

المعهد العربي للتدريب والبحوث  
حصائية



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# PROBABILITIES



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(FERMAT)

(PASCAL)

(BERNOULLI)



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(Experiment)

(Event)

.(Sample Space) \_\_\_\_\_

(Possible Cases)

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(Favorable Cases)

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**(Equally Likely Cases)** -

**(Mutually Exclusive Events)** -

B A

**(Independent Events)** -

B A

**(Exhaustive Events)** -

... C B A

[Redacted]

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**(Theoretical Approach)**

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(D C B A)

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A

D A

D A

A

S

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S = {AB, AC, AD, BC, BD, CD}

A

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\_\_\_\_\_ =

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

D A

-

$$P(A \text{ or } D) = P(A \cup D) = \frac{5}{6}$$



D, A -

$$P(A, D) = P(A \cap D) = \frac{1}{6}$$

A -

$$\therefore P(\bar{A}) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

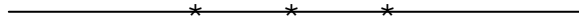
A  $P(\bar{A})$



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SP



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**(Empirical Approach)**

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N

$n_1$

$n_2$

$n_3$

$$\frac{n_1}{N} =$$

$$\frac{n_2}{N} =$$

$$\frac{n_3}{N} =$$

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

N

. % % %

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n_1}{N} = 0.70$$

$$N \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n_2}{N} = 0.20$$

$$N \rightarrow \infty$$

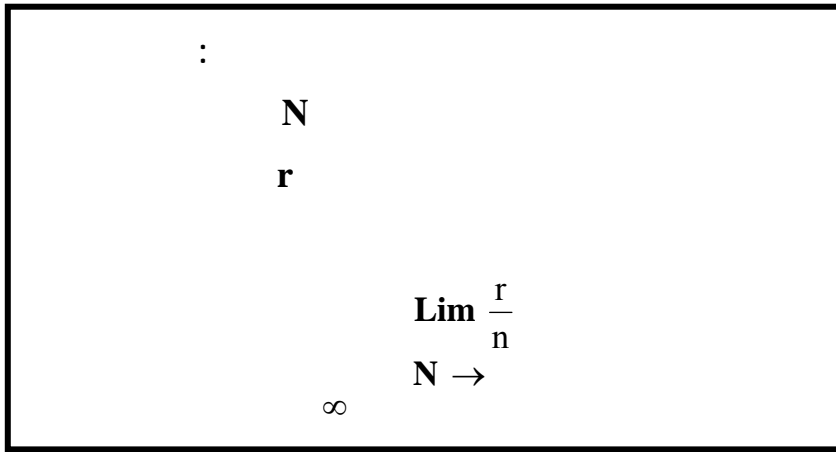
$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n_3}{N} = 0.10$$

$$N \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{\frac{r}{n}}{\frac{r}{n}} = \frac{n}{n}$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n_1}{N} = 1/2$$

$$N \rightarrow \infty$$

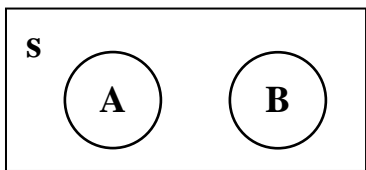


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.... A<sub>3</sub> , A<sub>2</sub> , A<sub>1</sub>



( ) ( )



A B

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$$

: \_\_\_\_\_

: \_\_\_\_\_

$$P(1 \text{ or } 3 \text{ or } 5) = P(1) + P(3) + P(5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\frac{1}{36}$$

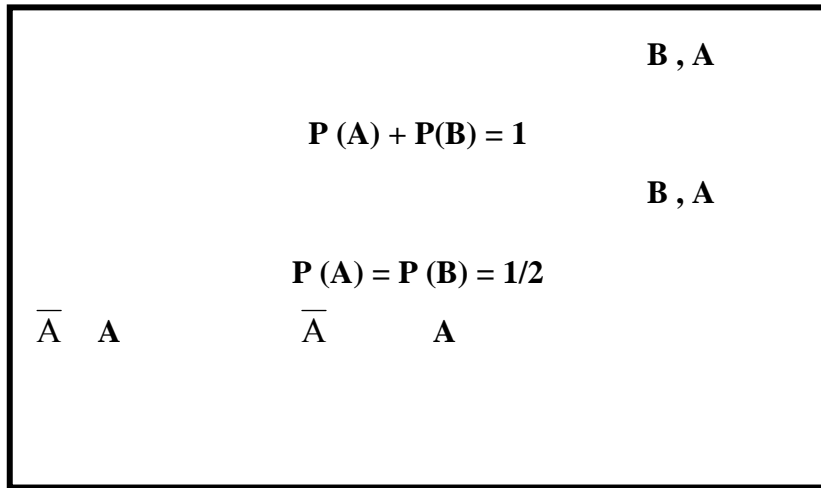
( ) ... ( )

