Assignment 3 of CISC 1006

ZHANG HUAKANG DB92760

Computer Science, Faculty of Science and Technology

March 17, 2021

1

1.1

When $0 \le y \le 2$

$$f(y) = P(Y = y) = \frac{C_3^y C_3^{2-y}}{C_6^2}$$

elsewhere,

$$f(y) = P(Y = y) = 0$$

$\underline{}$	f(y) = P(Y = y)
0	0.2000
1	0.6000
2	0.2000
elsewhere	0

1.2

• $\forall y \in \mathbb{Z}$

 $f(y) \ge 0$

•

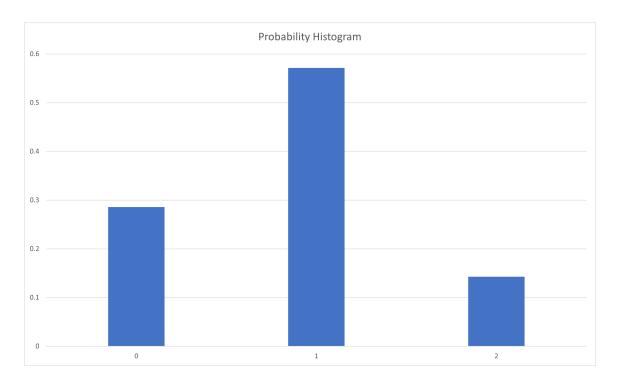
 $\sum_{y} P(Y = y) = 1$

 $\bullet \ \forall y \in \mathbb{Z}$

f(y) = P(Y = y)

2

$$P(X=x) = \frac{C_2^x C_5^{3-x}}{C_7^3}, (0 \le x \le 2)$$



$$F(X = x) = P(X \le x)$$

$$= \sum_{t=0}^{x} \frac{C_2^t C_5^{3-t}}{C_7^3}, (0 \le x \le 2)$$
or
$$= 0, (x < 0)$$
or
$$= 1, (x > 2)$$

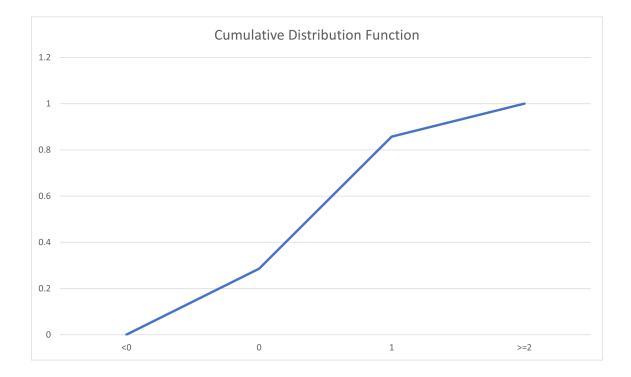
$$P(X = 1) = F(X = 1) - F(X = 0)$$

$$\approx 0.5714$$

$$P(0 < X \le 2) = F(X = 2) - F(X = 0)$$

$$\approx 0.7142$$

2.3



3

3.1

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-1}^{1} k(2 - x^2)dx + 0$$

$$= k(3x - \frac{x^3}{3})|_{-1}^{1}$$

$$= 2k(3 - \frac{1}{3})$$

$$= \frac{16}{3}k$$

$$\frac{16}{3}k = 1$$

$$k = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$P(X \le \frac{1}{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x)dx$$

$$= 0 + \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{3}{16} (3 - x^2) dx$$

$$= \frac{99}{128}$$

$$\approx 0.7734$$

3.3

$$\begin{split} P(|X| > 0.8) = & P(X < -0.8 + P(X > 0.8)) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{-0.8} f(x) dx + \int_{0.8}^{\infty} f(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^{-0.8} f(x) dx + \int_{0.8}^{1} f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{41}{500} + \frac{41}{500} \\ &= \frac{41}{250} \\ &= 0.1640 \end{split}$$

4

4.1

When
$$x \ge 0$$

$$F(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} \frac{e^{-\frac{t}{2000}}}{2000}dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} -e^{-\frac{t}{2000}}$$

$$= 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{2000}}$$
When $x < 0$

$$F(x) = 0$$

4.2

$$P(X \ge 1000) = \int_{1000}^{\infty} f(x)dx$$

$$= \lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{1000}^{t} \frac{e^{-\frac{t}{2000}}}{2000} dt$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\approx 0.6065$$

$$P(X \le 2000) = \int_{-\infty}^{2000} f(x)dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2000} f(x)dx$$
$$= -e^{-\frac{x}{2000}} |_{0}^{2000}$$
$$= 1 - \frac{1}{e}$$
$$\approx 0.6321$$

5

5.1

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(y)dy = \int_{0}^{1} f(y)dy + 0$$

$$= -(1-y)^{5}|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= 1 - 0$$

$$= 1$$

 $\forall y \in \mathbb{R},$

$$f(y) \ge 0$$

5.2

$$P(Y < 10\%) = \int_{-\infty}^{0.1} f(y)dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{0.1} f(y)dy$$
$$= 1 - 0.9^{5} + 1$$
$$\approx 0.4195$$

$$P(Y > 50\%) = \int_{0.5}^{\infty} f(y)dy$$
$$= \int_{0.5}^{1} f(y)dy$$
$$= 1 - 0.5^{5}$$
$$= \frac{31}{32}$$
$$\approx 0.9688$$