

Math HW6

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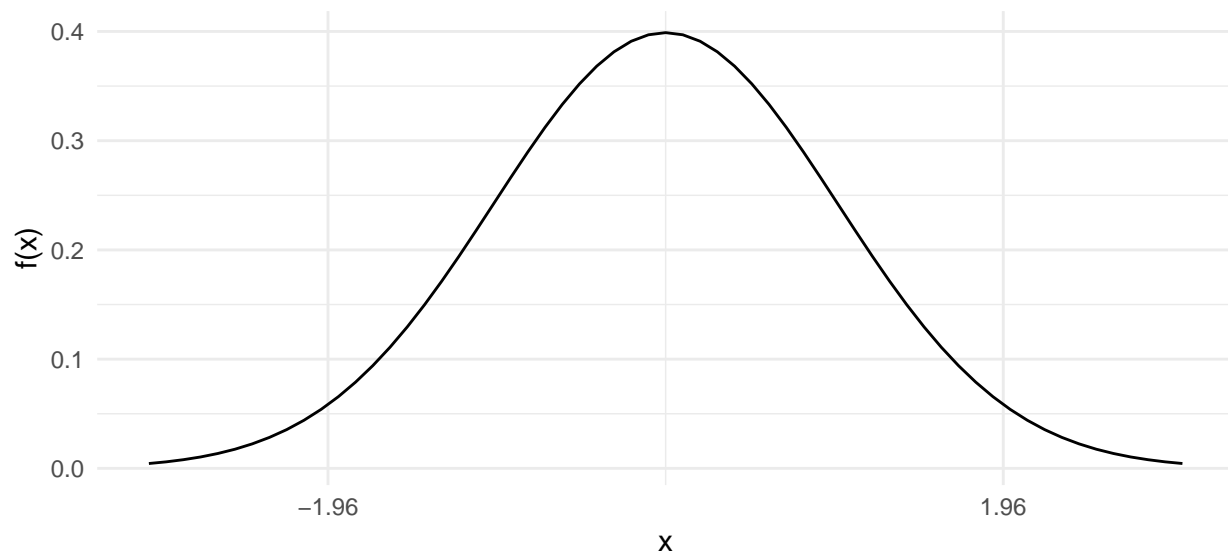
All work and code are shown in the appendix.

6.1

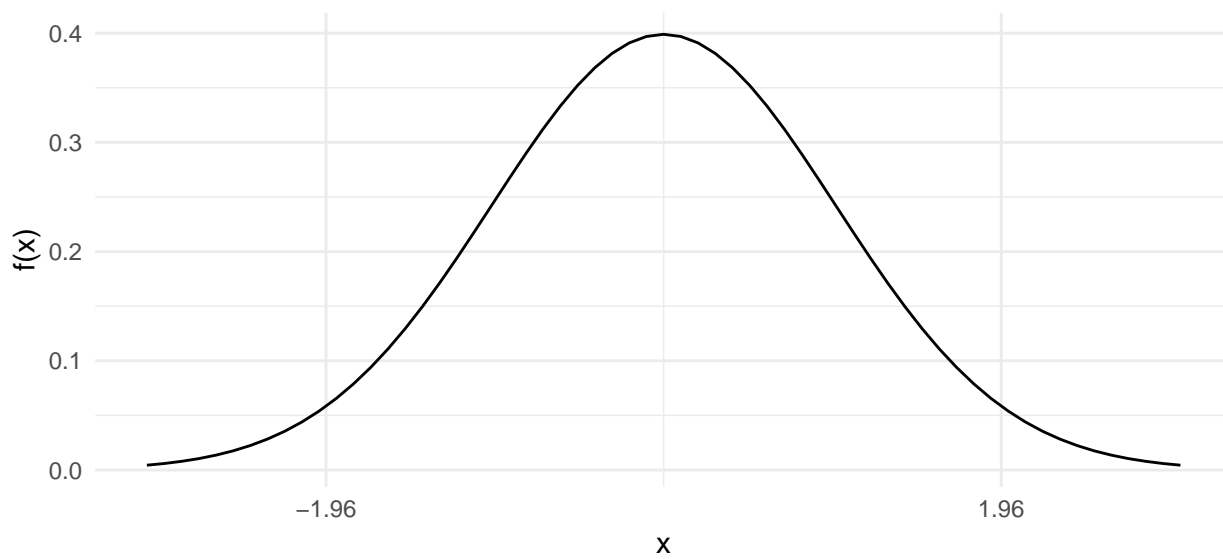
(a)

$$f(x) = \int_{-1.96}^{1.96} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5^2} dx$$

