

## ECE 313 Homework 10 Solution

### Problem 1 –

Answer:

$N$  is independent of  $X_N$ .

The distribution of  $X_N$  is  $X_N \sim \text{Uniform}(c, 1)$ . And knowing the the  $X_N$  will not change this distribution, and thus, will not change the distribution of  $N$ .

### Problem 2 –

Answer:

Let  $Z = \frac{X}{Y}$ .

So, the CDF of  $Z$  is  $(\frac{X}{Y} \leq Z \text{ which is } Y \geq \frac{X}{Z})$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \underbrace{F_Z(z)} &= \int_0^\infty \int_{\frac{x}{z}}^\infty e^{-(x+y)} dy dx \\ &= \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{z+1}{z}x} dx \\ &= \frac{z}{z+1} \end{aligned}$$

So, the density function of  $Z$  is:

$$f_Z(z) = F'_Z(z) = \left(\frac{z}{z+1}\right)' = \frac{1}{(z+1)^2}$$

That is,

$$f_{\frac{X}{Y}}(x, y) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x}{y} + 1\right)^2}$$

### Problem 3 –

a)

$$\begin{aligned} f_X(x) &= \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{x}{\alpha}y} ye^{-y^2} dy = e^{-\frac{x}{\alpha}} \int_0^\infty ye^{-y^2} dy = e^{-\frac{x}{\alpha}} \left[-\frac{1}{2}e^{-y^2}\right]_0^\infty = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{\alpha}} \\ f_Y(x) &= \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{x}{\alpha}y} ye^{-y^2} dx = ye^{-y^2} \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{x}{\alpha}y} dx = ye^{-y^2} \left[-\alpha e^{-\frac{x}{\alpha}y}\right]_0^\infty = \alpha ye^{-y^2} \end{aligned}$$

b) For  $X$  and  $Y$  to be independent,  $f_{X,Y}(x, y) = f_X(x)f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{2}\alpha e^{-\frac{x}{\alpha}y}e^{-y^2}$

Therefore,  $\alpha = 2$

**Problem 4 –**

a) We have:  $\text{Var}(X + 2Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(2Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, 2Y)$   
 $\text{Var}(X - 2Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(2Y) - 2\text{Cov}(X, 2Y)$

From the expressions for  $\text{Var}(X + 2Y)$  and  $\text{Var}(X - 2Y)$  in terms of the variances and covariance, the condition  $\text{Var}(X + 2Y) = \text{Var}(X - 2Y)$  implies that  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$ . Hence,  $X$  and  $Y$  are uncorrelated.

But we cannot say if they are independent or not.

If  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent then  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$ , but the reverse might not be true.

b) No. The condition  $\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(Y)$  does not imply that  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$ .

**Problem 5 –**

$$\text{Cov}(X_i, Y_j) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4} * 4 = 3, & \text{if } i = j \\ -\frac{1}{4} * 4 = -1, & \text{if } |i - j| = 1 \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(W, Z) &= \sum_{i=j; 1 \leq i \leq n} \text{Cov}(X_i, Y_j) + \sum_{|i-j|=1; 1 \leq i, j \leq n} \text{Cov}(X_i, Y_j) + 0 \\ &= 3n + \sum_i \text{Cov}(X_i, Y_{i-1}) + \sum_i \text{Cov}(X_i, Y_{i+1}) = 3n - 2(n - 1) = n + 2 \end{aligned}$$