$$( ) = P( ) + P( ) + \dots + P( )$$

P

$$= \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{36} + \dots + \frac{1}{36}$$

$$= \frac{6}{36}$$



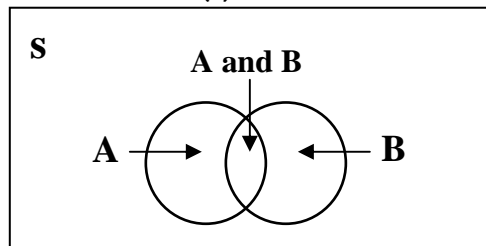
\_\_\_\_\_ -

A)                                      **B**   **A**

**B**   **A**                                      **B**                                      **A**      (**B**)

( )

( )



**A**                                      **P(A) + P(B)**

**B**

**B**                                      **A**

**P(B)**   **P(A)**                                      **B**   **A**

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$$P(D \cup A) = P(D) + P(A) - P(D \cap A)$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$$S = \{AB, AC, AD, BC, BD, CD\}$$

(AB, AC, AD)	A	-
(AD, BD, CD)	D	-
(AD)	D ∩ A	-

$$P(A \cup D) = P(A) + P(D) - P(A \cap D) = \frac{3}{6} + \frac{3}{6} - \frac{1}{6}$$

: \_\_\_\_\_

: \_\_\_\_\_

B

A

" "

$$P(A) = \frac{40}{52}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{13}{52}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{10}{52}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$= \frac{40}{52} + \frac{13}{52} - \frac{10}{52}$$

$$= \frac{43}{52}$$



B A

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) P(B)$$



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$$\frac{1}{6}$$
$$\frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(A \cap B) =$$
$$P(A) P(B) =$$
$$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$$

**Conditional Probability** ■

B

A

(A )

.(B )

B

A

A

P (A/B)

.B

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: \_\_\_\_\_

B

A

:

AA

-

AB

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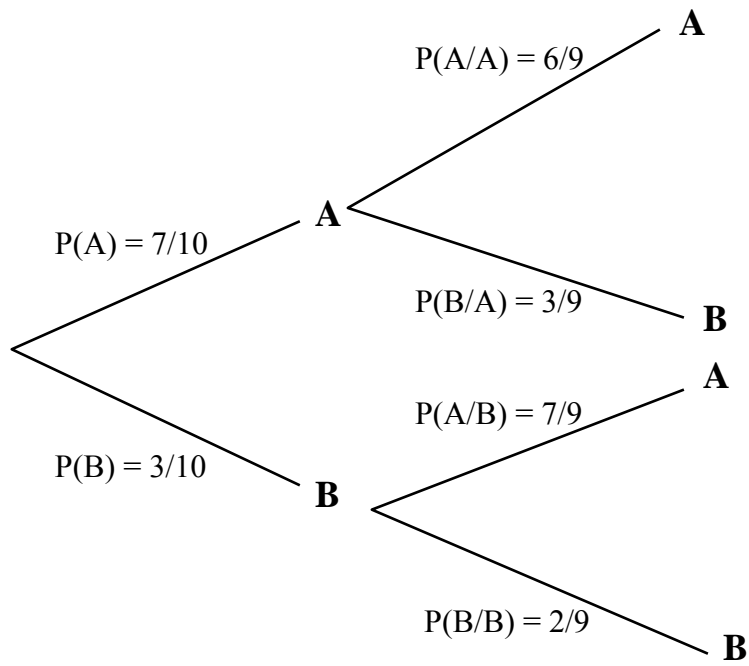
BA

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BB

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$$P(A \cap A) = P(A, A) = P(A) P(A/A)$$

$$= \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{6}{9} = \frac{42}{90}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) P(B/A) = \frac{7}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{9} = \frac{21}{90}$$

$$P(B \cap A) = P(B) P(A/B) = \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{7}{9} = \frac{21}{90}$$

$$P(B \cap B) = P(B) P(B/B) = \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{2}{9} = \frac{6}{90}$$

