MSO201A: Problem Set 3 Answers

verify that y'(-x,x] E fe + x ER

- (2) same approach as in (1)
- (3) X 's not a r.v.
- (4) Follow the def" of r.v. to prove

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 36/52, & 0 \le x < 1 \\ 40/52, & 1 \le x < 2 \\ 44/52, & 2 \le x < 3 \\ 48/52, & 3 \le x < 4 \\ 1, & x > 4 \end{cases}$$

(5) To prove that F(.) is d.f. verify that It is right out, non-decreasing, F(-4)=0 &F(+)=1.

$$P\left(-\frac{1}{2} \angle X \leq \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{8}$$

$$P\left(X = 0\right) = 0$$

$$P\left(X = 1\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P\left(-1 \leq X < 1\right) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} F_c(x) + \frac{1}{2} F_d(x)$$

$$F_{c}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1 \\ \frac{x+1}{2}, & -1 \le x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \le x < 1 \\ 1, & x \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

(6)
(9)
$$F(.)$$
 is not a d.f.

(b) $F(.)$ is not a d.f.

(b) $F(.)$ is not a d.f.

(7) $P(\times > 6) = e^{-2}$
 $P(\times = 5) = 0$
 $P(S \le \times \le 8) = F(8) - F(5)$
 $= (1 - \frac{2}{3}e^{-8/3} - \frac{1}{3}e^{-2}) - (1 - \frac{2}{3}e^{-5/3} - \frac{1}{3}e^{-1})$

(8)

$$P(-2 \le X < 5) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(0 < X < 5.5) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(1.5 < X \le 5.5 | X > 2) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$C = 2$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{4} F_{d(x)} + \frac{3}{4} F_{c(x)}$$

$$F_{c}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x/6, & 0 \le x < 1 \\ x/6, & 1 \le x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x/3}{1}, & 2 \le x < 3$$

$$1, & x > 3$$

$$Y = X^{+} \qquad F_{y}(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F(y), & y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$F_{2}(3) = \begin{cases} F, & 3 < 0 \\ F(3) - F(-3), & 3 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{X = x \left| -3 -2 -1 0 \right|}{P(x = x)} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{9} \frac{3}{9} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{9}$$

(19)
$$P(2 < x < 3) = F(3) - F(2)$$

 $P(x > 5) = 1 - F(5)$
 $F(x) = \theta^2 \int_{0}^{x} e^{-tx} dt = - - - \cdot$

$$C = \frac{\lambda^2}{1+\lambda}$$

(21)
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -3 \\ \frac{x^{3} + 27}{54}, & -3 \le x < 3 \\ 1, & x \ge 3 \end{cases}$$

$$P(1x|41) = \frac{1}{27}$$
; $P(x^{2} < 9) = 1$