

Lectures of July 7th, 2006
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1 Some Important RV's

Uniform, Bernoulli, Binomial, Geometric, Poisson, Exponential, Gaussian

- *Poisson*: $p_x(k) = \frac{\alpha^k}{k!} e^{-\alpha}$
- *Exponential*: $f_X(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} u(x)$
 λ is arrival rate: number calls/time unit
 T is time window.
 The number of calls arriving during a time window of duration T is a poisson RV with $\alpha = \lambda T$
- *Gaussian*
 Q-function
- *Memoryless property, as a consequence of independent arrival*
- See poisson RV and exponential RV from poisson process perspective.
 $N(t)$ is poisson process

$$p[N(t) = k] = \frac{(\lambda t)^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda t}$$

Example 1 *Final 2005, Q8*

$\lambda=5$

Suppose during $[0,2]$, 5 emails have arrived

1. $P[20 \text{ emails during } [0,5]]$
 $= P[15 \text{ emails during } [2,5]]$ (poisson PMF with $\alpha = 5 \times 3$, at $k=15$)
 $= \frac{(3 \times 5)^{15}}{15!} e^{-(3 \times 5)}$

2. Find probability that the 6th email arrives at time ≥ 5

Let Y be the time we need to wait from time 2 until the 6th email arrive.

Y is an exponential RV and the probability of interest is:

$$P[Y \geq 3] = \int_3^{\infty} 5e^{-5y} dy$$

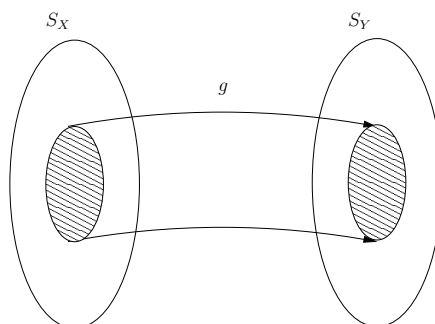


Figure 1: Diagram of fig 1.

2 Function of RV's

Given RV X and function g , find PDF of RV $Y := g(X)$

1. First principle approach, as shown in Figure 1.
2. If X is continuous and g is smooth, as shown in Figure 2

$$f_Y(y) = \sum_k \frac{f_X(x)}{\left| \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{X=x_k}}$$

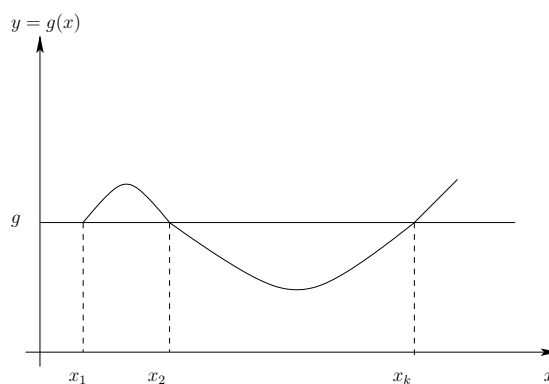


Figure 2: Diagram of fig 2.

Example 2 *Mock Final 2006, Q1 part 3*

$$g(x) = u(x - 2) + 2u(x - 4.5)$$

The figure is illustrated in Figure 3

Find PDF $Y := g(X)$ conditioned on $X > 2$

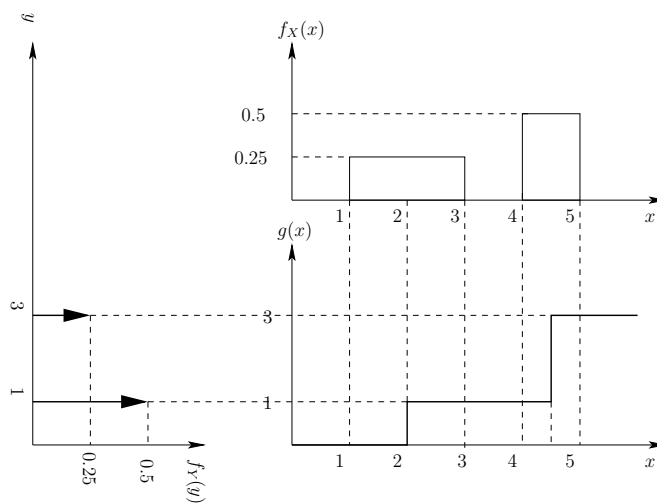


Figure 3: Diagram of fig 3.

The condition $X > 2$ is equivalent to the condition $Y \geq 1$

$$f_{Y|X>2}(y) = f_{Y|Y \geq 1}(y)$$

This figure is shown in Figure 4

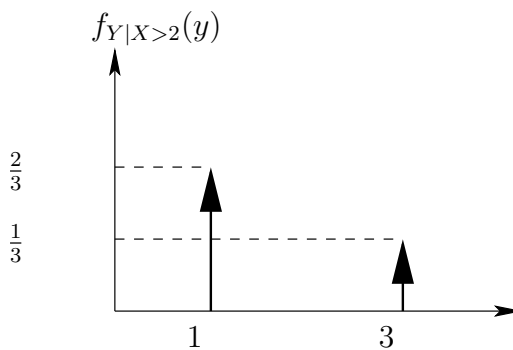


Figure 4: Diagram of fig 4.

Example 3 *Final 2005, Q2*

$$X = g(Y)$$

$$X := \begin{cases} 1, & Y < 0.5, \\ Y^2, & Y \geq 3.5. \end{cases}$$

Find PDF of x , as shown in Figure 5

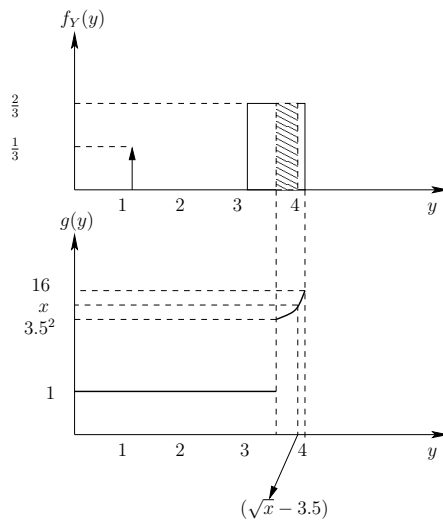


Figure 5: Diagram of fig 5.

Solution:

CDF first

If $x < 1$,

$$F_X(x) = 0$$

If $1 \leq x < 3.5^2$,

$$F_X(x) = P[X \leq x] = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

If $3.5^2 < x \leq 16$,

$$F_X(x) = \frac{2}{3} + (\sqrt{x} - 3.5)\frac{2}{3}$$

If $x > 16$

$$F_X(x) = 1, \text{ as shown in Figure 6}$$

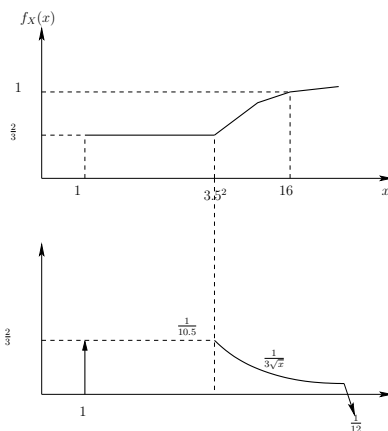


Figure 6: Diagram of fig 6.