

Module.I

MA1202, 204, 208

Discrete Probability Distribution



Text:- Jay. L. Devore, 'Probability and Statistics for Engineering and the Sciences', 8th Edi:

Sections: **3.1 - 3.4, 3.6, 5.1**

Discrete Random Variables and their probability distributions, Expectation, mean and Variance, Binomial distribution, Poisson distribution, Poisson approximation to the binomial distribution, Discrete bivariate distributions, marginal distributions, independent random Variables, Expectation (multiple random Variables)

Experiment

Deterministic Exp:

Outcome can be predicted
in advance.

Random 

More than one outcome.

Students in ECE class:
165 185 165.3 180 170.4 175.3
Abin, Adil, Athulya, Arjun, Devanarath, Sathya,
Anathy, Krishnapriya, Sreeni, Priya.

Sample space:

{Abin, Adil, Athulya, }
outcome/event:

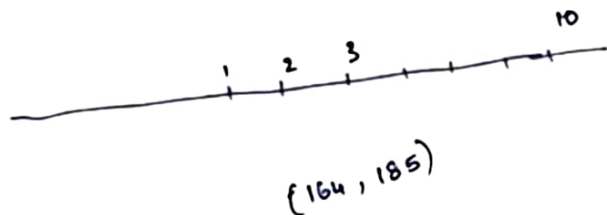
$x \in S$ Random Variable:

Discrete Random Variable

$x: 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10$

Continuous Random Variable:

(a, b)



Random Variable



Discrete Random Variable

eg: Countable finite

No. of Students in class

No. of Books in shelf

Countably infinite:

• Stars in sky.

• Rice in a sack.

$x: 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$

$x:$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$p(x)$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$

Proof
Prob. Mass Fun.
 $p(x) = p(x \leq 0)$

$$\boxed{\sum p(x) = 1} = 1$$

Continuous Random Variable:

$$0 \leq p(x) \leq 1$$

$$P(n) = \frac{\text{fav. no. of case}}{\text{Total no. of runs}}$$

$$0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$$

Given that $f(x) = \frac{k}{2^x}$ is a probability distribution for a random variable that can take values $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$, find

x	0, 1, 2, 3, ..., n.
$p(x)$	

$\sum p(x) = 1$

 $\frac{16}{31} + \frac{8}{31} + \frac{4}{31} + \frac{2}{31} + \frac{1}{31} = 1$

- i) k ii) $p(x \leq 1)$ iii) $p(x > 1)$ iv) $p(x \geq 3)$ v) $p(2 \leq x < 4)$

x :	0	1	2	3	4
$f(x) = \frac{k}{2^x}$	k	$\frac{k}{2}$	$\frac{k}{4}$	$\frac{k}{8}$	$\frac{k}{16}$

w.k.t $\sum p(x) = 1$

$$k + \frac{k}{2} + \frac{k}{4} + \frac{k}{8} + \frac{k}{16} = 1$$

$$k \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} \right] = 1$$

$$k \left[\frac{31}{16} \right] = 1$$

$$k = \frac{16}{31}$$

$p(A) = 1 - p(\bar{A})$

Proof

x :	0	1	2	3	4
$p(x)$	$\frac{16}{31}$	$\frac{8}{31}$	$\frac{4}{31}$	$\frac{2}{31}$	$\frac{1}{31}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii) } p(x \leq 1) &= p(x=0) + p(x=1) \\ &= \frac{16}{31} + \frac{8}{31} = \frac{24}{31} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iii) } p(x > 1) &= p(x=2) + p(x=3) + p(x=4) \\ &= \frac{4}{31} + \frac{2}{31} + \frac{1}{31} = \frac{7}{31} \end{aligned}$$

OR.
 $p(x > 1) = 1 - p(x \leq 1) = 1 - \frac{24}{31} = \frac{7}{31}$

$$p(x \geq 3) = p(x=3) + p(x=4)$$

$$= \frac{2}{31} + \frac{1}{31}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{31}}}$$

$$p(2 \leq x < 4) = p(x=2) + p(x=3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{31} + \frac{2}{31}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{31}}}$$

Probability distribution for a.

