MAA

EXERCISES [MAA 4.12] CONTINUOUS DISTRIBUTIONS IN GENERAL

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O. Practice questions

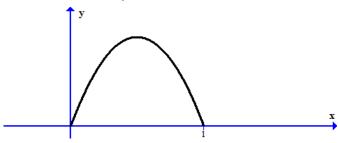
1. [Maximum mark: 10] *[without GDC]*The continuous random variable X has probability density function

The continuous random variable X has probability density function Confirm that f(x) is a pdf. Find the values of (i) P(X=2)(iii) P(X < 2)(ii) $P(X \le 2)$ [4] Find the mean $\mu = E(X)$.

2. [Maximum mark: 12] [with / without GDC]

The continuous random variable X has probability density function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 6x - 6x^2, & \text{for } 0 \le x \le 1\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



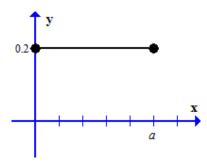
- (a) Show that $\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = 1$. [3]
- (b) Find $P\left(X \le \frac{1}{2}\right)$. [2]
- (c) Write down the mean $\mu = E(X)$, the median and the mode. [3]
- (d) Find $E(X^2)$. [2]
- (e) Find Var(X). [2]

3. [Maximum mark: 11] [without GDC]

The continuous random variable X has probability density function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0.2, & \text{for } 0 \le x \le a \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

which is shown in the diagram below (it is known as uniform distribution).



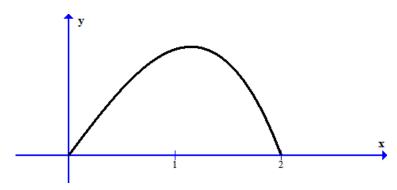
- (a) Find the value of a. [2]
- (b) Find P(X = 2) and P(X < 2). [3]
- (c) Find the mean of X. [2]
- (d) Find $E(X^2)$ and hence Var(X). [4]

4. [Maximum mark: 25] [with GDC]

The continuous random variable X has probability density function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x - ax^3, & \text{for } 0 \le x \le 2\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The graph of f is shown in the diagram below.



(a) Show that
$$a = \frac{1}{4}$$
. [3]

(b) Find
$$P(X \le 1)$$
 and $P(X > 1)$. [3]

(c) Find the mean of
$$X$$
. [2]

(d) Find
$$E(X^2)$$
 and hence $Var(X)$. [3]

(e) Find (i) the median. (ii)
$$Q_1$$
 (iii) Q_3 [6]

(f) Show that the mode is
$$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$
. [4]

(g) Find
$$E(2X+3)$$
. [2]

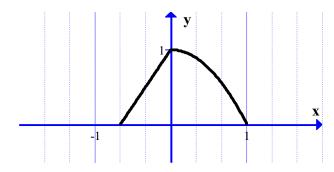
(h) Find
$$E(X^2 + 1)$$
. [2]

5. [Maximum mark: 23] [with GDC]

The continuous random variable X has probability density function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}x + 1, & \text{for } -\frac{2}{3} \le x \le 0\\ 1 - x^2, & \text{for } 0 \le x \le 1\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

which is shown in the diagram below.



- (a) Justify that f is a pdf. [3]
- (b) Find P(X > 0.5). [2]
- (c) Find the mean of X. [3]
- (d) Find $E(X^2)$ and hence Var(X). [5]
- (e) Find E(2X+1). [2]
- (f) Write down the mode. [1]
- (g) Find the median and the quartiles Q_1 and Q_3 . [7]

Exam style questions (SHORT)

6. [Maximum mark: 12] [with GDC]

The continuous random variable $\, X \,$ has probability density function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{6}x(1+x^2), \quad \text{for } 0 \le x \le 2$$
$$f(x) = 0 \quad \text{otherwise.}$$

