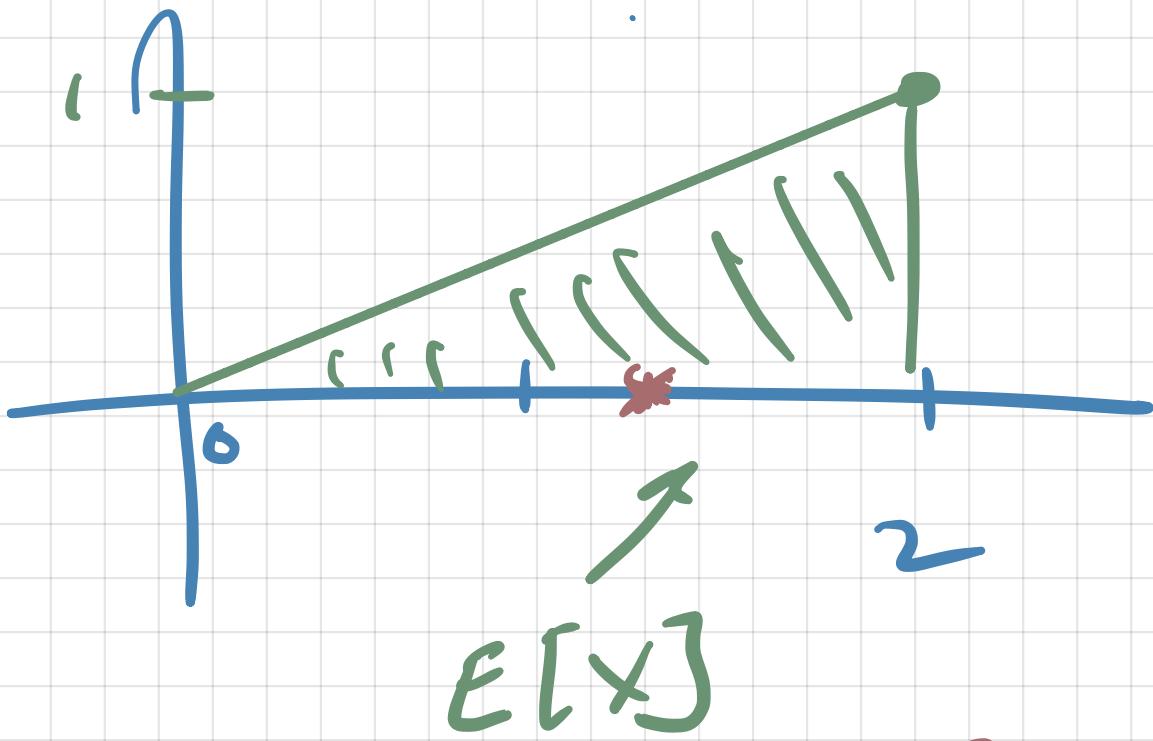


#4 on NOTEBOOK II

X is a cont. RV w/

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^2 x \cdot \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{2} dx = \frac{x^3}{6} \Big|_0^2 \\ &= \frac{2^3}{6} - \frac{0^3}{6} = \frac{8}{6} = \boxed{\frac{4}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var}(X) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x-\mu)^2 f(x) dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 \left(x - \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 \left(x^2 - \frac{8}{3}x + \frac{16}{9}\right) \cdot \frac{x}{2} dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{4}{3}x^2 + \frac{8}{9}x dx \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{x^4}{8} - \frac{4}{9}x^3 + \frac{4}{9}x^2 \right|_0^2 \\
 &= \frac{16}{9} - \frac{4}{9} \cdot 8 + \frac{4}{9} \cdot 4 = \boxed{\frac{2}{9}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var}(x) &= E[X^2] - \overbrace{\underline{E[X]^2}}^{= E[X^2] - E[X]^2} \\
 E[X^2] &= \int_0^2 x^2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} dx = \left. \frac{x^4}{8} \right|_0^2 \\
 &= 2 \Rightarrow \text{Var}(x) = 2 - \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = 2 - \frac{16}{9} = \frac{10}{9} - \frac{16}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$$

