

$$u_1, \dots, u_n \sim \text{uniform } (0, 1)$$

$$f_{u_{(k)}}(t) = \binom{n}{k-1, 1, n-k} t^{k-1} (1-t)^{n-k}, 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$f_{u_{(i)}, u_{(k)}}(s, t) = \binom{n}{i-1, 1, k-i-1, n-k} s^{i-1} (t-s)^{k-i-1} (1-t)^{n-k}, 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c) } f_{u_{(1)} \dots u_{(n)}}(s_1, s_2, s_n) &= \binom{n}{1, 1, \dots, 1} f(s_1) \cdots f(s_n) \\ &= n! \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = n! \quad 0 \leq s_1 \leq s_2 \leq \dots \leq s_n \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 0.1. for any random sample x_1, x_n of cont .r.v.S having cdf F and density f , the order statistics $X_{(k)}, 1 \leq k \leq n$, has density $f_{x_{(k)}}(t) = \binom{n}{k-1, 1, n-k} F(t)^{k-1} f(t) [1 - F(t)]^{n-k}$ for all t . and the joint density of $(X_{(i)}, X_{(k)})$ is
Finally, the joint density of $(X_{(1)}, X_{(2)} \cdots X_{(n)})$

$$f_{x_{(1)} \dots x_{(n)}}(S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n) = n! f(S_1) \cdot f(S_2) \cdots f(S_n) = n! \prod_{i=1}^n f(S_i), S_1 \leq S_2 \leq \dots \leq S_n$$

Comment: the prob of any ties is zero, whenever F is continuum dist.

Example 0.2. How would you find the list of the sample Range?

$$x_1 \dots x_n \sim F \quad R_n = x_{(n)} - x_{(1)}$$

- (1) $f_{X_{(1)}, X_{(n)}}$
- (2) $(X_{(1)}, X_{(n)}) \rightarrow (X_{(1)}, R_n)$
- (3) marginal R_n .

Example 0.3. (by stems reliability)

$Y_1, Y_2 \dots$ = life time of sample electric components (Suppise indepenonont)
 $\sim \text{Exp}(\text{mean} = \theta)$

suppose we organize these in a more complicated system.

T = life time of the system.

(a) Simple series circuit. w/ m component.

$$T = \min(Y_1, Y_m)$$

$$F_T(t) = P(T \leq t) = 1 - P(T > t) = 1 - (1 - F_Y(t))^m = 1 - e^{-mt/\theta}, t > 0$$

(b) Simple parallel circus w/ m component.

$$T = \max(Y_1, \dots, Y_m)$$

$$F_T(t) = P(T \leq t) = F_Y(t)^m = \left(1 - e^{-t/\theta}\right)^m, t > 0.$$

(C) Parallel systems in series
 m units are in series and each unit has k components in parallel. $Y_{ij} =$
 j^{th} component of i^{th} unit. $T = \min_{1 \leq i \leq m} (\max_{1 \leq j \leq k} (Y_{ij}))$

$$\begin{aligned} F_T(t) &= 1 - [1 - F_u(t)]^m \\ &= 1 - \left[1 - (1 - e^{-t/\theta})^k\right]^m, t > 0 \end{aligned}$$