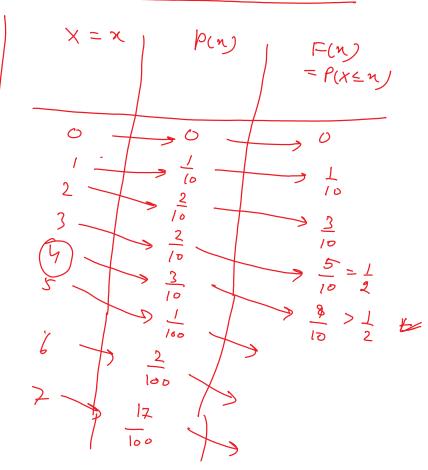
Continue to previous questions

(18) P(X 60) 7)

$$\Rightarrow a = 4$$



OUY: $F(5) = P(X \le 5)$

ow: f $p(n) = {\frac{x}{15}, x=1, 2, 3, 4, 5}$

(i) P(x=1 or x=2) (ii) $P(\frac{1}{2} < x < \frac{5}{2} | x>1)$

SSMor $P(1) = \frac{1}{15}, P(2) = \frac{2}{15}, P(3) = \frac{3}{15}, P(4) = \frac{4}{15}$ and $P(5) = \frac{5}{15}$

 $\Rightarrow \rho(x=1 \text{ or } x=2) = \rho(x=1 \cup x=2)$

$$=\frac{P(x>1)}{P(x>1)}$$

$$=\frac{P(x-2)}{P(x>1)} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$=\frac{2}{15}$$

$$=\frac{2}{15}$$

$$=\frac{2}{15}$$

$$=\frac{2}{15}$$

$$=\frac{2}{15}$$

$$=\frac{2}{15}$$

$$=\frac{2}{15}$$

$$=\frac{2}{15}$$

continuous Rondom Variable: -

A r.v. is called continuous r.v. if its values can not be one-one anto mapping from set of positive intager.

Eg: Hiegh, mars, legth, [9,6), (9,6), [4,6)

Note: For Continues R.V. the Probability functions
is called Probability Density function (pdf)

Probability denoity Funtion (pdf) 3-

Note: Let fine the pdf is defined on (-00,00)

(1) fen, 2,0

(i)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) = 1$$

(ii) For any event $E \Rightarrow P(E) = \int_{E}^{\infty} f(x) dx$