

**Problem Set 11**  
**(Lecture 21 & Lecture 22)**  
**Due: 12/6**

**\*\*Question numbers and pages based on 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, please make sure you check and do the proper questions if using a different version\*\***

1. Textbook Exercise 6.63
2. Textbook Exercise 6.71
3. Suppose that  $(X_1, X_2)$  has the following joint pdf
 
$$f(x_1, x_2) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x_1 < 2, 0 < x_2 < 1, 2x_2 \leq x_1 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$
 Find the pdf of  $U = X_1 - X_2$  (hint: use the transformation  $u = x_1 - x_2$  and  $v = x_1$ ).
4. Consider 3 independent and identically distributed (iid) continuous random variables  $X_1, X_2, X_3$  each  $U(0,4)$ .
  - a. What is the joint distribution  $f_{1,2,3}(x_1, x_2, x_3)$
  - b. What is the joint distribution  $f_{2,3}(x_2, x_3)$ ?
  - c. What is the marginal distribution of  $X_3$ ?
  - d. What is the distribution of  $X_{(3)}$ ?
5. Having studied how to calculate the distributions of the smallest and largest order statistics, another interesting application is the joint distribution of just  $(X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$ . Heuristically, since  $x_{(1)}$  and  $x_{(n)}$  are assumed fixed, each of the remaining  $n - 2$  order statistics can be anywhere between  $x_{(1)}$  and  $x_{(n)}$ , while these could be any  $n - 2$  of the original  $n$  random  $X$ 's. Now,  $P\{x_{(1)} < X_i < x_{(n)}\} = F(x_{(n)}) - F(x_{(1)})$ , for each  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . Hence, the joint pdf of  $(X_{(1)}, X_{(n)})$  would be given by
 
$$f(x_{(1)}, x_{(n)}) = \begin{cases} \left( \frac{n!}{(n-2)!} \right) \{F(x_{(n)}) - F(x_{(1)})\}^{n-2} f(x_{(1)}) f(x_{(n)}) & -\infty < x_{(1)} < x_{(n)} < \infty \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$
  - a. Consider 3 independent and identically distributed (iid) continuous random variables  $X_1, X_2, X_3$  each  $U(0,1)$ . Show that the joint pdf of  $(X_{(1)}, X_{(3)})$  is
 
$$f(x_{(1)}, x_{(3)}) = \begin{cases} 162(x^2 - x)^3 & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$
  - b. What would be an actual practical example where we would be interested in the joint distribution of just the min and max order statistics?
6. Textbook Exercise 6.81