:

	<b>P (B)</b>	<b>B, A</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	:
<b>P (A/B) = P <math>\frac{(A \cap B)}{P(B)}</math></b>		
<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	
<b>B</b>	<b>B, A</b>	

$$P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) P(B/A)$$

$$= P(B) P(A/B)$$

$$P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A) P(B/A) P(C/AB)$$

: \_\_\_\_\_

: \_\_\_\_\_

A1

A2

A3

$$P(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) = P(A_1) P(A_2/A_1) P(A_3/A_1A_2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{7}{10}\right) \left(\frac{6}{9}\right) \left(\frac{5}{8}\right)$$

$$= \frac{210}{720}$$

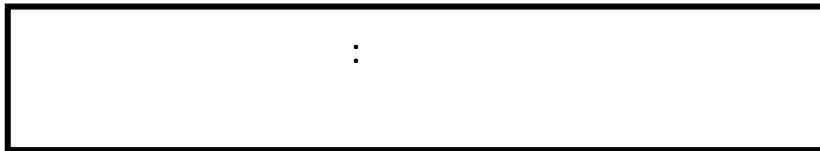
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A

B

$$\begin{aligned} P(AB) &= P(A) P(B/A) \\ &= \frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{3}{51} \end{aligned}$$



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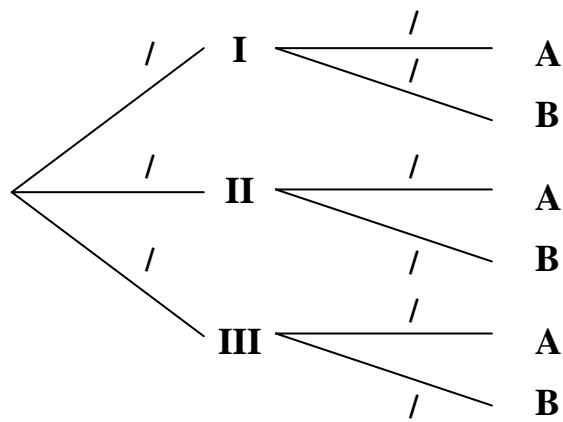
(i)

(B)

(A)

(ii)

:



II

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{3}{8}\right)$$

)

:(

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{6} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{8} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{4}{6} + \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{4} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{49}{24} \right) = \frac{49}{72}
 \end{aligned}$$

**(Bayes' Theorem)** ■

Prior

Probability

Posterior Probability

:

A1

A2

A3

10

A10

B

P(A4/B)

**S** **B A**

**P (D) O ≠** **D**

$$P (A/D) = \frac{P(A D)}{P(A D) + P(B D)}$$

$$P (B/D) = \frac{P(B D)}{P(A D) + P(B D)}$$



A

0.30

B

.B

: \_\_\_\_\_

A

A

: \_\_\_\_\_

:

A

P (A)

B

P (B)

A

P (M/A)

B

P (M/B)

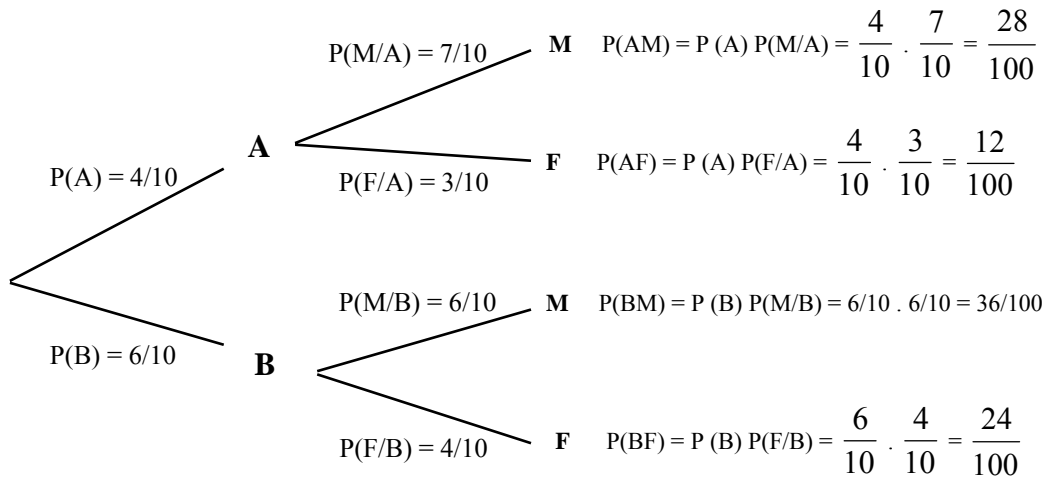
A

P (F/A)