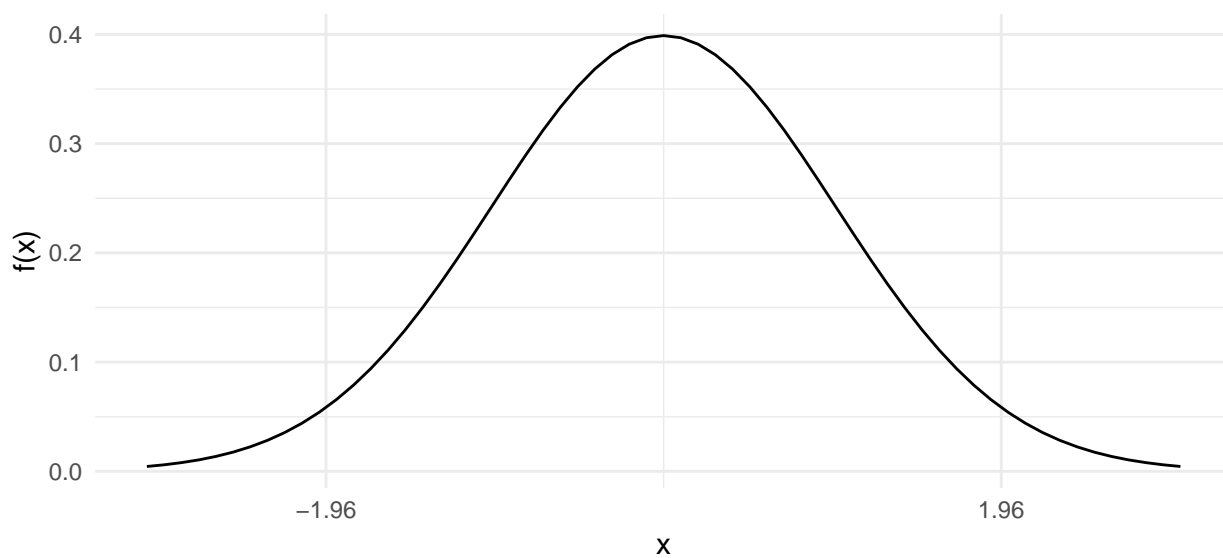
Left



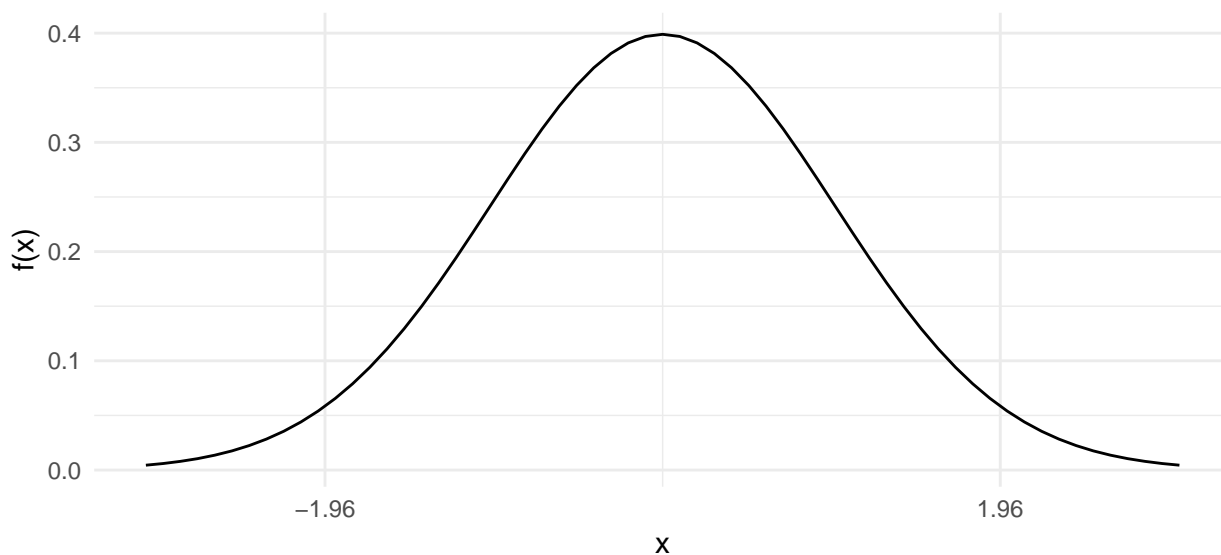
Right



Midpoint



Trapezoidal



(b)

