

Tutorial Test 5 - Tutoriaal Toets 5 (20 minutes)

Name and surname / Naam en van	Memo	Mark / Punt [12]
Student number / Studentenommer		12

Mini formula sheet / Mini-formuleblad

$E[g(X)] = \int g(x)f_X(x) dx$ $\text{Var}[X] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$	$P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f_X(x) dx$	$P(X > t) = 1 - F_X(t)$
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Question / Vraag 1 [7] >

A continuous random variable X has PDF

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} c(1 - x^2), & -1 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

a) Prove that $c = \frac{3}{4}$.

[2]

'n Kontinue toevalsveranderlike X het die WDF wat hieronder gegee word.

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} c(1 - x^2), & -1 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & \text{andersins.} \end{cases}$$

a) Bewys dat $c = \frac{3}{4}$.

[2] 2

a) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1$ ✓

$$\int_{-1}^1 c(1 - x^2) dx = 1$$

$$c \left[x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_{-1}^1 = 1 \quad \therefore \checkmark \text{ Process}$$

$$c \left[1 - \frac{1}{3} - \left(-1 + \frac{1}{3} \right) \right] = 1$$

$$c \left[2 - \frac{2}{3} \right] = 1$$

$$c \left(\frac{4}{3} \right) = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{3}{4} \quad (\text{no mark since given})$$

b) Calculate $P(|X| \leq 1/2)$.

[2]

b) Bereken $P(|X| \leq 1/2)$.

[2] 2

b) $P(|X| \leq \frac{1}{2}) = P(-\frac{1}{2} \leq X \leq \frac{1}{2})$ ✓

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{3}{4}(1 - x^2) dx$$

$$= \frac{11}{16} \quad \checkmark$$

c) Use symmetry to state $E[X]$, and then calculate $\text{Var}[X]$. [3]

c) Gebruik simmetrie om $E[X]$ te gee, en bereken dan $\text{Var}[X]$. [3] 3

c) $E[X] = 0$ ✓ (By symmetry)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}[X] &= E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = E[X^2] = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} (1-x^2) dx \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 - x^4 dx = \frac{3}{4} \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right]_{-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \left[\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{5} \right] = \frac{1}{5} = 0,2 \quad \checkmark\end{aligned}$$

Calculator can go directly

Question / Vraag 2 [5] 5

A network delay D is zero with probability 0.2 (instant delivery). Otherwise, with probability 0.8, it is uniformly distributed between 0 and 4 seconds.

'n Netwerkvertraging D het 'n puntmassa van 0.2 by nul. Dit verteenwoordig onmiddellike aflewering. Met waarskynlikheid 0.8 is die vertraging uniform tussen 0 en 4 sekondes versprei.

a) Make a rough sketch of the PDF, indicating all relevant values on the axes. [2]

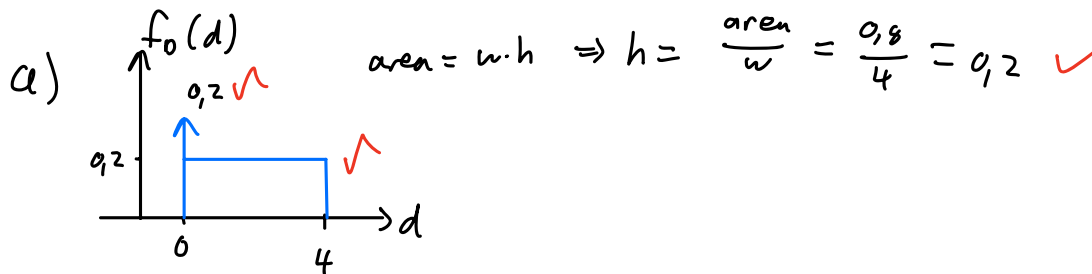
a) Teken 'n rofweg skets van die PDF met al die relevante waardes op die asse aangedui. [2] 2

b) Give the complete **piecewise** definition of the CDF $F_D(d)$. [2]

b) Bepaal die volledige **stukgewys** definisie van die KVF $F_D(d)$. [2] 2

c) Calculate $P(D > 3)$. [1]

c) Bereken $P(D > 3)$. [1] 1



b) $F_D(d) = \begin{cases} 0 & d < 0 \\ 0.2 u(d) + 0.2d & 0 \leq d \leq 4 \\ 1 & d > 4 \end{cases}$ ✓

c) $P(D > 3) = 1 - P(D \leq 3)$
 $= 1 - F_D(3)$
 $= 1 - (0.2 + 0.2(3))$
 $= 0.2 = \frac{1}{5} \quad \checkmark$