B

P (F/B)

:



$$P(A/F) = \frac{P(AF)}{P(AF) + P(BF)} = \frac{12/100}{12/100 + 24/100} = \frac{12}{36} = \frac{1}{3}$$

:

$\frac{12}{36}$	$\frac{12}{100}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	A
$\frac{24}{36}$	$\frac{24}{100}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	B
1.0	$\frac{36}{100}$		1.0	

### Repeated Trials

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N

( N - ) ( N )  
 ( N ) ... ( N- )

N+

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## Binomial Probability Law

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$$\frac{1}{2} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$$

=

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 =$$

$$\binom{5}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{5}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 & \\ &= 10 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \\ &= \frac{10}{32} \end{aligned}$$

(1-P)

(r)

(P)

(n)

= (n > r > )

$$\binom{n}{r} p^r (1-p)^{n-r}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} =$$

:( )

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=

$$\binom{5}{5} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{1}{32}$$

=

$$\binom{5}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 = 5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{5}{32}$$

=

$$\binom{5}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 10 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{10}{32}$$

=

$$\binom{5}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = 10 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{10}{32}$$

=

$$\binom{5}{1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 = 5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{5}{32}$$

=

$$\binom{5}{0} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = 1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{1}{32}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^5$$

n

n ...

$$P(0) + P(1) + P(2) + \dots + P(n) = 1$$

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$$\binom{3}{0} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^0 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3 = \frac{125}{216}$$

=

$$\binom{3}{1} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^1 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 = 3 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \left(\frac{25}{36}\right) = \frac{75}{216}$$

$$= \quad -$$

$$\binom{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^1 = \frac{15}{216}$$

$$= \quad -$$

$$\binom{3}{3} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^0 = \frac{1}{216}$$

=

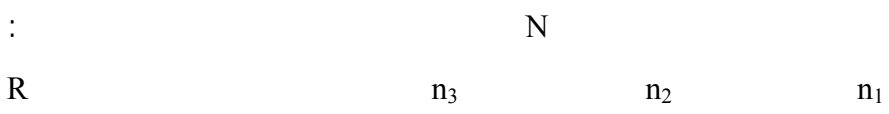
$$\left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6}\right)^3$$

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**Hypergeometric Law** ■

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$$\begin{array}{r}
 \cdot \quad r_3 \quad r_2 \quad r_1 \\
 \vdots \\
 \binom{N}{R} \quad R \\
 n_1 \quad r_1 \\
 n_2 \quad r_2 \quad - \binom{n_1}{r_1} \\
 n_3 \quad r_3 \quad - \binom{n_2}{r_2} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \binom{n_3}{r_3} \\
 \left( \binom{n_1}{r_1} \right) \left( \binom{n_2}{r_2} \right) \left( \binom{n_3}{r_3} \right)
 \end{array}$$

\_\_\_\_\_ =

$$\frac{\binom{n_1}{r_1} \binom{n_2}{r_2} \binom{n_3}{r_3}}{\binom{N}{R}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= r_1 + r_2 + r_3 \\
 &= n_1 + n_2 + n_3
 \end{aligned}$$

;

	$n_1$	$N$	
R	Z	$n_z \dots$	$n_2$



$$r_1 \quad : \quad z \quad r_z \quad \dots \quad r_2$$

$$\frac{\binom{n_1}{r_1} \binom{n_2}{r_2} \dots \binom{n_z}{r_z}}{\binom{N}{R}}$$

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(i)

(ii)

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(i)

$$\frac{\binom{10}{2} \binom{5}{1}}{\binom{15}{3}} = \frac{225}{455}$$

(ii)

$$= 1 - \frac{\binom{10}{3} \binom{5}{0}}{\binom{15}{3}} = \frac{335}{455}$$

$$\frac{\binom{5}{1} \binom{10}{2} + \binom{5}{2} \binom{10}{1} + \binom{5}{3} \binom{10}{0}}{\binom{15}{3}} = \frac{335}{455}$$