Left

Answer:

$$A \approx \frac{0.392}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\sum_{i=0}^9 e^{-0.5^2 \left(0.392i - 1.96 \right)^2} \right).$$

Work:

The left Riemann Sum formula is:

$$A \approx \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f\left(a + \frac{(b-a)i}{n}\right).$$

We want to find the sums for 10 partitions between -1.96 and 1.96. Which means that $n = 10$, $a = -1.96$, and $b = 1.96$. We also plug in the pdf for f . The Riemann Sum formula gets substituted in for x in $f(x)$:

$$\begin{aligned} A &\approx \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(a + \frac{(b-a)i}{n} \right)^2}, \\ &\approx \sum_{i=0}^{10-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-1.96 + \frac{(1.96 - (-1.96))i}{10} \right)^2}, \\ &\approx \sum_{i=0}^9 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left((0.392i - 1.96)0.392 \right)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

0.392 does not depend on index, and neither does the constant $\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2\pi)}}$:

$$\approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} (0.392) \left(\sum_{i=0}^9 e^{-0.5 \left((0.392i - 1.96)0.392 \right)^2} \right),$$

$$\approx \frac{0.392}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\sum_{i=0}^9 e^{-0.5^2 \left(0.392i - 1.96 \right)^2} \right).$$

```
# calculation:
(1.96 + 1.96) / 10
```

```
[1] 0.392
```

Right:

Answer:

$$A \approx \frac{0.392}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} e^{-0.5^2 \left(0.392i - 1.96 \right)^2} \right).$$

Work:

Do the same thing here except the index is from 1 to n instead of from 0 to $n - 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} A &\approx \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-1.96 + \frac{1.96 - (-1.96)}{10} i \left(\frac{1.96 - (-1.96)}{10} \right) \right)^2} \right), \\ &\approx \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left((0.392i - 1.96) 0.392 \right)^2}, \\ &\approx \frac{0.392}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} e^{-0.5^2 \left(0.392i - 1.96 \right)^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Midpoint:

Answer:

$$A \approx 0.392 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-2.16 + 0.392i \right)^2} \right).$$

Work:

$$A \approx \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f \left(a + \frac{(b-a)(i+0.5)}{n} \right).$$

We want to find the sums for 10 partitions between -1.96 and 1.96. Which means that $n = 10$, $a = -1.96$, and $b = 1.96$. We also plug in the pdf for f . The Riemann Sum formula gets substituted in for x in $f(x)$:

$$\begin{aligned} A &\approx \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(a + \frac{(b-a)(i+0.5)}{n} \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \right) \right)^2} \right), \\ &\approx \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-1.96 + \frac{1.96 - (-1.96)}{10} \left(\frac{i+0.5}{1} \right) \left(\frac{1.96 - (-1.96)}{10} \right) \right)^2} \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\approx \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-1.96 + 0.392(i-0.5)(0.392) \right)^2} \right), \\
&\approx 0.392 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-1.96 + 0.392i - 0.196 \right)^2} \right), \\
&\approx 0.392 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-2.16 + 0.392i \right)^2} \right), \\
&\approx 0.392 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-2.16 + 0.392i \right)^2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Calculations

0.392 * 0.5

[1] 0.196

-1.96 - 0.196

[1] -2.16

Trapezoidal

Answer:

$$A \approx \left(\frac{0.196}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right) \sum_{i=0}^9 \frac{e^{-0.5(0.392i-1.96)^2} + e^{-0.5(0.392i-0.564)^2}}{2}.$$

Work:

$$\begin{aligned}
A &\approx \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{b-a}{n} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\left(a + \frac{(b-a)i}{n} \right)^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\left(a + \frac{(b-a)i+1}{n} \right)^2} \frac{b-a}{n}, \\
&\approx \sum_{i=0}^{10-1} \frac{1.96 - (-1.96)}{10} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\left((-1.96) + \frac{(1.96 - (-1.96))i}{10} \right)^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\left((-1.96) + \frac{(1.96 - (-1.96))i+1}{10} \right)^2} \frac{1}{2}, \\
&\approx \sum_{i=0}^9 (0.392) \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5(0.392i-1.96)^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5(0.392i-0.564)^2}}{2}, \\
&\approx \frac{0.392}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right) \sum_{i=0}^9 \frac{e^{-0.5(0.392i-1.96)^2} + e^{-0.5(0.392i-0.564)^2}}{2}, \\
&\approx \left(\frac{0.196}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right) \sum_{i=0}^9 \frac{e^{-0.5(0.392i-1.96)^2} + e^{-0.5(0.392i-0.564)^2}}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

