Instructions

- Separate into groups of no more than three persons. The group cannot be the same as any of your former groups after the midterm.
- Write down all the steps that you have done to obtain your answers. You may not get full credit even when your answer is correct without showing how you get your answer.
- 3. Do not panic

Date: 18 / 10 / 2018				
Name	IL	ID (last 3 digits)		
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1. Consider a random variable X whose pmf is given by

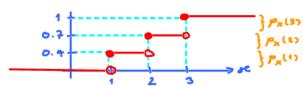
$$p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0.4, & x = 1, \\ 0.3, & x = 2, 3, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

a. Find $P\left[X \le \sqrt{2}\right]$.

The possible values of \times are 1,2, and 3. Among there, only "1" is " $\leq \sqrt{2}$. Therefore, $P[\times \leq \sqrt{2}] = p_{\times}(1) = 0.4$

b. Plot the cdf of this random variable.

Recall that the cdf can be derived from the pmf by using the px(a) as the jump amount out se.



2. Consider a random variable X whose cdf is given by

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ 0.3, & 0 \le x < 2, \\ 1, & x \ge 2. \end{cases}$$

a. Find $P[X \le 1]$.

By definition, $F_X(x) = P[X \le x]$. Therefore, $P[X \le 1] = F_X(1) = 0.3$.

b. Find P[X>1].

Because " $\times > 1$ " is the opposite of " $\times \le 1$ ", we know that $P[\times > 1] = 1 - P[\times \le 1] = 1 - 0.3 = 0.7$

c. Plot the pmf of X.

For discrete RV, the pmf can be derived from the jump amounts in the cdf. Here, the jumps in the cdf happen two times: at sc=0 and at sc=2. The jump amounts are 0.3 and 0.7, respectively.

Therefore, $p_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0.3, & x=0, \\ 0.7, & x=2, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

Note that we always use stem plot for pmf.