23 $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$, find

iv) $p(x \geq 3)$

v) $p(2 \leq x < 4)$

x | 0, 1, 2, 3, ..., n.

$p(x)$

RVS

$p(x) = 1$

$$\frac{16}{31}$$

Proof

x	0	1	2	3	4
$p(x)$	$\frac{16}{31}$	$\frac{8}{31}$	$\frac{4}{31}$	$\frac{2}{31}$	$\frac{1}{31}$

ii) $1 - p(x)$

ii) $p(x \leq 1) = p(x=0) + p(x=1)$

$$= \frac{16}{31} + \frac{8}{31} = \underline{\underline{\frac{24}{31}}}$$

iii) $p(x > 1) = p(x=2) + p(x=3) + p(x=4)$

$$= \frac{4}{31} + \frac{2}{31} + \frac{1}{31} = \underline{\underline{\frac{7}{31}}}$$

OR.

$$p(x > 1) = 1 - p(x \leq 1) = 1 - \frac{24}{31} = \underline{\underline{\frac{7}{31}}}$$

Discrete Random Variable

* Probability mass function (PMF)

$x:$	0	1	2	...	n
$p(x)$	p_1	p_2	p_3	...	p_n

$$* \sum p(x) = 1$$

* Mean (Mean) Expectation of x .

$$E[x] = \sum x p(x)$$

* Variance (σ²) Variance of x

$$\text{Var}(x) = E[x^2] - E[x]^2$$

$$E[x^2] = \sum x^2 p(x)$$

$$E[x^3] = \sum x^3 p(x)$$



* Standard deviation (σ)

$$S.D = \sqrt{\text{Var}(x)}$$

* Distribution function [Cumulative distribution function].

$$F(x) = P[X \leq a]$$

* Properties.

$$E[ax] = a E[x]$$

$$E[ax+b] = a E[x] + b$$

$$E[\text{Constant}] = \text{Constant}$$

$$\text{Var}(\text{Constant}) = 0, \quad \text{Var}(ax) = a^2 \text{Var}(x)$$

$$\text{Var}(ax+b) = a^2 \text{Var}(x)$$

$$E[ax+b] = a E[x] + b$$

A random variable x has the following probability distribution:

$x:$	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$P(x)$	$\frac{1}{10}$	k	$\frac{2}{10}$	$2k$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$3k$

find (i) Value of k (ii) $P(x < 2)$ and

(iii) find mean and Variance.
 (iv) find distribution function.

W.K.T

$$\sum P(x) = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{10} + k + \frac{2}{10} + 2k + \frac{3}{10} + 3k = 1$$

$$\frac{6}{10} + 6k = 1$$

$$6k = 1 - \frac{6}{10}$$

$$6k = \frac{4}{10}$$

$$k = \frac{4 \times 2}{10 \times 6} = \frac{8}{60} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{15}$$

Proof

$x:$	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$P(x)$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{15}$

$$P(x < 2) = P(x = -2) + P(x = -1) + P(x = 0) + P(x = 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{2}{15} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{15} = \frac{15 + 10}{50} = \frac{25}{50} = \frac{1}{2}$$

OR.

$$P(x < 2) = 1 - P(x \geq 2) = 1 - [P(x = 2) + P(x = 3)]$$

$$= 1 - \left[\frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{5} \right] = 1 - \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(-2 < x < 2) &= P(x=-1) + P(x=0) + P(x=1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{15} + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{2}{15} \\
 &= \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{15}5} + \frac{1}{5} = \\
 &= \frac{2}{5} \\
 &= \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{5}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mean } E[x] = \sum x p(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (-2) \times \left(\frac{1}{10}\right) + (-1) \times \left(\frac{1}{15}\right) + 0 \times \left(\frac{2}{10}\right) + 1 \times \left(\frac{2}{15}\right) + 2 \times \frac{3}{10} + 3 \times \frac{3}{15} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{15} + 0 + \frac{2}{15} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{5} \\
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{15} = \underline{\underline{\frac{16}{15}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Variance (σ^2)