0.392 /2

[1] 0.196

(c)

Left

Answer:

0.947

Work:

Just plug in to x each level of n from 0 - 9:

$$A \approx \frac{0.392}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \left(\sum_{i=0}^9 e^{-0.5^2 \left(0.392i - 1.96 \right)^2} \right).$$

```
e <- exp(1) # get euler's number
(0.392 / (sqrt(2 * pi))) * (e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 0) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 2) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 3) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 4) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 5) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 6) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 7) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 8) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 9) - 1.96)^2)
)
```

[1] 0.947

Right

Answer:

0.947

** Work:**

Same thing, except runs from 1-10 instead of 0-9. Not surprising that it gives you the same answer:

```
e <- exp(1) # get euler's number
(0.392 / (sqrt(2 * pi))) * (e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 2) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 3) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 4) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 5) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 6) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 7) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 8) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 9) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 10) - 1.96)^2)
)
```

[1] 0.947

Midpoint

Answer:

0.951

Work:

$$A \approx 0.392 \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5 \left(-2.16 + 0.392i \right)^2} \right).$$

```
e <- exp(1) # get euler's number
(0.392 / (sqrt(2 * pi))) * (e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 1) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 2) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 3) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 4) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 5) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 6) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 7) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 8) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 9) - 2.16)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 10) - 2.16)^2)
)
```

[1] 0.951

Trapezoidal

Answer:

0.947

Work:

$$A \approx \left(\frac{0.196}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right) \sum_{i=0}^9 \frac{e^{-0.5(0.392i-1.96)^2} + e^{-0.5(0.392i-0.564)^2}}{2}.$$

```
e <- exp(1) # get euler's number
(0.196 / (sqrt(2 * pi))) * (e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 0) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (0 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (1 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 2) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (2 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 3) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (3 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 4) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (4 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 5) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (5 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 6) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (6 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 7) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (7 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 8) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (8 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 9) - 1.96)^2) +
  e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (9 + 1) - 1.96)^2)
)
```

```

e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (6 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 7) - 1.96)^2) +
e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (7 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 8) - 1.96)^2) +
e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (8 + 1) - 1.96)^2) +
e^(-0.5 * ((0.392 * 9) - 1.96)^2) +
e^(-0.5 * (0.392 * (9 + 1) - 1.96)^2)
)

```

[1] 0.947

6.2

(a)

Answer:

$$= \frac{x^{101}}{101} + 3e^x - 7 \frac{4^x}{1.39} + c.$$

Work:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x) &= \int x^{100} + 3e^x - 7(4^x)dx, \\
 &= \int x^{100}dx + \int 3e^x dx - \int 7(4^x)dx, \\
 &= \frac{x^{100+1}}{100+1} + \int 3e^x dx - \int 7(4^x)dx, \\
 &= \frac{x^{101}}{101} + 3 \int e^x dx - 7 \int (4^x)dx,
 \end{aligned}$$

The constant will cancel out, so leave it out.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{x^{101}}{101} + 3e^x - 7 \frac{4^x}{\ln(4)} + c, \\
 &= \frac{x^{101}}{101} + 3e^x - 7 \frac{4^x}{1.39} + c.
 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

Answer:

87.7

Work:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x) &= \int_1^9 5\sqrt{x} dx + \frac{3}{x^4}dx, \\
 &= \int_1^9 5\sqrt{x} dx + \int \frac{3}{x^4}dx,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 5 \int_1^9 \sqrt{x} \, dx + 3 \int \frac{1}{x^4} dx, \\
&= 5 \int_1^9 x^{1/2} \, dx + 3 \int x^{-4} dx, \\
&= 5 \frac{x^{1/2+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + 3 \frac{x^{-4+1}}{-4+1}, \\
&= 5 \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} + 3 \frac{x^{-3}}{-3}, \\
&= 5 \left(x^{3/2} \frac{2}{3} \right) + 3 \left(\frac{-1}{3} x^{-3} \right), \\
&= (x^{3/2}) \frac{10}{3} + (3) \frac{1}{x^3}.
\end{aligned}$$

From here, plug in the bounds and take the difference:

$$(9^{3/2} * 10/3 - 1/9^3) - (1^{3/2} * 10/3 - 1/1^3)$$

[1] 87.7

(c)

Answer:

6

Work:

$$\begin{aligned}
F(x) &= \int_2^\infty \frac{12}{x^2} dx, \\
&= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^k \frac{12}{x^2} dx, \\
&= 12 \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^k x^{-2} dx, \\
&= 12 \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^k \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} dx, \\
&= 12 \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{x}.
\end{aligned}$$

Plug in the bounds (plugging for the $-1/x$ since it approaches zero the higher x gets):

$$12 * (0 + 1/2)$$

[1] 6

(d)

Answer:

$2y^2$.