- (a) Sketch the graph of *f* for $0 \le x \le 2$. [2]
- Write down the mode of X. (b) [1]
- Find the mean of X. (c) [4]
- (d) [5]

| Find the median of X . |
|---|
| (a) $f'(x) = \frac{6}{x}(3x) + \frac{6}{5}(1+x^2)$ |
| J'(x)= 3x2+ 6x2+ 1= 6x2+1 |
| 0= 1×2+1 |
| $Q = \frac{1}{9} \times^{2} + 1$ $\frac{1}{9} \times^{2} = -1$ Graphit. |
| X=-2 |
| (y) \(\int_{\text{s}}^{\text{s}} |
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[Maximum mark: 8] [with / without GDC]

7.

| alculate | O | (ii) | the median of | X. | |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| alculate | (i) E(X); | (ii) | the median of | X. | |
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| ım mark: 6] | [with GDC] | | | | |
| uous random | | | | ction | |
| | $f(x) = \begin{cases} 12x \\ 12x \\ 12x \end{cases}$ | $x^2(1-x),$ | for $0 \le x \le 1$ | | |
| probability th | · | | | node | |
| | uous random | uous random variable X hat $f(x) = \begin{cases} 12x & \text{for } x = 0 \\ 12x & \text{for } x = 0 \end{cases}$ | uous random variable X has probab $f(x) = \begin{cases} 12x^2(1-x), \\ 0, \end{cases}$ | uous random variable X has probability density function $f(x) = \begin{cases} 12x^2(1-x), & \text{for } 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ | uous random variable X has probability density function |

9.

| 9. | [Maː | ximum mark: 7] <i>[with GDC]</i> | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|---|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | A co | ontinuous random variable X has a probability density function given by | | | | | | | | |
| | | $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x+1)^3}{60} & \text{for } 1 \le x \le 3\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) | Find $P(1.5 \le X \le 2.5)$; | [2] | | | | | | | |
| | | Find $E(X)$; | [2] | | | | | | | |
| | | Find the median of X . | [3] | | | | | | | |
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| 10. | [Maː | ximum mark: 6] <i>[without GDC]</i> | | | | | | | | |
| | A co | A continuous random variable X has probability density function f defined by | | | | | | | | |
| | | $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x & \text{for } 0 \le x \le \ln 2\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ | | | | | | | | |
| | Find | the exact value of $E(X)$. | | | | | | | | |
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| 11. | [Max | kimum mark: 6] <i>[without GDC]</i> | |
|-----|------|--|-----|
| | A co | ontinuous random variable X has probability density function f given by | |
| | | $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{\pi(x^2 + 4)}, & \text{for } 0 \le x \le 2\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ | |
| | | 0, otherwise | |
| | (a) | State the mode of X . | [1] |
| | (b) | Find the exact value of $E(X)$. | [5] |
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| 2. | _ | kimum mark: 6] [without GDC] | |
| | | f(x) be as above [see question 11] | |
| | (a) | • | |
| | (b) | Find $E(X^2)$. | |
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| 13. | [Maximum | mark: 6 | [without | GDC |
|-----|----------------|---------|------------|-----|
| 10. | IIVIAAIIIIUIII | man. U | IVVILITOUL | UD |

The probability density function f(x) of the continuous random variable X is defined on the interval [0, a] by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}x & \text{for } 0 \le x \le 3\\ \frac{27}{8x^3} & \text{for } 3 \le x \le a \end{cases}$$

| | Can. |
|----|--|
| | Find the value of a . |
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| 4. | [Maximum mark: 6] [with GDC] |
| | Let $f(x)$ be as above [see question 13] |
| | Find the mean and the median of X . |
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| 15. | [Maximum | mark: 87 | [without | GDC1 |
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The random variable T has the probability density function

$$f(t) = \frac{\pi}{4} \cos\left(\frac{\pi t}{2}\right), -1 \le t \le 1.$$

| Find $P(T=0)$ | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--|
| Find the interquar | tile range. | |
| Write down | | |
| (i) the mean | (ii) the median | |
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16. [Maximum mark: 10] [with / without GDC]

The continuous random variable $\, X \,$ has probability density function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1+x^2}, & \text{for } 0 \le x \le k \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

| Fine | d the exact value of k . | [5] |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Find | d the mode of X . | [2] |
| Cal | culate $P(1 \le X \le 2)$. | [3] |
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| 17 . | [Maximum | mark: 9 | l [with | GDC] |
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18.

