

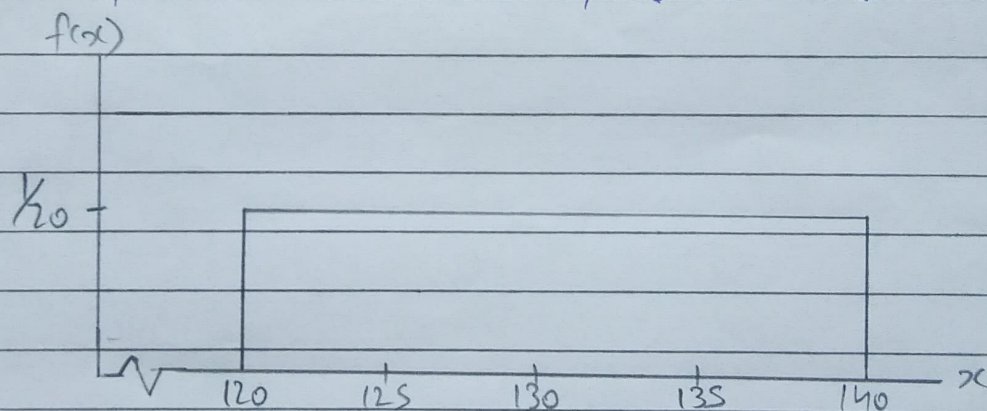
## Uniform probability Distribution

A continuous probability distribution for which the probability that the random variable will assume a value in any interval is the same for each interval of equal length.

\* Uniform Probability Density function:

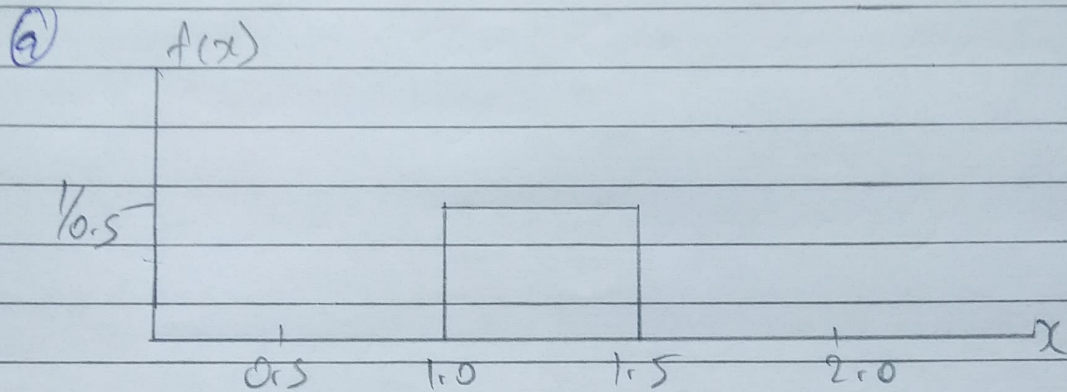
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & \text{for } a \leq x \leq b \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

\* Graph of uniform probability density function.





- ① The random variable  $x$  is known to be uniformly distributed between 1.0 and 1.5



b)

$$P(x = 1.25) = 0$$

The probability of a single point is zero because the area under the curve above any single point is zero.

c)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \quad ; \quad b-a = 1.25 - 1.0 = 0.25$$

$$P(1.0 \leq x \leq 1.25) = 0.25 \times \frac{1}{0.5} = 0.5 //$$

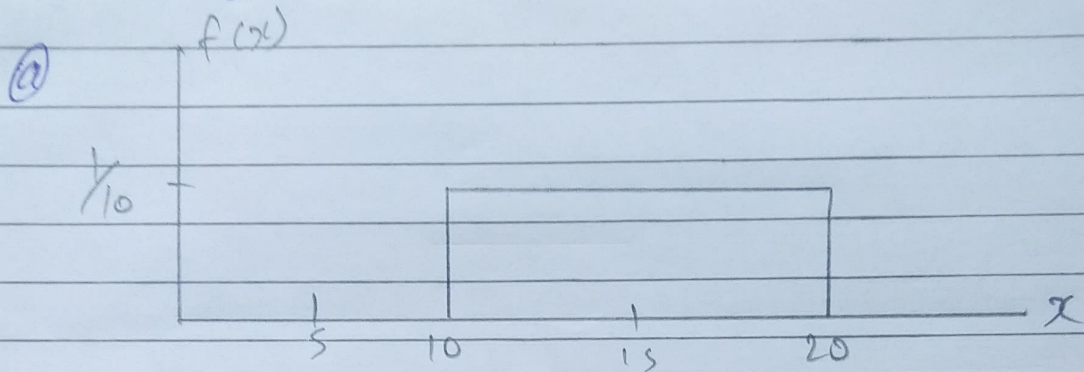
d)

$$(b-a) = (1.5 - 1.2) = 0.3$$

$$P(1.2 \leq x \leq 1.5) = 0.3 \times \frac{1}{0.5} = 0.6 //$$



- ② The random variable,  $x$  is known to be uniformly distributed between 10 and 20.