Work:

$$F(x) = \frac{d}{dy} \int_{-3}^{y^2} \sqrt{x} \, dx,$$

$$= \sqrt{y^2} \frac{d}{dy} y^2,$$

Power rule...

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{y^2} \, 2y, \\ &= 2y^2. \end{aligned}$$

(e)

Answer:

$$-e^{\sqrt{z}+\ln(z)} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} + \frac{1}{z} \right).$$

Work:

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \frac{d}{dz} \int_{\sqrt{z}+\ln(z)}^{10} e^x dx, \\ &= -1 \times \frac{d}{dz} \int_{\sqrt{z}+\ln(z)}^{10} e^x dx, \\ &= -\frac{d}{dz} \int_{10}^{\sqrt{z}+\ln(z)} e^x dx, \\ &= -e^{\sqrt{z}+\ln(z)} \frac{d}{dy} \sqrt{z} + \ln(z), \\ &= -e^{\sqrt{z}+\ln(z)} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} + \frac{1}{z} \right). \end{aligned}$$

6.3a

Answer:

$$\frac{(5x^{10} - 25x^4 + 15x)^8}{40} + c.$$

Work:

$$\begin{aligned} &\int (10x^9 - 20x^3 + 3)(5x^{10} - 25x^4 + 15x)^7 dx, \\ &\int (10x^9 - 20x^3 + 3)(5x^{10} - 25x^4 + 15x)^7 dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 5x^{10} - 25x^4 + 15x, \\ \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx}(5x^{10} - 25x^4 + 15x) \\ \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx}(5x^{10}) - \frac{d}{dx}(25x^4) + \frac{d}{dx}(15x), \\ \frac{du}{dx} &= 5(10x^9) - 25(4x^3) + 15, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{du}{dx} &= 50x^9 - 100x^3 + 15, \\ \frac{1}{5} \frac{du}{dx} &= (50x^9 - 100x^3 + 15) \frac{1}{5}, \\ \frac{1}{5} \frac{du}{dx} &= 10x^{10} - 20x^4 + 5x, \\ \frac{1}{5} du &= (10x^{10} - 20x^4 + 5x) dx.\end{aligned}$$

Substitute in u and $1/5 \, du$:

$$\begin{aligned}\int (10x^9 - 20x^3 + 3)(5x^{10} - 25x^4 + 15x)^7 dx, \\ \int (u)^7 \left(\frac{1}{5} du\right), \\ \frac{1}{5} \int (u)^7 (du), \\ \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{u^8}{8} + c, \\ \frac{u^8}{40} + c, \\ \frac{(5x^{10} - 25x^4 + 15x)^8}{40} + c.\end{aligned}$$

6.4a

Answer:

20.9

$$\int_1^4 x \sqrt{x+5} \, dx,$$

We want to get to:

$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du.$$

Use some u-substitution:

$$u = x, \, dv = \sqrt{x+5} \, dx.$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 1, \text{ therefore } du = dx.$$

$$w = x + 5,$$

$$\frac{dw}{dx}(x+5) = 1 + 0 = 1,$$

$$dw = dx.$$

$$\int \sqrt{w} \, dw,$$

$$\int w^{\frac{1}{2}} (1),$$

$$\frac{w^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1},$$

$$\frac{w^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}},$$

$$\frac{2}{3}w^{\frac{3}{2}},$$

$$\frac{2}{3}(x+5)^{\frac{3}{2}} = v.$$

Plug back into:

$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du,$$

with

$$u = x.$$

$$dv = \sqrt{x+5} \, dx.$$

$$du = dx = dw.$$

$$w = x + 5.$$

$$v = \frac{2}{3}(x+5)^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

$$\int_1^4 x \sqrt{x+5} \, dx = x \left(\frac{2}{3}(x+5)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) - \int_1^4 \frac{2}{3}(x+5)^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx,$$

$$\int_1^4 x \sqrt{x+5} \, dx = x \left(\frac{2}{3}(x+5)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) - \frac{2}{3} \int_1^4 (x+5)^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx.$$

