

#1 $X \sim \text{Unif}([0,1])$, $Y = e^X$

$$F_X(x) = x$$

$$F_Y(y) = P(Y \leq y) = P(e^X \leq y) = P(X \leq \ln y) = \ln y$$

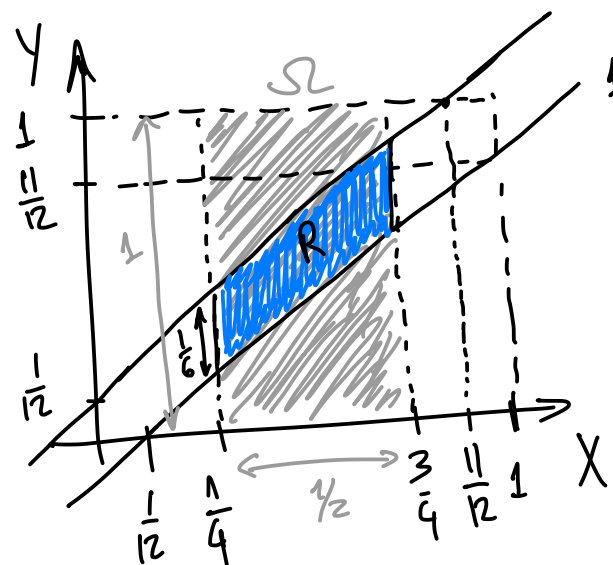
$$f_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_Y(y) = \frac{d}{dy} \ln y = \frac{1}{y} \quad \text{if } y \in [1, e]$$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{y} & \text{if } y \in [1, e] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$2. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_Y(y) dy = \int_1^e \frac{1}{y} dy = \ln y \Big|_1^e = \ln e - \ln 1 = \boxed{1}$$

3. No; Y is not distributed as an exponential rand. var.

#2. As fractions of an hour: $X \sim \text{Unif}([\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}])$, $Y \sim \text{Unif}([0,1])$

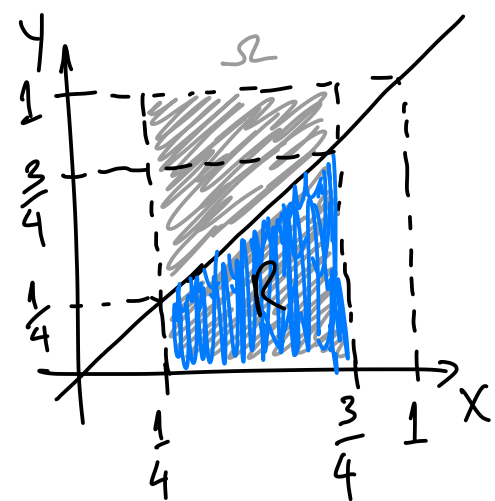


$$1. P(|X-Y| < \frac{5}{60}) = P(-\frac{1}{12} < X-Y < \frac{1}{12})$$

$$= P(X - \frac{1}{12} < Y < X + \frac{1}{12})$$

$$= \frac{\text{Area}(R)}{\text{Area}(\Omega)} = \frac{\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1} = \boxed{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$$2. P(X < Y) = \frac{\text{Area}(R)}{\text{Area}(\Omega)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$



Note: Could also solve with integrals (of constant functions) but that is unnecessary here; can simply use the areas of the corresponding regions.