Ex. Find the PMF
$$p_x$$
 , that $X = \max\{X_1 \ X_2 \ X_3\}$, large $X = 1 \sim 10$, discrete

$$F_{\mathbf{x}}(\lambda) = P(\mathbf{x} \leq \lambda)$$

$$= P(\mathbf{x}_{1} \leq \lambda \cap \mathbf{x}_{2} \leq \lambda \cap \mathbf{x}_{3} \leq \lambda)$$

$$= P(\mathbf{x}_{1} \leq \lambda) P(\mathbf{x}_{2} \leq \lambda) P(\mathbf{x}_{3} \leq \lambda) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{10}\right)^{3}$$

$$P_{x}(\lambda) = F_{x}(\lambda) - F_{x}(\lambda-1) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{10}\right)^{3} - \left(\frac{\lambda-1}{10}\right)^{3}$$

Ex. Find the PMF Px, that
$$X = min\{X_1 X_2 X_3\}$$
, Range $X = 81 \sim 85$, discrete

$$P(x > 1) = P(\min\{X_1 \mid X_2 \mid X_3\} > 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - F_*(\chi) = P(X_1 > \chi) P(X_2 > \chi) P(X_3 > \chi)$$

=
$$[1 - P(x_1 > 1)][1 - P(x_2 > 1)][1 - P(x_3 > 1)]$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{x}(\underline{\lambda}) = \left[1 - P(x, > \underline{\lambda})\right]^{3}$$

$$F_{x}(k) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{for } k \leq 80 \\ 1 - \left[1 - \frac{k - 80}{5}\right]^{3}, & \text{for } k = 81, 82, 83, 84, 85 \\ 0, & \text{for } k > 85 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{X}(k) = \begin{cases}
0, & \text{for } k \leq 80 \\
1 - \left[1 - \frac{k - 80}{5}\right]^{3}, & \text{for } k = 81 \\
\left[1 - \frac{k - 81}{5}\right]^{3} - \left[1 - \frac{k - 80}{5}\right]^{3}, & \text{for } k = 82, 83, 84, 85
\end{cases}$$

$$\left[1-\frac{\cancel{k}-81}{5}\right]^3-\left[1-\frac{\cancel{k}-80}{5}\right]^3$$
, for $\cancel{k}=82,83,84,85$

Ex. Find the PMF px, that $X = max \{X_1 \ 2X_2 \ 3X_3\}$, large X = 1, 2, 3

$$X_1$$
 / 2 3 X_2 2 4 6 X_3 3 6 9

$$F_{\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{x})} = P(\mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{x}) = P(\mathbf{x}_1 \leq \mathbf{x}) P(2\mathbf{x}_2 \leq \mathbf{x}) P(3\mathbf{x}_3 \leq \mathbf{x})$$

Ex. Find the PMF Px, that $X = min\{X_1, 2X_2, 3X_3\}$, Range X = 1.2.3

$$F_{x}(x) = P(X \le x) = 1 - P(X > x)$$

$$= 1 - P(X_1 > x) P(2X_2 > x) P(3X_3 > x)$$

$$F_{X}(9) = 0$$

$$F_{X}(6) = 0$$

$$F_{X}(4) = 0$$

$$F_{X}(3) = I - 0 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = I$$

$$F_{X}(2) = I - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times I = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$F_{X}(1) = I - \frac{2}{3} \times I \times I = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$F_{X}(0) = 0$$

$$F_{X}(1) = F_{X}(1) - F_{X}(0) = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$$