$$\text{ff: } \text{Var}(x) = E[x^2] - E[x]^2$$



$$E[x^2] = \sum x^2 p(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 4 \times \frac{1}{10} + 1 \times \frac{1}{15} + 0 \times \frac{2}{10} + 1 \times \frac{2}{15} + 4 \times \frac{3}{10} + 9 \times \frac{3}{15} \\
 &= \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{15} + 0 + \frac{2}{15} + \frac{6}{5} + \frac{9}{5} \\
 &= \frac{17}{5} + \frac{3}{15} = \underline{\underline{\frac{18}{5}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var}(x) &= E[x^2] - E[x]^2 \\
 &= \frac{18}{5} - \left(\frac{16}{15}\right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{554}{225}$$

$$S.D. = \sqrt{\text{Var}} = \sqrt{\frac{554}{225}}$$

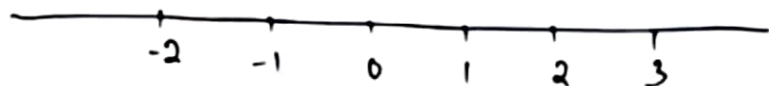
$x:$	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$p(x):$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{2}{15}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{3}{15}$
$F(x) = P(X \leq x)$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{11}{30}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	1

$$F(x) = P(X \leq -2) = P(X = -2) = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq -1) = P(X = -2) + P(X = -1) = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{25}{150} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq 0) = P(X = -2) + P(X = -1) + P(X = 0) = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{11}{30}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} + \frac{3}{15} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$$



$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -2 \\ \frac{1}{10} & -2 \leq x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{6} & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{11}{30} & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{4}{5} & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1 & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$



$$-2 \leq x < -1$$

$$-1 \leq x < 0$$

$$0 \leq x < 1$$

$$1 \leq x < 2$$

$$2 \leq x < 3$$

$$x \geq 3$$

$$x \geq 3$$

Given that $f(x) = \frac{k}{2^x}$ is a probability distribution for a discrete r.v.

u.g. Can take values: $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ find i) k ii) mean and Variance



iii) Cumulative distribution function.

iv) Probability that x is even.

$$k = \frac{16}{31}$$

$$E[x] = \frac{26}{31}$$

$$\text{Var}(x) \quad E[x^2] = \frac{58}{31}$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = \underline{\underline{1.167}}$$

cdf

$x:$	0	1	2	3	4
$p(x)$	$\frac{16}{31}$	$\frac{8}{31}$	$\frac{4}{31}$	$\frac{2}{31}$	$\frac{1}{31}$
$F(x)$	$\frac{16}{31}$	$\frac{24}{31}$	$\frac{28}{31}$	$\frac{30}{31}$	1

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{16}{31} & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{24}{31} & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{28}{31} & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ \frac{30}{31} & 3 \leq x < 4 \\ 1 & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$P(x \text{ is even}) = P(x=2) + P(x=4) \\ = \frac{4}{31} + \frac{1}{31} = \frac{5}{31}$$

Q.6/ Can take Values $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ find i) k ii) mean and Variance
 ii) Cumulative distribution function.



$$k = \frac{16}{31}$$

ii) Probability that x is even.

$$E[x] = \frac{26}{31}$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = E[x^2]$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = 1$$

cdf

x	0	1	2	3	4
$p(x)$	$\frac{16}{31}$	$\frac{8}{31}$	$\frac{4}{31}$	$\frac{2}{31}$	$\frac{1}{31}$
				$\frac{30}{31}$	1

Discrete Probability Distribution |
 MAT202 | MAT204 | MAT208 | MAT21...

Distribution

MODULE 1,
 MAT202, MAT204
 MAT208, MAT212

S4 2019 SCHEME



$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{16}{31} & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{24}{31} & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{28}{31} & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ \frac{30}{31} & 3 \leq x < 4 \\ 1 & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$P(x \text{ is even}) = p(x=2) + p(x=4) \\ = \frac{4}{31} + \frac{1}{31} = \frac{5}{31}$$

Probability Mass Function

$x:$	0	1	2	3	...	n
$P(x)$	P_0	P_1	P_2	P_3	...	P_n

1) $\sum P(x) = 1$

2) Mean, Expectation of x .

$$E[x] = \sum_{i=0}^n x_i P(x_i)$$

3) Variance of x , $\text{Var}(x)$, σ^2

$$\text{Var}(x) = E[x^2] - E[x]^2$$

$$E[x^2] = \sum x^2 P(x)$$

$$E[x^3] = \sum x^3 P(x)$$

Standard deviation = $\sqrt{\text{Variance}}$.
(σ)

4) Distribution fun

(Cumulative distribution fun)

$$F(x) = P[x \leq a]$$

Properties.

