

Introduction to Probability, Fall 2013

Math 30530 Section 01

Homework 9 — solutions

1. (a) Let X be an exponential random variable with parameter λ_1 , and Y be an exponential random variable with parameter λ_2 . If X and Y are independent, compute the density function of $Z = \min\{X, Y\}$, and show that it is exactly the same as the density function of the exponential random variable with parameter $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$.

Solution: Range of values for Z : 0 to ∞ . For $0 \leq z \leq \infty$,

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr(Z \leq z) &= 1 - \Pr(Z \geq z) \\ &= 1 - \Pr(\min\{X, Y\} \geq z) \\ &= 1 - \Pr(X \geq z \text{ and } Y \geq z) \\ &= 1 - \Pr(X \geq z)(Y \geq z) \\ &= 1 - \left(\int_z^\infty \lambda_1 e^{-\lambda_1 x} dx \right) \left(\int_z^\infty \lambda_2 e^{-\lambda_2 y} dy \right) \\ &= 1 - [-e^{-\lambda_1 x}]_z^\infty [-e^{-\lambda_2 y}]_z^\infty \\ &= 1 - e^{-\lambda_1 z - \lambda_2 z}.\end{aligned}$$

Differentiating, we get

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } z < 0 \\ (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)z} & \text{if } z \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

which is exactly the density function of the exponential random variable with parameter $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$.

- (b) By using the standard interpretation of the exponential random variable, convince yourself that it is no surprise that if $X \sim \text{exponential}(\lambda_1)$ and $Y \sim \text{exponential}(\lambda_2)$, and X and Y are independent, then $\min\{X, Y\} \sim \text{exponential}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$.

Solution: If type one occurrences occur at rate λ_1 per unit time, and type two occurrences occur (independently) at rate λ_2 per unit time, then occurrences of *some* type occur at rate $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$ per unit time. $\min\{X, Y\}$ measures the time until the first occurrence of some type (one or two), so it should be modeled by an exponential with parameter $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$.

2. Chapter 4, problems 1, 2, 5, 7, 9 — see supplementary solutions file.