

CHAPTER III
DISTRIBUTION OF RANDOM VARIABLES
MULTIVARIABLE DISTRIBUTIONS
EXERCISES-3

1) The soil of the foundation of a column has a strength in the range of 6 and 15 kg/cm² with the probability density function:

$$f(x)=C(1-x/15)$$

- a) Determine the value of C.
- b) What is the probability of failure when the column load is 7,5 kg/cm²?
- c) What should the design load be if the probability of failure is required not to exceed %1?

2) The daily flows X and Y of two streams flowing into the reservoir of a dam have the joint probability density function:

$$f(x,y)=C(4000-x)/4000 \qquad 0 \leq x \leq 4000 \quad 0 \leq y \leq 2000$$

- a) Determine the value of C.
- b) What is the probability $P(X > 2Y)$?
- c) Obtain the marginal probability density function of X and Y
- d) Find the conditional probability density function of $f(x|y)$
- e) What is the probability that $X \geq 2000$ on a day When $Y=1000$?
- f) Are the variables X and Y independent? why?

3) The joint probability density function of the variables X and Y is:

$$f(x,y)=4xy \qquad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

Find the marginal probability density function of X and Y.

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1)

$$\text{a) } \int_6^{15} C(1 - x/15) dx = \int_6^{15} C dx - (1/15)C \cdot x \cdot dx = [C \cdot x - (1/30) \cdot C \cdot x^2]_6^{15} = 1$$

$$= [15 \cdot C \cdot (1 - 15 \cdot (1/30))] - [6 \cdot C \cdot (1 - 6 \cdot (1/30))] = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1/2,7 \Rightarrow C = 0,37$$

$$\text{b) } F(x) = \int_6^x f(x) \cdot dx$$

$$\int_6^x 0,37 \cdot (1 - x/15) \cdot dx = \int_6^x 0,37 \cdot dx - (1/15) \cdot 0,37 \cdot x \cdot dx = [0,37 \cdot x - (1/2) \cdot (1/15) \cdot 0,37 \cdot x^2]_6^x$$

$$\Rightarrow F(7,5) = 0,30$$

c)

$$\int_6^x 0,37 \cdot (1 - x/15) \cdot dx = 0,01 = [0,37 \cdot x - (1/2) \cdot (1/15) \cdot 0,37 \cdot x^2]_6^x$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 30x + 144,81 = 0 \Rightarrow x \cong 6,05 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

2)

$$\text{a) } \int_0^{4000} \int_0^{2000} C \frac{4000 - x}{4000} \cdot dx \cdot dy = 1 \Rightarrow C = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

b)

$$P[X \geq 2Y] = \int_0^{4000} \int_0^{0,5x} \frac{C}{4000} (4000 - x) \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

$$\text{by carrying out the integrations; } P[X \geq 2Y] = \frac{1}{3} \frac{(2000) \cdot (4000)}{2} C = \frac{1}{3}$$

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c) The marginal distributions of X and Y are formally

$$f_x(x) = \int_0^{2000} C \frac{4000-x}{4000} dy = 2000C \frac{4000-x}{4000} = \frac{1}{2000} \frac{4000-x}{4000} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 4000$$

$$f_y(y) = \int_0^{4000} C \frac{4000-x}{4000} dx = 2000C \quad 0 \leq y \leq 2000$$

$$d) f_{x|Y}(x, y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_y(y)} = \frac{C(4000-x)/4000}{2000 \cdot C} = \frac{1}{2000} \frac{4000-x}{4000} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 4000$$

(Notice that this is unchanged from the marginal distribution $f_x(x)$)

$$e) \int_{2000}^{4000} f_x(x) dx = \int_{2000}^{4000} \left(\frac{1}{2000} - \frac{x}{8 \cdot 10^{-6}} \right) dx = \left(\frac{x}{2000} - \frac{x^2}{16 \cdot 10^{-6}} \right) \Big|_{2000}^{4000} = 0,25$$

f) Yes, the variables are independent. Because the knowledge of Y has not altered the distribution of X and hence has not provided us any new information in our quest to predict or describe the behaviour of X. ($f_x(x) = f_{x|Y}(x, y)$)

$$3) \text{ The marginal PDF of X: } \int_0^1 4xy \cdot dy = 2xy^2 \Big|_0^1 = 2x$$

$$\text{The marginal PDF of Y: } \int_0^1 4xy \cdot dx = 2yx^2 \Big|_0^1 = 2y$$