The time, $\,T\,$ minutes, required by candidates to answer a question in a mathematics examination has probability density function

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{72} (12t - t^2 - 20), & \text{for } 4 \le t \le 10\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

| (a) | Find (i) μ , the expected value of T ; (ii) σ^2 , the variance of T . | [6] |
|------|--|-----|
| (b) | A candidate is chosen at random. Find the probability that the time taken by this | |
| | candidate to answer the question lies in the interval $[\mu - \sigma, \mu]$. | [3] |
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| [Max | kimum mark: 6] <i>[with GDC]</i> | |
| The | lifetime of a particular component of a solar cell is $\it Y$ years, where $\it Y$ is a | |
| cont | inuous random variable with probability density function $f(y) = 0.5e^{-y/2}$, $y \ge 0$. | |
| (a) | Find the probability, correct to four significant figures, that a given component fails within six months. | [3] |
| Eacl | n solar cell has three components which work independently and the cell will | |
| cont | inue to run if at least two of the components continue to work. | |
| (b) | Find the probability that a solar cell fails within six months. | [3] |
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Exam style questions (LONG)

| 19. | [Maximum | mark: 12] | [with GDC] |
|-----|----------|-----------|------------|
|-----|----------|-----------|------------|

A continuous random variable $\,X\,$ has probability density function defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{c}{4+x^2}, & \text{for } -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \le x \le 2\sqrt{3} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

| | $f(x) = \begin{cases} 4 + x^2 & \sqrt{3} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ | |
|-----|--|-----|
| (a) | Find the exact value of the constant c in terms of π . | [5] |
| (b) | Sketch the graph of $f(x)$ and hence state the mode of the distribution. | [3] |
| (c) | Find the exact value of $E(X)$. | [4] |
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| 20. | [Maximum | mark: 20 |] [without | GDC] |
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|-----|----------|----------|------------|------|

(c)

The probability density function of the random variable X is given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{k}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}, & \text{for } 0 \le x \le \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- (a) Find the value of the constant k. [5]
- (b) Show that $E(X) = \frac{6(2-\sqrt{3})}{\pi}$. [7]
 - Determine whether the median of X is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ or greater than $\frac{1}{2}$. [8]

| 21 . | [Maximum | mark: 17 | [with | GDC1 |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------|-------------|
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The continuous random variable X has probability density function f(x) where

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e - ke^{kx}, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- (a) Show that k = 1. [3]
- (b) What is the probability that the random variable X has a value that lies between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$? Give your answer **exactly**, in terms of e. [2]
- (c) Find the mean and variance of the distribution. Give your answers exactly, in terms of e.[6]

The random variable X above represents the lifetime, in years, of a certain type of battery.

(d) Find the probability that a battery lasts more than six months. [2]

A calculator is fitted with three of these batteries. Each battery fails independently of the other two. Find the probability that at the end of six months

- (e) none of the batteries has failed; [2]
- (f) exactly one of the batteries has failed. [2]

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| 22. | [Maximum | mark: 13 |] [with | GDC] |
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|-----|----------|----------|---------|------|

(a) Use integration by parts to show that

$$\int 2x \arctan x dx = (x^2 + 1) \arctan x - x + C \text{ , where } C \text{ is a constant.}$$

[6]

[7]

(b) The probability density function of the random variable $\, X \,$ is defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} - 2x \arctan x, & 0 \le x \le 1\\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The value of a is such that $P(X < a) = \frac{3}{4}$.

(i) Show that a satisfies the equation $a(2\pi + 4) = 3 + 4(a^2 + 1) \arctan a$.

| (ii) | Find the value of <i>a</i> . |
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