#c) $E[Y]$ wihre $Y = 2X + 3$

$$E[Y] = E[2X + 3]$$

$$= 2E[X] + E[3]$$

$$= 2E[X] + 3$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} + 3 = \frac{8}{3} + 3$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} + \frac{9}{3} = \boxed{\frac{17}{3}}$$

$$E[2X + 3] = \int_0^2 (2x + 3) \cdot \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(Y) &= \text{Var}(2X + 3) = \sqrt{\text{Var}(2X)} \\ &= 4\text{Var}(X) = 4 \cdot \frac{2}{9} = \boxed{\frac{8}{9}}\end{aligned}$$

GRAPHICAL SUMMARIES

38, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 42, 43, 44, 44,
48, 49.

NEEDS Q_1 , Q_2 , Q_3 , IQR

$n = 11$ (ODD)

$Q_2 = 42$

38, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 42

42, 43, 44, 44, 44, 48, 49

$$Q_1 = \frac{41 + 41}{2} = 41$$

$$Q_3 = \frac{44 + 44}{2} = 44$$

$$Q_1 = 41$$

$$Q_2 = 42$$

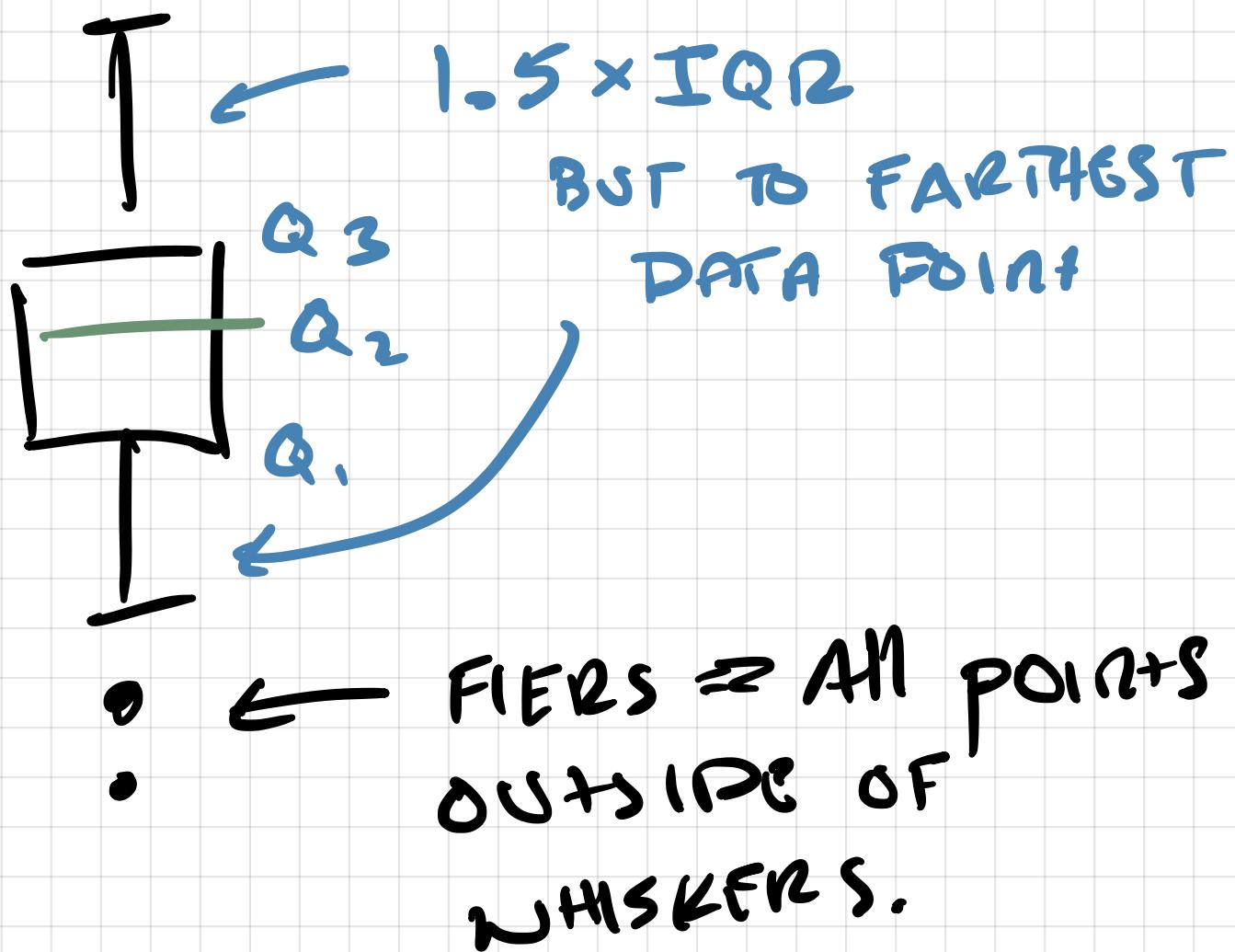
$$Q_3 = 44$$

$$Q_1 = 41$$

$$Q_2 = 42$$

$$Q_3 = 44$$

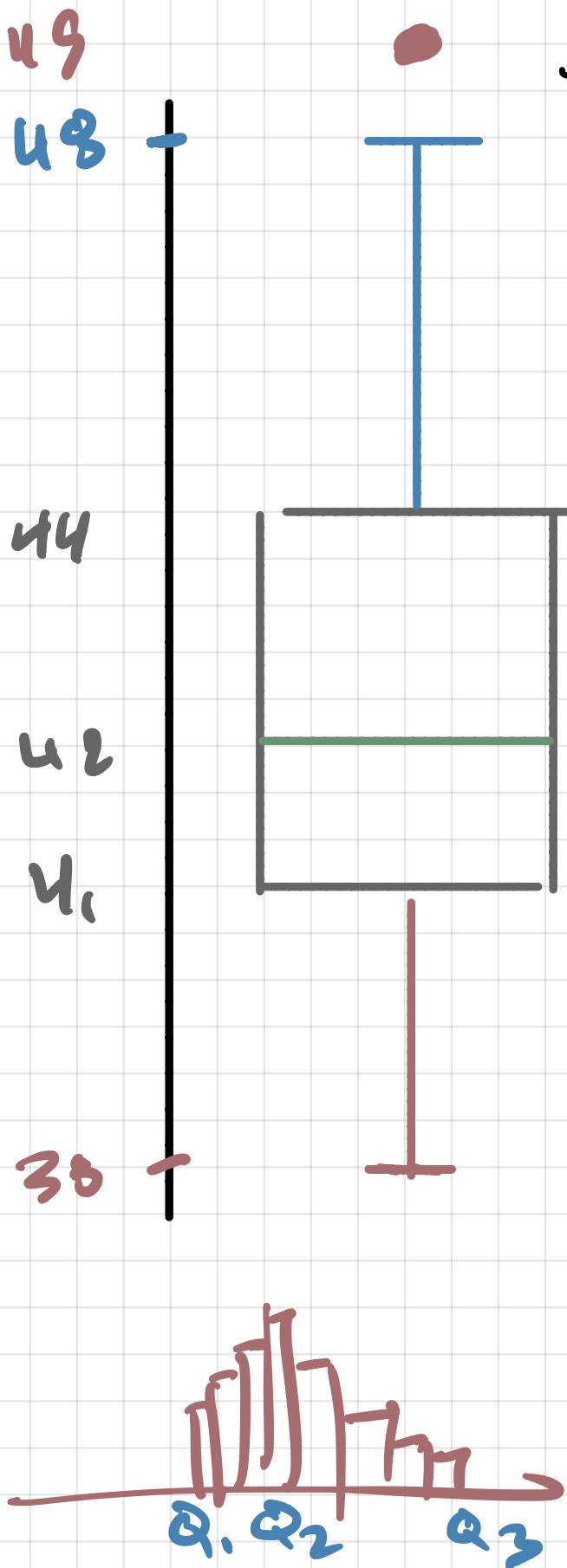
$$\text{IQR} = Q_3 - Q_1 = 44 - 41 = 3$$



38, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 42, 43, 44, 44
 40, 45

$$Q_1 = 41 \quad Q_2 = 42 \quad Q_3 = 44$$

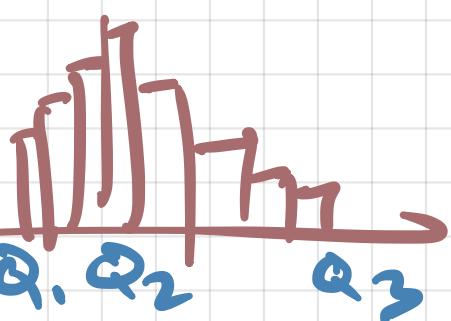
$$IQR = 3$$



TOP WHISKER

$$\begin{aligned}
 & Q_3 + 1.5 * IQR \\
 &= 44 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 3 \\
 &= 44 + 4.5 \\
 &= 48.5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & Q_1 - 1.5 * IQR \\
 &= 41 - 1.5 * 3 \\
 &= 41 - 4.5 \\
 &= 36.5
 \end{aligned}$$



EXPONENTIAL vs Poisson

CONTINUOUS RV

TIME INTERVALS
BETWEEN ARRIVALS

Poisson

DISCRETE RV

OF ARRIVALS
IN FIXED TIME PERIOD

BOTH PARAMETERED BY
 $\lambda = \text{AVERAGE RATE}$
OF ARRIVALS

(ARRIVALS PER TIME
PERIOD)

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda t} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

pdf

$$P(X = k) =$$

$$\frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}$$

pmf

EXP

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \leq 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda t} & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} f(t) = \frac{d}{dt} (1 - e^{-\lambda t})$$

$$= 0 - (-\lambda) e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$= \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$$

POIS

$$P(X \leq k) = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{\lambda^i e^{-\lambda}}{i!}$$

CONT : EXP, UNIFORM, NORMAL

DISC : DISCRETE UNIFORM,

NEGATIVE BINOMIAL, GEOMETRIC

POISSON, BERNOULLI, BINOMIAL

BER(p)

1 coin flip

$$X = \{0, 1\}$$

BIN(n, p)

successes
in n trials
trials must
be indep &
have prob
of success p .

- * 1% OF MEN HAVE CANCER
- * 90% w/ CANCER WILL TEST +
- * 8% w/o CANCER WILL TEST +

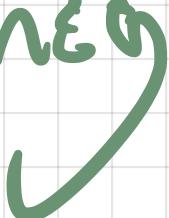
WHAT IS PROB THAT SOMEONE WHO TESTS POSITIVE HAS CANCER

C = EVENT HAS CANCER

$+$ = EVENT TESTS POS

$-$ = EVENT TESTS NEG

Goal: $P(C | +)$



$$P(C) = .01 \quad P(+ | C) = .9$$

$$P(C^c) = 1 - P(C) \\ = 0.98$$

$$P(+ | C^c) = .08$$

$$P(- | C) = 1 - P(+ | C) = 0.1$$

$$P(- | C^c) = 1 - P(+ | C^c) = .82$$

Goal: $P(C|+)$

$$P(C) = .01 \quad P(+) | C) = .9 \quad \swarrow$$

$$P(C^c) = 1 - P(C) \\ = 0.98$$

$$P(- | C) = 1 - P(+) | C) = 0.1$$

$$P(- | C^c) = 1 - P(+) | C^c) = .82$$

$$P(C|+) = \frac{P(+) | C) P(C)}{P(+)}$$

$$= \frac{P(+) | C) P(C)}{P(+) | C) P(C) + P(+) | C^c) P(C^c)}$$

$$= \frac{.9 \times .01}{.9 \times .01 + .08 \times .99}$$

$$= 0.102$$

$$P(C | ++)$$

$$= \frac{P(++ | C) P(C)}{P(++)}$$

$$= \frac{P(++ | C) P(C)}{P(++)}$$

$$P(++) = \underbrace{P(++ | C) P(C)} + \underbrace{P(++ | C^c) P(C^c)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(++ | C) &= P(+) | C) P(+) | C) \\ &= .9^2 = .81 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(++ | C^c) &= P(+) | C^c) P(+) | C^c) \\ &= .08 \times .01 = .0064 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{.81 \times .01}{.81 \times .01 + .0064} = \frac{.81}{.99}$$

$$= 0.51$$