### 4.1 CONTINOUS SAMPLE SIZE

A RANDOM VARIABLE X IS CONTINUOUS IF THE RANGE SX CONSISTS OF ONE OR MORE INTERVALS.

RANGE IS THE SET OF R

DIFFERENT FROM DRV: UNCOUNTABLY INFINITE (IS COUNTABLE

DEF 4.1 CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION (CDF)

THE CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTIVE FUNCTION (CDF) OF A VARIABLE X IS

$$F_X(x) = P[X \le x]$$

GRAPHS ALL OF THE LDF START AT ZERO ON THE LEFT & END AT ONE ON THE RIGHT

THE PROPABILITY THAT THE RANDOM VARIABLE IS IN AN INTERVAL IS THE DIFFERENCE

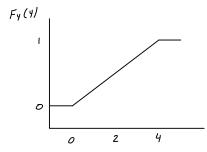
IN THE CDF EVALUATED AT THE ENDS OF THE INTERVAL.

#### QU12 4.2

COMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION OF THE RANDOM VARIABLE Y IS,

$$F_{Y}(y) = \begin{cases} 0 & y \leq 0 \\ y/4 & 0 \leq y \leq 4 \\ 1 & y > 4 \end{cases}$$

SKETCH THE COF & CALCULATE THE FOLLOWING PROBABILITIES:



(A) 
$$P[Y \leq -1] = F_Y(-1) = 0$$

(8) 
$$D \left[ Y \leq I \right] = F_Y(I) = 1/4$$

(c) 
$$P[2 4 4 4 3] = F_{y}(3) - F_{y}(2) = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(D) 
$$P[Y > 1.5] = 1 - F_Y(1.5) = 8/6 - 3/8 = 5/8$$

### EECS 46) PROBABILITY & STATISTICS CONTINUOUS RANDOM VARIABLES MORGAN BERGEN

### DEF 4.3 PROBABILITY DENSITY FUNCTION

THE PDF OF A CONTINUOUS RANDOM YARIABLE X IS

$$\int x(x) = \frac{D F_X(x)}{DX}$$

$$P[x, \angle X \leq x_2] = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f_X(x) px$$

QUIZ 4.3 RANDOM VARIABLE X HAS THE PROBABILITY DENSITY FUNCTION

$$f_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} -x/2 & f_{x}(x) = \int (x/4)xe^{-x/2} & x \ge 0 \\ CXe & X \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$O \quad \text{OTHERNISE}$$

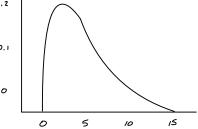
$$f_{x}(x) = \int (x/4)x e^{-x/2} x \ge 0$$

$$0 \quad \text{OTHER}.$$

SKETCH THE COF & FIND THE FOLLOWING PROBABILITIES

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_x(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} (xe^{-x/2}) dx = -2ce^{-x/2} dx$$

$$= -2ce + \int_0^{\infty}$$



 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2ce^{-x/z} dx$ 

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### 4.5 FAMILIES OF CONTINUOUS RANDOM VARIABLES

### DEF 4.5 UNIFORM RANDOM VARIABLES

$$\int y (Y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(b-a)} & a \leq x \leq b & \& b > a \end{cases}$$

$$0 \qquad OTHERWISE$$

THM

(A) THE CDF 
$$X$$
 is  $F_{X}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq a \\ (x-a)/(b-a) & a \leq x \leq b \end{cases}$ 

$$| 1 & x > b$$

(B) THE EXPECTED VALUE OF 
$$X$$
 IS  $E[X] = (b+a)/2$ 

(C) THE VARIANCE OF X is 
$$V_{AR}[X] = (b-a)^2/12$$

# EECS 46) PROBABILITY & STATISTICS CONTINUOUS RANDOM VARIABLES MORGAN BEZGEN

### QU12 4.6

I IS THE GAUSSIAN (0,1) RANDOM VARIABLE & Y IS THE GAUSSIAN (0,2) RANDOM VARIABLE SKETCH THE PDFS  $\int x(x)$  &  $\int y(y)$  ON THE SAME AXES & FIND

$$f_X(x)$$
 (0,1)

$$f_{\gamma}(\gamma)$$
 (0,2)