## Expectation

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P \times X = P.X \\
 & E \\
 & E = P.X \\
 & \text{i n } \chi \\
 & = \\
 & P.X (1+i)^{-n} = \frac{P.X}{(1+i)^n} \\
 & \text{: } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\
 & ( \quad ) \\
 & \text{ " " } \\
 & \text{: } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\
 & \frac{1}{4} = \text{ " " } = \\
 & E = P.X. \\
 & = \frac{1}{4}(5) = 1.25
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$E = P.X. = \frac{40}{100} \times 100 = 40 =$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \frac{P.X}{(1+i)^n} \\
 &= \frac{40}{(1.035)^5} \\
 &= \frac{40}{1.1876862} \\
 &= 33.6789 = 33.7
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$P = \frac{l_{x+n}}{l_x}$$

x

l<sub>x</sub>

x + n

l<sub>x + n</sub>

$$P = \frac{l_{40}}{l_{20}} = \frac{78106}{92637} = 0.84314$$

$$\frac{P.X}{(1+i)^n}$$

$$= \frac{0.84314 \times 2000}{(1.035)^{20}} = \frac{1686.28}{1.9897877} = 847.467$$

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$\frac{1}{2}$

- \_\_\_\_\_

$\frac{1}{2}$  ( )

- \_\_\_\_\_

$\frac{2}{5}$

- \_\_\_\_\_

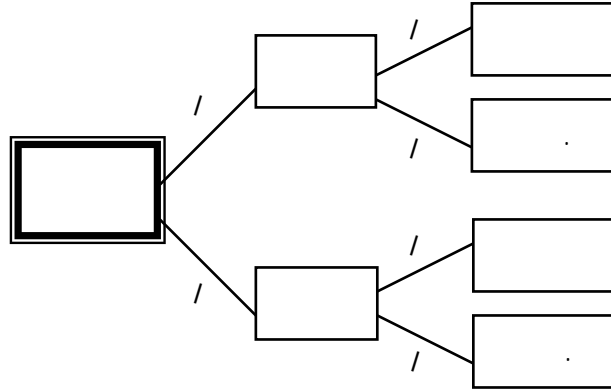
( . )

$\frac{3}{5}$

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1.  $0 - 1000 = -1000$
2.  $\frac{1102.5}{(1.05)^2} - 1000 = 0$
3.  $\frac{1050}{1.05} - 1000 = 0$
4.  $\frac{1102.5}{(1.05)^2} + \frac{1050}{1.05} - 1000 = 1000$

:

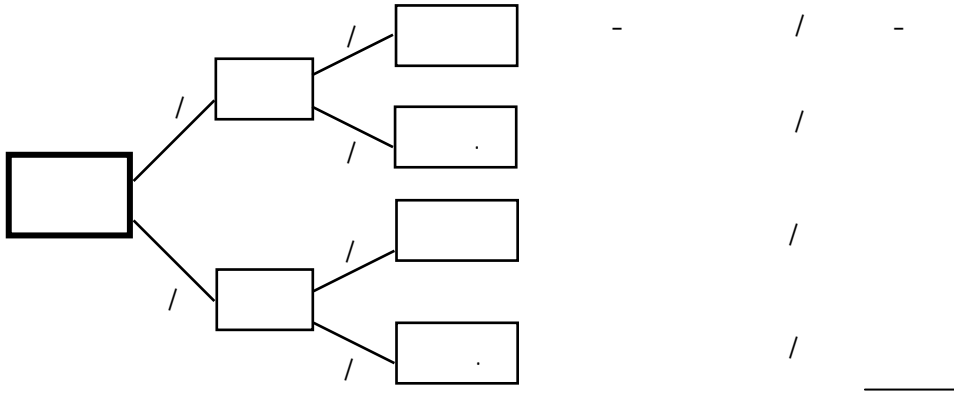
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{10}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{10}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{3} = \frac{3}{10}$$

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$\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$

$\left(\frac{1}{16}\right)$  ( )

$\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$

:

$\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$

$\left(\frac{3}{8}\right)$

$\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)$



n

$$\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)$$

$$( / )$$

$$( / )$$

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$\frac{2}{3}$

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( / )

B, A

A

B

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( . )

B

A

-

S B , A .

$$P(AB) = \frac{1}{5} \quad P(B/A) = \frac{1}{2} \quad P(A/B) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{5}\right) \quad P(B), P(A)$$

M<sub>2</sub> M<sub>1</sub> .