Before we can start plugging in numbers, gotta take care of the remaining integral:

$$\int (x+5)^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx,$$

$$\int (x+5)^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx,$$

$$u = x + 5,$$

$$\int (u)^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx,$$

$$\int \frac{(u)^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} \, dx,$$

$$\frac{(u)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}},$$

$$\frac{2}{5}(u)^{\frac{5}{2}},$$

$$\frac{2}{5}(x+5)^{\frac{5}{2}}.$$

So in the end you have:

$$\int_1^4 x \sqrt{x+5} \, dx = x \left(\frac{2}{3}(x+5)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) - \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{2}{5}(x+5)^{\frac{5}{2}} \right).$$

Plug in the bounds:

$$((2/3 * 4 * ((4+5)^(3/2))) - 2/3 * (2/5 * (4 + 5)^(5/2))) -$$

$$((2/3 * 1 * ((1+5)^(3/2))) - 2/3 * (2/5 * (1 + 5)^(5/2)))$$

[1] 20.9

6.5a

Answer:

291

Work: Second theorem:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_a^b = F(b) - F(a).$$

$$F(x) = \int_{\ln(8)}^{\sqrt[3]{167}} x^2 + e^x dx,$$

$$= \int_{\ln(8)}^{\sqrt[3]{167}} x^2 + \int_{\ln(8)}^{\sqrt[3]{167}} e^x dx,$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + e^x + c,$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) + \left((e^x + c) - (e^x + c) \right),$$

the constant cancels out

$$= \left(\frac{(\sqrt[3]{167})^3}{3} - \frac{\ln(8)^3}{3} \right) + \left(e^{\sqrt[3]{167}} - e^{\ln(8)} \right),$$

$$= \left(\frac{(\sqrt[3]{167})^3}{3} - \frac{\ln(8)^3}{3} \right) + \left(e^{\sqrt[3]{167}} - e^{\ln(8)} \right),$$

$$= 291.$$

```
e <- exp(1)
167 / 3 - (log(8))^3 / 3 + e^(167^(1/3)) - e^(log(8))
```

[1] 291

6.6

(a)

Answer:

A function is a PDF if the function is never less than 0 and the total area under the curve (over the domain of the function) is equal to 1.

Step 1: show that function is never less than 0:

```
(3 * sqrt(0) / 2)
(3 * sqrt(1) / 2)
(3 * sqrt(100) / 2)
```

[1] 0

[1] 1.5

[1] 15

Function is never less than 0!

Step 2: show that the total area under the curve over the domain is equal to 1.

To get the area under the curve, integrate the function (it'd be a definite integral):

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2} dx, \\ \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 x^{1/2} dx, \\ \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} dx, \\ \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} dx, \\ \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right) dx, \\ x^{3/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Plug in the values of the domain and get the area under the curve within the domain of the function:

$$1^{3/2} - 0^{3/2}$$

[1] 1

Because this function satisfies both criteria, it is a PDF.

(b)

Answer:

A: 0.146

B: 0.138

C: 0.13

D: 0.121

F: 0.465

Work:

We got the integral, so now we just need to plug in the domains of all the grades. Since x runs from 0 to 1, we know that the range of e.g. an A is from 0.9 to 1.0 on the domain.

$$\begin{aligned} (1^{3/2} - 0.9^{3/2}) \\ 0.9^{3/2} - 0.8^{3/2} \\ 0.8^{3/2} - 0.7^{3/2} \\ 0.7^{3/2} - 0.6^{3/2} \\ 0.6^{3/2} - 0.0^{3/2} \end{aligned}$$

(c)

Answer:

0.6

Work:

We have the formula for the first moment:

$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx.$$

We just want to plug in the information we have:

- $f(x) = \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2}$
- the domain of x: $[0,1]$.

$$\begin{aligned} E(x) &= \int_0^1 x \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2} dx, \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{3x(x^{1/2})}{2} dx, \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x^{3/2} dx, \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{3/2+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} dx, \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5} x^{5/2} \right), \\ &= \frac{3}{5} x^{5/2} \end{aligned}$$

Plug in the domain to the first moment formula:

$$\frac{3}{5} * 1^{(5/2)} - \frac{3}{5} * 0^{(5/2)}$$

$$[1] \quad 0.6$$