

PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS, Problems to Lesson 5.

1. Which of the following functions can be c.d.f.'s of a continuous r.v.?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad F(x) &= \begin{cases} 2 - \frac{2}{x+1} & , \text{ if } x \geq 0, \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise} \end{cases} \\ \text{(b)} \quad F(x) &= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-x} & , \text{ if } x \geq 0, \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise} \end{cases} \\ \text{(c)} \quad F(x) &= \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{ if } x \leq 0, \\ \frac{x}{4} \cdot (4 - x) & , \text{ if } 0 < x \leq 2, \\ 1 & , \text{ if } x > 2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

2. Which of the following functions can be p.d.f.'s of a continuous r.v.?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad f(x) &= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{x} & , \text{ if } x > 1, \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise} \end{cases} \\ \text{(b)} \quad f(x) &= \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(x)}{2} & , \text{ if } 0 < x < 2, \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise} \end{cases} \\ \text{(c)} \quad f(x) &= \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x} & , \text{ if } x > 0, \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

3. Find the expectation and variance of the r.v. X with p.d.f.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & , \text{ if } 0 < x < 1, \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Find the probability of $X \geq \frac{1}{2}$. Find the expectation, variance, and median of X .

4. A gas station gets their shipment of oil once a week. If their weekly sales (measured in 1000 liters) is a random variable with density

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 5 \cdot (1 - x)^4, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

then how big of a shipment do they need weekly if they want a less than 0.01 probability to run out of oil in a given week?

5. The lifetime of a TV (in years) is exponential with parameter $\lambda = 1/8$. If someone buys a used one, what is the probability that he can use it for more than 8 years? For what time to give a guarantee if they want to treat only 5% of the TV's within that time?
6. The lifetime (year) of a radioactive isotope, starting decay in 1986, be X . X is exponentially distributed with parameter $\lambda = \frac{1}{140}$ ($\mathbb{E}(X) = 140$). Questions with solutions:
- (a) Find the halving time of the isotope (median of the distribution): it is T such that $F(T) = \frac{1}{2}$. From here, $T = \frac{\ln 2}{\lambda} = 140 \ln 2 < 140$.
- (b) Which proportion of the isotopes is present now?

$$\mathbb{P}(X > 2024 - 1986) = \mathbb{P}(X > 38) = 1 - F(38) = 1 - (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{140}38}) = e^{-\frac{38}{140}}$$

Which proportion of the isotopes present at 2000, is also present now?

$$\mathbb{P}(X > 38 | X > 14) = \mathbb{P}(X > 24) = 1 - F(17) = 1 - (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{140}24}) = e^{-\frac{24}{140}}$$

7. Let $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma)$ be Gaussian r.v. Using *standardization* $Y = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$, find the following probabilities:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(\mu - \sigma < X < \mu + \sigma) &= \mathbb{P}(-\sigma < X - \mu < \sigma) = \mathbb{P}\left(-1 < \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} < 1\right) \\ &= \Phi(1) - \Phi(-1) = \Phi(1) - (1 - \Phi(1)) = 2\Phi(1) - 1 \approx 0.68 \end{aligned}$$

The value of $\Phi(1) \approx 0.84$ is obtained from the standard normal table. As well,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(\mu - 2\sigma < X < \mu + 2\sigma) &= \mathbb{P}(-2 < \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} < 2) = \Phi(2) - \Phi(-2) = \Phi(2) - (1 - \Phi(2)) \\ &= 2\Phi(2) - 1 \approx 0.95. \end{aligned}$$

The value of $\Phi(2) \approx 0.9772$ is obtained from the standard normal table.