M<sub>3</sub>

M<sub>1</sub>

. ( / / / ) M<sub>3</sub> M<sub>2</sub>

( ) .

.( / )

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% .

( / )

$$\text{i)} \quad \frac{26}{52} \cdot \frac{26}{52} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad \frac{13}{52} \cdot \frac{13}{52} = \frac{1}{16}$$

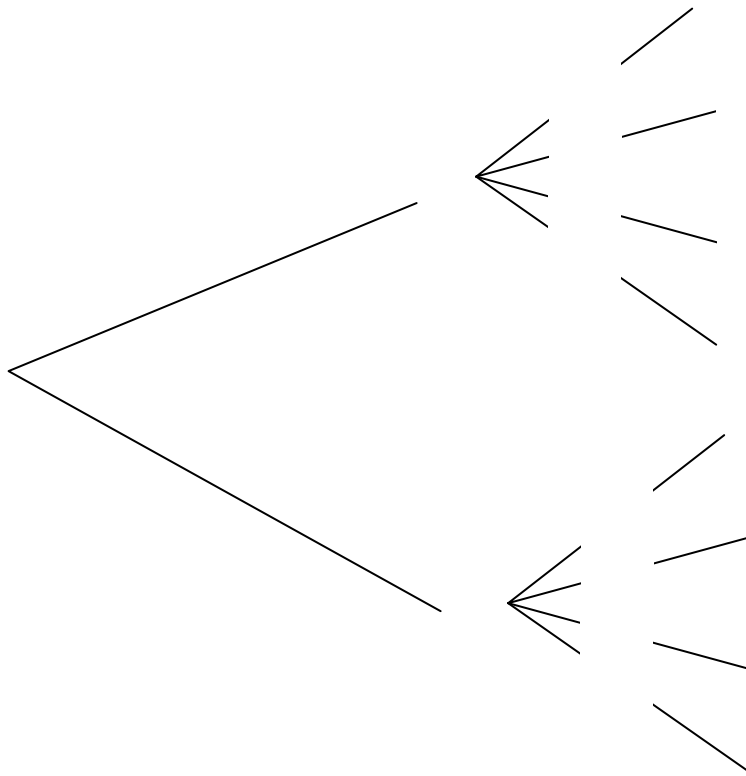
$$\text{ii)} \quad \left(\frac{13}{52} \cdot \frac{13}{52}\right) + \left(\frac{13}{52} \cdot \frac{13}{52}\right) + \left(\frac{13}{52} \cdot \frac{13}{52}\right) + \left(\frac{13}{52} \cdot \frac{13}{52}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

=

(i)

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(1/2 \cdot 1/2 \cdot 1/2) + (1/2 \cdot 1/2 \cdot 1/2) = \frac{1}{4}$$



(ii)

$$\frac{3}{8} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} =$$

$$\frac{C_2^3}{8} = \frac{3}{8} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \\
 &= \\
 &= \\
 C_5^5 \div 32 &= 1/32 \\
 C_4^5 \div 32 &= 5/32 \\
 C_3^5 \div 32 &= 10/32 \\
 C_2^5 \div 32 &= 10/32 \\
 C_1^5 \div 32 &= 5/32 \\
 C_0^5 \div 32 &= 1/32
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(\quad) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &3n = \\
 / &= \\
 &= \quad \therefore \\
 \frac{n}{2} &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{n}{2} \times 1 = \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\frac{n}{2} \times 3 + \frac{n}{2} \times 2 = \frac{5n}{2}$$

\_\_\_\_\_ =

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{n}{2} \div 3n \\ &= \frac{n}{2} \times \frac{1}{3n} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

:

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$$1 - \left( \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{7} \right) = 1 - \frac{9}{35} = \frac{26}{35}$$

=

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left( \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{7} \right) + \left( \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{7} \right) + \left( \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{7} \right) \\ &= \frac{26}{35} \end{aligned}$$



