# Massachusetts Institute of Technology 

Department of Electrical Engineering \& Computer Science
6.041/6.431: Probabilistic Systems Analysis
(Fall 2010)

## Tutorial 6: Solutions

1. Let $Z=X+Y$. Using the 2 step CDF method,

$$
\begin{aligned}
F_{Z}(z) & =\mathbf{P}(Z \leq z) \\
& =\mathbf{P}(X+Y \leq z)
\end{aligned}
$$

Using the Total Probability Theorem, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
F_{Z}(z) & =\sum_{x} p_{X}(x) p(x+Y \leq z) \\
& =\sum_{x} p_{X}(x) p(Y \leq z-x) \\
& =\sum_{x} p_{X}(x) F_{Y}(z-x)
\end{aligned}
$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to $z$, we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
f_{Z}(z) & =\frac{d}{d z} F_{Z}(z) \\
& =\sum_{x} p_{X}(x) f_{Y}(z-x)
\end{aligned}
$$

2. We will condition on $X$ and use the law of total variance

$$
\operatorname{var}(X+Y)=\mathbf{E}[\operatorname{var}(X+Y \mid X)]+\operatorname{var}(\mathbf{E}[X+Y \mid X])
$$

Given a value $x$ of $X$, the random variable $Y$ is uniformly distributed in the interval $[x, x+1]$, and the random variable $X+Y$ is uniformly distributed in the interval [ $2 x, 2 x+1]$. Therefore, $\mathbf{E}[X+Y \mid X]=0.5+2 X$ and $\operatorname{var}(X+Y \mid X)=1 / 12$. Thus,

$$
\operatorname{var}(X+Y)=\operatorname{var}(0.5+2 X)+\mathbf{E}[1 / 12]=4 \operatorname{var}(X)+\mathbf{E}[1 / 12]=\frac{5}{12}
$$

3. (a) Let $X_{i}$ be independent Bernoulli random variables that are equal to 1 if the $i$ th flip results in heads. Let $N$ be the number of coin flips. We have $\mathbf{E}\left[X_{i}\right]=1 / 2, \operatorname{var}\left(X_{i}\right)=1 / 4, \mathbf{E}[N]=7 / 2$, and $\operatorname{var}(N)=35 / 12$. (The last equality is obtained from the formula for the variance of a discrete uniform random variable.) Therefore, the expected number of heads is

$$
\mathbf{E}\left[X_{i}\right] \mathbf{E}[N]=\frac{7}{4},
$$

and the variance is

$$
\operatorname{var}\left(X_{i}\right) \mathbf{E}[N]+\left(\mathbf{E}\left[X_{i}\right]\right)^{2} \operatorname{var}(N)=\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{7}{2}+\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{35}{12}=\frac{77}{48} .
$$

(b) The experiment in part (b) can be viewed as consisting of two independent repetitions fo the experiment in part (a). Thus, both the mean and the variance are doubled and become $7 / 2$ and $77 / 24$, respectively.

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