

1. Let X have the following probability density function:

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere.} \end{cases}$$

Let $Y = \sqrt{X}$. That is, we generate a number uniformly between 0 and 1, called X , and then we take the square root of this number and call it Y .

- (a) Use R to simulate 10000 instances of Y placed into a vector. Give a histogram of the vector to illustrate that Y does not have a uniform distribution. Note: Use the `probability=T` argument in the `hist` function call.
 - (b) Based upon (a), make a guess as to the pdf for Y .
 - (c) Now get the theoretical CDF, that is for any y between 0 and 1, compute $F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y)$.
 - (d) Write down the formula for the CDF for Y , giving its value for all values of y .
 - (e) Use (d) and Theorem 3.4.1 to find the pdf for Y . The support of the pdf should be clear; that is, make sure you have defined the pdf for all values of y .
2. Problem (1) suggests a general method for finding the pdf of a random variable Y that is a function of another random variable X for which the pdf is known. The idea is to first find the CDF for Y and then use Theorem 3.4.1 to find the pdf, through differentiation. We will call this method the “CDF method.”
 - (a) Use the CDF method to find the pdf for $Y = X^2$, where X is as given in problem (1).
 - (b) Use an R simulation and graph to corroborate the result from (a).