✓ $E[\text{Constant}] = \text{Constant}$

✓ $E[ax + by] = aE[x] + bE[y]$

✓ $\text{Var}(\text{Constant}) = 0$

✓ $\text{Var}(ax + b) = a^2 \text{Var}(x) + \text{Var}(b)$

A random Variable x has following Probability mass function.

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$P(x)$	0	k	$2k$	$2k$	$3k$	k^2	$2k^2$	$7k^2+k$

Discrete:

i) find k

ii) find $P(x < 2)$

iii) find $P(2 < x \leq 5)$, $P(1 < x < 4)$, $P(x > 6)$

iv) find distribution^{fun:} of x .

v) find mean and Variance.

w.k.7 $\sum P(x) = 1$

$$0 + k + 2k + 2k + 3k + k^2 + 2k^2 + 7k^2 + k = 1$$

$$10k^2 + 9k = 1$$

$$10k^2 + 9k - 1 = 0$$

$$k = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81 + 40}}{20}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 10 \\ b &= 9 \\ c &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$k = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{121}}{20}$$

$$= \frac{-9 \pm 11}{20}$$

$$= \frac{-20}{20}, \frac{2}{20}$$

$$= -1, \frac{1}{10}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{10}$$

05PMS1

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$P(x)$	0	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{2}{100}$	$\frac{17}{100}$

$$\text{ii) } P(x < 2) = P(x=0) + P(x=1)$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{10}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\text{iii) } P(2 < x \leq 5) = P(x=3) + P(x=4) + P(x=5)$$

$$= \frac{2}{10} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{100}$$

$$= \frac{51}{100}$$

$$P(1 < x < 4) = P(x=2) + P(x=3)$$

$$= \frac{2}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{4}{10}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(x > 6) = P(x=7)$$

$$= \frac{17}{100}$$

$$P(x \leq 6) = P(x=0) + P(x=1) +$$

$$P(x=2) + P(x=3) + P(x=4)$$

$$+ P(x=5)$$

OR.

$$= 1 - P[x \geq 6]$$

$$= 1 - [P(x=6) + P(x=7)]$$

$$= 1 - \left[\frac{2}{100} + \frac{17}{100} \right]$$

$$= \frac{81}{100}$$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$p(x)$	0	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{2}{100}$	$\frac{17}{100}$
$F(x) = P(X \leq x)$	0	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	$\frac{81}{100}$	$\frac{83}{100}$	1

cdf

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 0 & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{10} & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{3}{10} & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ \frac{5}{10} & 3 \leq x < 4 \\ \frac{8}{10} & 4 \leq x < 5 \\ \frac{81}{100} & 5 \leq x < 6 \\ \frac{83}{100} & 6 \leq x < 7 \\ 1 & x \geq 7 \end{cases}$$

$$E(x) = \sum x p(x)$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{4}{10} + \frac{6}{10} + \frac{12}{10} + \frac{5}{100} + \frac{12}{100} + \frac{119}{100}$$

$$= \frac{266}{100}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3.66}}$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = E[x^2] - E[x]^2$$

$$E[x^2] = \sum x^2 p(x)$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{6}{10} + \frac{18}{10} + \frac{48}{10} + \frac{25}{100} + \frac{72}{100} + \frac{833}{100}$$

$$= \frac{168}{10} = \underline{\underline{16.8}}$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = 16.8 - (3.66)^2$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3.41}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{S.D} &= \sqrt{\text{Var.}} \\ &= \sqrt{3.41} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\quad\quad}} \end{aligned}$$