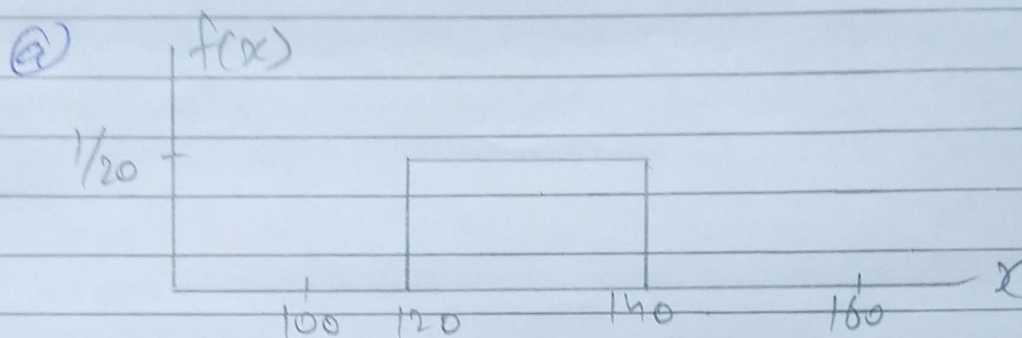
$$⑥ \quad (b-a) = (15-10) = 5$$

$$P(x \leq 15) = 5 \times \frac{1}{10} = 0.5 //$$

$$⑦ \quad (b-a) = (18-12) = 6$$

$$P(12 \leq x \leq 18) = 6 \times \frac{1}{10} = 0.6 //$$

- ③ Delta Airlines quotes a flight time of 2 hours, 5 minutes for its flights from Cincinnati to Tampa. Suppose we believe that actual flight times are uniformly distributed between 2 hours and 2 hour 20 min.



(b)  $(b-a) = (130 - 120) = 10$

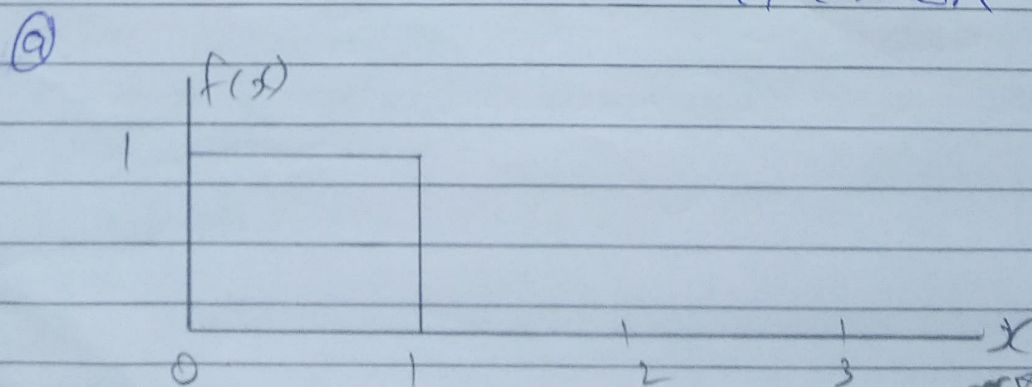
$$P(120 \leq x \leq 130) = 10 \times \frac{1}{20} = 0.5 //$$

(c)  $(b-a) = (140 - 135) = 5$

$$P(x > 135) = 5 \times \frac{1}{20} = 0.25 //$$

(4)  $x$  is a continuous random variable with probability density function.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$





$$(b) \quad (b-a) \quad (0.75 - 0.25) = 0.5$$

$$P(0.25 \leq x \leq 0.75) = 0.5 \times 1 = 0.5 //$$

$$(c) \quad P(x \leq 0.3) = 0.3 \times 1 = 0.3 //$$

$$(d) \quad (b-a) = (1 - 0.6) = 0.4 //$$

$$P(x > 0.6) = 0.4 \times 1 = 0.4 //$$

(6) On Average 30 mins television sitcom have 22 mins of programming (CNBC, Feb 23 2006). Assume that the probability distribution for minutes of programming can be approximated by a uniform distribution from 18 mins to 28 mins.

$$(a) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} = \frac{1}{28-18} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$P(x > 25) = (b-a) = (28-25) = 3$$

$$P(x > 25) = 1 \times \frac{3}{10} = 0.3 //$$

$$b) \quad (b-a) = (25-21) = 4$$

$$P(21 \leq x \leq 25) = 4 \times \frac{1}{8} = 0.5 //$$

$$c) \quad 30 - 22 = 8 \text{ mins for other commercials}$$

$$P(x > 10) = (10-2) \times \frac{1}{8} = 0.25 //$$