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- 1. Consider a random variable X that has a probability density function of the form  $f_X(x) = (k)(x)(5-x)$  for  $0 \le x \le 5$ , and  $f_X(x) = 0$  otherwise, where k is a constant.
- **1a.** What is the value of k?
- **1b.** Find the probability that X is bigger than 4 or less than 1, i.e., P(X > 4 or X < 1).
- **2.** Suppose that the time needed to wait for the next bus to appear is a random variable Y with probability density function  $f_Y(y) = (2/7)e^{-(2/7)(y)}$  for y > 0, and  $f_Y(y) = 0$  otherwise. Compute the probability that Y is no further than 1 unit away from 3, i.e.,  $P(|Y 3| \le 1)$ .
- **3.** Suppose that the CDF of a random variable X is  $F_X(x) = 1 e^{-5x}$  for x > 0, and  $F_X(x) = 0$  otherwise.
- **3a.** What is the probability density function of X?
- **3b.** Use the CDF to compute P(1/4 < X < 1/3). Hint: we have  $P(1/4 < X < 1/3) = P(X < 1/3) P(X \le 1/4)$ .
- **3c.** Use the probability density function to find P(1/4 < X < 1/3). Your solution should agree with **3b** (this is just another method of solution).
- **4.** Consider a random variable X whose probability density function is constant on the interval [30, 100], and the pdf is zero otherwise. Compute P(80 < 2X < 164).