A Random Variable x takes Values 1, 2, 3 and 4 Such that

$$2p(x=1) = 3p(x=2) = p(x=3) = 5p(x=4)$$

find PMF and CDF of x .

$$2P(x=1) = 3P(x=2) = P(x=3) = 5P(x=4) = k.$$

$$2P(x=1) = k$$

$$3P(x=2) = k$$

$$P(x=3) = k$$

$$5P(x=4) = k$$

$$P(x=1) = \frac{k}{2}$$

$$P(x=2) = \frac{k}{3}$$

$$P(x=3) = k$$

$$P(x=4) = \frac{k}{5}$$

x	1	2	3	4
$P(x)$	$\frac{k}{2}$	$\frac{k}{3}$	k	$\frac{k}{5}$

To find k . $\sum P(x) = 1$

$$\frac{k}{2} + \frac{k}{3} + k + \frac{k}{5} = 1$$

$$k \left[\frac{5}{6} + \frac{6}{5} \right] = 1$$

$$k \left[\frac{61}{30} \right] = 1$$

$$k = \frac{30}{61}$$

$x :$	0	1	2	3	4
$P(x)$		$\frac{15}{61}$	$\frac{10}{61}$	$\frac{30}{61}$	$\frac{6}{61}$
$F(x)$ $= P(X \leq x)$		$\frac{15}{61}$	$\frac{25}{61}$	$\frac{55}{61}$	1

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ \frac{15}{61} & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{25}{61} & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ \frac{55}{61} & 3 \leq x < 4 \\ 1 & 4 \leq x \leftarrow x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

17/5/23

Q) If the random Variable x takes the values ~~$-2, 3$ and 4~~

Such that $P(x=0) = P(x>0) = P(x<0)$: $P(x=-3) = P(x=-2) =$

$P(x=-1) = P(x=1) = P(x=2) = P(x=3)$. Obtain the Probability distribution and distribution function of x .

	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$		$P(x \geq 0)$			
$x :$	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$P(x)$	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
	$P(x=0) = P(x>0) = P(x<0)$			$= \frac{1}{3}$			

$$P(x=0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(x>0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(x<0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(x=1) + P(x=2) + P(x=3) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(x=1) + P(x=1) + P(x=1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3P(x=1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(x=1) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(x=-3) + P(x=-2) + P(x=-1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(x=-3) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(x=-2) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(x=-1) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(x=2) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(x=3) = \frac{1}{9}$$

Proof

x	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
$P(x)$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$
$F(x)$ $= P(x \leq x)$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{3}{9}$	$\frac{6}{9}$	$\frac{7}{9}$	$\frac{8}{9}$	1

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -3 \\ \frac{1}{9} & -3 \leq x < -2 \\ \frac{2}{9} & -2 \leq x < -1 \\ \frac{3}{9} & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{6}{9} & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{7}{9} & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{8}{9} & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1 & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

The CDF of a Random Variable X is given by

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 0.5 & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ 0.75 & 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 0.90 & 3 \leq x < 5 \\ 1 & x \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

i) find PMF of x .

ii) find $P(x \leq 3)$ and $P(2 \leq x < 5)$

x	0	2	3	5
$F(x)$	0.5	0.75	0.90	1
$P(x)$	0.5	$0.75 - 0.5 = 0.25$	$0.90 - 0.75 = 0.15$	$1 - 0.90 = 0.1$

$$P(x \leq 3) = P(0) + P(2) + P(3)$$

or

$$= 1 - P(x = 5)$$

$$= 1 - 0.1$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0.9}}$$

$$P(2 \leq x < 5) = P(x=2) + P(x=3)$$

$$= 0.25 + 0.15$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0.4}}$$

If x has the following probability distribution

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$x:$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$P(x)$	a	$3a$	$5a$	$7a$	$9a$	$11a$	$13a$	$15a$	$17a$

i) Find a , $P(x < 3)$, $P(2 \leq x \leq 4)$, $P(1 < x \leq 4)$

ii) Find mean and Variance.

iii) Find distribution function.

$$a = \frac{1}{81}$$

$$\text{mean} = 5.48$$

$$\text{Var} = 4.47.$$

