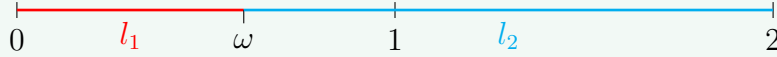


Distribution of a Random Variable

Exercise 1. Distribution Function of a Random Variable

Consider the following random experiment: The interval $[0, 2]$ will be divided into two parts by randomly (according to $\text{UNIFORM}([0, 1])$) choosing one point ω of the interval $\Omega := [0, 1]$. Let $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined as the quotient l_1/l_2 of the shorter segment l_1 and the longer segment l_2 .



1. Give a definition of X in terms of $\omega \in \Omega$.
2. Determine the (cumulative) distribution function F_X . To this end, first show that

$$\mathbb{P}(X \leq x) = \mathbb{P}\left(\left\{\omega \in \Omega: \omega \leq \frac{2x}{1+x}\right\}\right)$$

and then calculate $F_X(x)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. You may distinguish the cases $x < 0$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$ and $x > 1$.

3. Based on your result from 2, calculate the probability density function f_X corresponding to the probability distribution \mathbb{P}_X .

Exercise 2. Random Vectors

Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, \mathbb{P})$ be a probability space and $X: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ the random vector that describes (in polar coordinates) the location of a player's dart arrow when it hits a circular board with radius 1. The distribution of X is modelled via a probability density function $f_X(r, \varphi) = r \cdot k \cdot \mathbf{1}_{[0,1] \times [0,2\pi)}(r, \varphi)$.

- a) Determine k such that f_X becomes a probability density function.
- b) Give a set theoretical description of the following events and calculate their probability:
 - i. The arrow hits the center of the board.
 - ii. The arrow hits the board in the first quadrant.
 - iii. The arrow misses the board.
 - iv. The arrow hits the board in a distance of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ from the center.
- c) Determine the cumulative distribution function $F_X: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow [0, 1]$.