4)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \cdot 4}} e^{-\frac{(x-2)^2}{2 \cdot 4}}}{1 - \Phi(1)}, & x \geq 4 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

(c) Many ways. Here is one:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x) &= 1/2 + \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-u^2/2} du \\ v = u/\sqrt{2} \quad \rightarrow &= 1/2 + \int_0^{x/\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-v^2} dv \cdot \sqrt{2} \\ &= 1/2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{x/\sqrt{2}} e^{-v^2} dv \\ &= 1/2 + 1/2 \operatorname{erf}(x/\sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P(1 < X \leq 4) &= 1/2 + 1/2 \operatorname{erf}(1/\sqrt{2}) \\ &\quad + 1/2 + 1/2 \operatorname{erf}(1/2\sqrt{2}) \\ &\quad - 1 \\ &= 1/2 \operatorname{erf}(1/\sqrt{2}) + 1/2 \operatorname{erf}(1/2\sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

3) (a)

$$P(\text{roll}=1) = P(\text{roll}=1 \mid \text{Die 1})P(\text{Die 1}) + P(\text{roll}=1 \mid \text{Die 2})P(\text{Die 2}) \\ + P(\text{roll}=1 \mid \text{Die 3})P(\text{Die 3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{6}{36} + \frac{4}{36} + \frac{3}{36} = \frac{13}{36}$$

$$(b) P(3 \mid 3) = P(3 \mid 3 \mid \text{Die 1})P(\text{Die 1}) + P(3 \mid 3 \mid \text{Die 2})P(\text{Die 2}) \\ + P(3 \mid 3 \mid \text{Die 3})P(\text{Die 3})$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(c) P(X=x_j, Y=y_k) = P(Y=y_k \mid X=x_j)P(X=x_j)$$

	4	0	0	$\frac{1}{12}$	
y_k	3	0	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	
	2	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\leftarrow X > Y$
	1	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	
		1	2	3	x_j

(d) See circles above: $P(X > Y) = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{5}{18}$

(e) (Sum rows) $P_Y(y_k) = \begin{cases} \frac{13}{36}, & y_k = 1, 2 \\ \frac{7}{36}, & y_k = 3 \\ \frac{3}{36}, & y_k = 4 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$

$$(f) P_{X|Y}(x_j|1) = \frac{P(X=x_j \cap Y=1)}{P(Y=1)} = \begin{cases} 6/13, & x_j=1 \\ 4/13, & x_j=2 \\ 3/13, & x_j=3 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

(g) No

$$P_{X|Y}(x_j|1) \neq P_X(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1/3, & x_j=1 \\ 1/3, & x_j=2 \\ 1/3, & x_j=3 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$