- Prove that:

 If X is a ramon variable with parameters (n,p),

 where ocpci, then as k goes from 0 to n, P 3X=k}

 first increases monotonically a then decreases monotonically reaching its largest value when k is the largest integer less or equals to (n+1) b.
- having centre at the origin & radius unity the projected on the diameter. Prove that the distance of the point of projection from centre has the prob density for -1<n<1 & 0 elsewhere.
- B A point X is chosen at random on a line segment AB whose iniddle bt. is O. Find the bob. that AX BX1 AO form the sides of a triangle.
- The joint density func. of X& Y is given by:

 f(n,y) = 3 k(n+y) for 0< x<1,0<4<1

 0 elsewhere

(b) The marginal density func. $f_{\chi}(n) = f_{\chi}(r)$

The prob. density func. of a two-dimensional r.v. (xxy) is given by:

town > 3 k(n+y) > n>0, y>0, x+y<2.

Find K & P(X<1, Y>\frac{1}{2}).

AB of length 21. Find expected values of

(i) AP-PB

ciò |AP-PB|.

- The radius X of a circle has uniform distr. in (1,2). Find mean e variance of the circle
- The length of botts produced by a machine is normally distributed with parameters m=4, G=6.5. A bolt is defective if its length does not lie in the interval (3.3, 4.3). Find the percentage of defective bolts produced by the machine.

$$\left[\int_{\sqrt{2\pi}}^{1} \int_{-\infty}^{0.6} e^{-t/2} dt = 0.4257, \\
 \left[\int_{\sqrt{2\pi}}^{1} \int_{-\infty}^{0.4} e^{-t/2} dt = 0.6554 \right]$$

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