

① $f(x)$ can be regarded as a p.d.f if

- (i) $f(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
- (ii) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1.$

(i) $f(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\Rightarrow x-2 \geq 0 \text{ or } \boxed{x \geq 2}.$

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

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^2 f(x) dx + \int_2^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

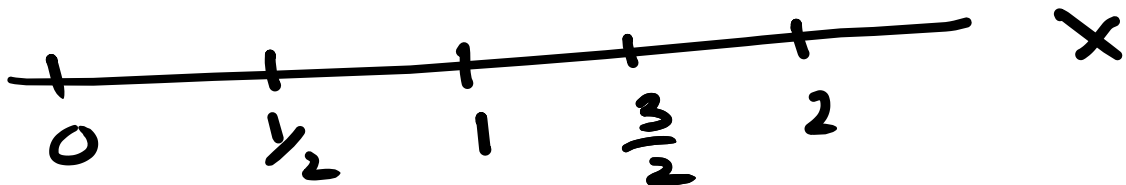
$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^2 (2-x) dx = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \left[2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2-1 = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{2}$$

Thus,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 2-x, & 1 < x < 2 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere.} \end{cases}$$



Required probability
 $= P\left[\frac{1}{2} < X < \frac{3}{2}\right]$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{3/2} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^{3/2} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^1 x dx + \int_1^{3/2} (2-x) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}.$$

(i) R.T.P. $P(a < x < b) = F(b-0) - F(a)$.

The events $(a < x < b)$ and $(x=b)$ are mutually exclusive, and

$$(a < x < b) \cup (x=b) = (a < x \leq b)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(a < x < b) + P(x=b) = P(a < x \leq b)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow P(a < x < b) &= P(a < x \leq b) - P(x=b) \\ &= [F(b) - F(a)] \\ &\quad - [F(b) - F(b-0)] \\ &= F(b-0) - F(a).\end{aligned}$$

(ii) R.T.P. $P(a \leq x \leq b) = F(b) - F(a-0)$.

The events $(x=a)$ and $(a < x \leq b)$ are mutually exclusive, and

$$(x=a) \cup (a < x \leq b) = (a \leq x \leq b)$$

$$P(x=a) + P(a < x \leq b) = P(a \leq x \leq b)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow P(a \leq x \leq b) &= [F(a) - F(a-0)] \\ &\quad + [F(b) - F(a)] \\ &= \underline{\underline{F(b) - F(a-0)}}.\end{aligned}$$

$X \sim \text{Binomial}(n, p)$

p.m.f of X

$$f_i = P(X=x_i) = P(X=i)$$

$$= {}^n C_i p^i q^{n-i}, \quad \underline{\underline{i=0, 1, 2, \dots, n}}$$

⑧ The number of lines in operation, X , has a binomial distribution with parameters $n = 20$ and $p = 0.6$

Then, $q = 1 - p = 0.4$

The p.m.f. of X is then given by:

$$f_i = P(X = x_i) = P(X = i)$$

$$= {}^nC_i p^i q^{n-i}$$

$$= {}^{20}C_i (0.6)^i (0.4)^{20-i}$$

$$i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 20$$

Required probability

$$= P[X \geq 10]$$

$$= \sum_{k=10}^{20} {}^{20}C_k (0.6)^k (0.4)^{20-k}$$

$$= 0.872478$$

$$\approx 87\%$$