



1. A dart is thrown at random at a wall. Let  $(x, y)$  denote the Cartesian coordinates of the point in the wall pierced by the dart. Suppose that  $x$  and  $y$  are statistically independent Gaussian random variables, each with mean zero and variance  $2\sigma^2$ , i.e.

$$f_X(\alpha) = f_Y(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{2\sigma^2}}. \quad (1)$$

- (a) Find the probability that the dart will fall within the  $\sigma$ -radius circle centered at the point  $(0, 0)$ .
- (b) Find the probability that the dart will hit in the first quadrant ( $x > 0, y > 0$ ).
- (c) Find the conditional probability that the dart will fall within the  $\sigma$ -radius circle centered at  $(0, 0)$  given that the dart hits in the first quadrant.
- (d) Let  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  and  $\theta = \tan^{-1}(\frac{y}{x})$  be the polar coordinates associated with  $(x, y)$ . Find  $\Pr[0 \leq r \leq R, 0 \leq \theta \leq \Theta]$  and obtain  $P_{R,\Theta}(r, \theta)$ .

This observation leads to a widely used algorithm for generating Gaussian random variables.

2. Prove that :

$$E[Y|X \leq 0] = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^0 E[Y|X=x] \cdot f_x(x) dx}{F_x(0)} \quad (2)$$

3. Find conditional *CDF* and *PDF* of random variable  $X$  condition to  $a < X \leq b$  in terms of  $F_x(x)$  and  $f_x(x)$
4. The random variables  $x$  and  $y$  are independent with exponential densities

$$f_X(x) = \alpha e^{-\alpha x} U(x), \quad f_Y(y) = \beta e^{-\beta y} U(y)$$

where  $U(x)$  is the unit step function.

Find the densities of the following random variables:

- (a)  $2x + y$
- (b)  $x - y$
- (c)  $\frac{y}{x}$
- (d)  $\max(x, y)$
- (e)  $\min(x, y)$

5. The three random variables  $X_1, X_2, Y$  are assumed, and we want to estimate  $Y' = a_1X_1 + a_2X_2$  by viewing the values of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  so that  $p = E[(Y - Y')^2]$  is minimized. Find the values of  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  as well as the minimum error  $P_{min}$  in terms of moments of  $X_1, X_2, Y$ .
6. We have a coin with a probability of 0.1 head and a probability of 0.9 tail if we throw this coin 100 times:
  - A) Using Markov's inequality, show that the probability of a head falling at least 20 times is maximum 0.5.
  - B) Using Chebyshev's inequality, show that the probability of a head falling at least 20 times is 0.09.
7. Suppose  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  are sequences of iid random variables with mean equal to zero and variance  $= \sigma^2$ . we define  $Y_n = \frac{s_n}{\sigma\sqrt{n}} - \frac{s_{2n}}{\sigma\sqrt{2n}}, S_n = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$  Using the central limit theorem, obtain the limit of the sequence  $Y_n$  when  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .