

$$1. a) (1 \cdot 8 + 2 \cdot 7 + 3 \cdot 6 + 4 \cdot 5) \cdot 2 = 120$$

$$Pr(X=x) = \frac{(x+1)(8-x)}{120}$$

$$b) \frac{18}{120} + \frac{14}{120} + \frac{8}{120} = \frac{40}{120} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$2. a) Pr(X \text{ is divisible by } n) = f(n) + f(2n) + f(3n) + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} f(nx)$$

$$= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{c(p)(xn)^p} = \frac{1}{\sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p}} \times \frac{1}{n^p} \times \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{n^p}}$$

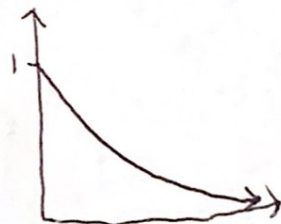
$$b) X \text{ is even if it is divisible by } n=2$$

X is odd if it isn't even

$$\text{so } Pr(X \text{ is odd}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2^p}$$

$$3. a) \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2x} dx = 0 \quad c \left(-\frac{e^{-2x}}{2} \right) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-2x} = 0$$

$$c \cdot (0 + \frac{e^0}{2}) \quad \frac{1}{2}c = 1 \quad \boxed{c=2}$$



$$b) 2 \int_1^2 e^{-2x} dx = -e^{-2x} \Big|_1^2 = (e^{-4} + e^{-1}) \approx \boxed{.3496}$$

$$4. a) Pr(X=-1) = 0.1$$

$$b) Pr(X < 0) = 0.1$$

$$c) Pr(X \leq 0) = 0.2$$

$$d) Pr(X=1) = 0$$

$$e) Pr(0 < X \leq 3) = 0.6$$

$$f) Pr(0 < X < 3) = 0.4$$

$$g) Pr(0 \leq X \leq 3) = 0.7$$

$$h) Pr(1 < X \leq 2) = 0$$

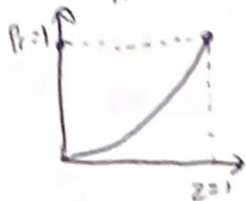
$$i) Pr(1 \leq X \leq 2) = 0$$

$$j) Pr(X > 5) = 0$$

$$k) Pr(X \geq 5) = 0$$

$$l) Pr(3 \leq X \leq 4) = 0.2$$

$$15. P_r(Z=z) = \frac{4! z^4}{4! 1^4} = z^4$$



$$6. \int_0^{x_0} \frac{1}{z} e^{-x} dx = 0.4$$

$$-e^{-x} \Big|_0^{x_0} = 0.8$$

$$-e^{-x_0} + e^0 = 0.8$$

$$e^{-x_0} = 0.2$$

$$-x_0 = \ln(0.2)$$

$$x_0 = 1.609$$