

# CSE 312: Foundations of Computing II

## Section 8: Continuous RV's and Central Limit Theorem

### 0. Transformations

Suppose  $X \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1)$  has the continuous uniform distribution on  $(0, 1)$ . Let  $Y = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \log X$  for some  $\lambda > 0$ .

- (a) What is  $\Omega_Y$ ?
- (b) First write down  $F_X(x)$  for  $x \in (0, 1)$ . Then, find  $F_Y(y)$  on  $\Omega_Y$ .
- (c) Now find  $f_Y(y)$  on  $\Omega_Y$ . What distribution does  $Y$  have?

### 1. Poisson CLT

Suppose  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are iid  $\text{Poisson}(\lambda)$  random variables, and let  $\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ , the sample mean. How large should we choose  $n$  to be such that  $\Pr(\frac{\lambda}{2} \leq \bar{X}_n \leq \frac{3\lambda}{2}) \geq 0.99$ ? Use the CLT and give an answer involving  $\Phi^{-1}(\cdot)$ . Then evaluate it exactly when  $\lambda = 1/10$  using the  $\Phi$  table on the last page.

### 2. Convolutions

Suppose  $Z = X + Y$ , where  $X \perp Y$ .  $Z$  is called the convolution of two random variables. If  $X, Y, Z$  are discrete,

$$p_Z(z) = \Pr(X + Y = z) = \sum_x \Pr(X = x \cap Y = z - x) = \sum_x p_X(x) p_Y(z - x)$$

If  $X, Y, Z$  are continuous,

$$F_Z(z) = \Pr(X + Y \leq z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Pr(Y \leq z - X \mid X = x) f_X(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_Y(z - x) f_X(x) dx$$

Suppose  $X_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$  and  $X_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ .

- (a) Find an expression for  $\Pr(X_1 < 2X_2)$  using a similar idea to convolution, in terms of  $F_{X_1}, F_{X_2}, f_{X_1}, f_{X_2}$ . (Your answer will be in the form of a single integral, and requires no calculations – do not evaluate it).
- (b) Find  $s$ , where  $\Phi(s) = \Pr(X_1 < 2X_2)$  using the fact that linear combinations of independent normal random variables are still normal.

### 3. Bad Computer

Each day, the probability your computer crashes is 10%, independent of every other day. Suppose we want to evaluate the computer's performance over the next 100 days.

- (a) Let  $X$  be the number of crash-free days in the next 100 days. What distribution does  $X$  have? Identify  $\mathbb{E}[X]$  and  $\text{Var}(X)$  as well. Write an exact (possibly unsimplified) expression for  $\Pr(X \geq 87)$ .
- (b) Approximate the probability of at least 87 crash-free days out of the next 100 days using the Central Limit Theorem. Justify why we can use the CLT here.