=

$$P = \left(\frac{3}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{11} \cdot \frac{1}{10}\right) + \left(\frac{6}{12} \cdot \frac{5}{11} \cdot \frac{4}{10}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{11} \cdot \frac{1}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{10}$$
$$\text{أو} = \frac{C_3^3 + C_3^6 + C_3^3}{C_3^{12}} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$C_3^{12} = 220$$

$$\text{i) } P ( \quad ) = \frac{C_3^9 C_0^3}{C_3^{12}}$$
$$= \frac{84}{220} = \frac{21}{55}$$

$$\text{ii) } P ( \quad ) = \frac{C_1^3 C_2^9}{C_3^{12}}$$
$$= \frac{27}{55}$$

$$\text{iii) } P ( \quad ) = \frac{C_1^3 C_2^9}{C_3^{12}} + \frac{C_2^3 C_1^9}{C_3^{12}} + \frac{C_3^3 C_0^9}{C_3^{12}}$$
$$= \frac{34}{55}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 - P(\quad) \\
 &= 1 - \frac{21}{55} \\
 &= \frac{34}{55}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{iv) } P(\quad) &= \frac{C_3^5 + C_3^4 + C_3^3}{C_3^{12}} \\
 &= \frac{3}{44}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{v) } P(\quad) = \frac{C_1^5 \cdot C_1^4 \cdot C_1^3}{C_3^{12}} = \frac{3}{11}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\times = \cdot \\
 &= \frac{1}{100} \times \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{45}{100} \cdot \frac{25}{100} \cdot \frac{30}{100} \\
 &= 0.03375
 \end{aligned}$$

.  
(i)

$$/ =$$

$$\frac{1}{52} = \quad \quad \quad \text{(ii)}$$

$$=$$

...

$$= \left(\frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{4}{52}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{4}{52}\right) + \dots$$

$$= 10 \left(\frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{4}{52}\right)$$

$$= \frac{10}{13^3}$$

$$= \frac{10}{169}$$

$$= 13 \left(\frac{4}{52} \cdot \frac{4}{52}\right) = \frac{1}{13} \quad \text{(iii)}$$

.i .

$$S = \left\{ \quad \quad \quad \right\}$$

$$\frac{5}{8} = \quad \quad \quad \therefore$$

$$P = \frac{2}{8} \quad \text{.ii}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(A) =$$

$$P(A) = \binom{1}{3}\binom{2}{3} + \binom{1}{3}\binom{1}{4} + \binom{1}{3}\binom{1}{6}$$

$$= \binom{13}{36}$$

$$P(B) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{13} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{17} =$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \binom{1}{2}\binom{5}{13} + \binom{1}{2}\binom{6}{17}$$

$$= 0.36878$$

$$S = 2^4 = 16$$

$$\text{i) } P(A) = \frac{C_1^4}{16}$$

$$\text{ii) } P(B) = \frac{C_3^4 + C_4^4}{16}$$

$$\text{iii) } P(A \cup B) = 1 - \frac{C_4^4}{16}$$

$$= \frac{15}{16}$$

$$= \frac{C_0^4 + C_1^4 + C_2^4 + C_3^4}{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(A \cup B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) \\
 &= 0.6 + 0.3 - 0.1 \\
 &= 0.8
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(AB) &= P(A) P(B/A) \\
 &= P(B) P(A/B)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B/A)} = \frac{1/5}{1/2} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A/B)} = \frac{1/5}{1/3} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$= P(D)$$

$$M_1 = P(M_1)$$

$$M_2 = P(M_2)$$

$$M_3 = P(M_3)$$

$$P(M_1) = 0.3 \quad P(D/M_1) = 0.01$$

$$P(M_2) = 0.3 \quad P(D/M_2) = 0.03$$

$$P(M_3) = 0.4 \quad P(D/M_3) = 0.02$$

$$P(M_1D) = P(M_1) P(D/M_1) = (0.3) (0.01) = 0.003$$

$$P(M_2D) = P(M_2) P(D/M_2) = (0.3) (0.03) = 0.009$$

$$P(M_3D) = P(M_3) P(D/M_3) = (0.4) (0.02) = 0.008$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(M_1 / D) &= \frac{P(M_1D)}{P(M_1D) + P(M_2D) + P(M_3D)} \\ &= \frac{0.003}{0.003 + 0.009 + 0.008} = \frac{3}{20} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(M_2 / D) &= \frac{P(M_2D)}{P(M_1D) + P(M_2D) + P(M_3D)} \\ &= \frac{0.009}{0.020} = \frac{9}{20} \end{aligned}$$

$$P(M_3 / D) = \frac{0.008}{0.020} = \frac{8}{20}$$

:

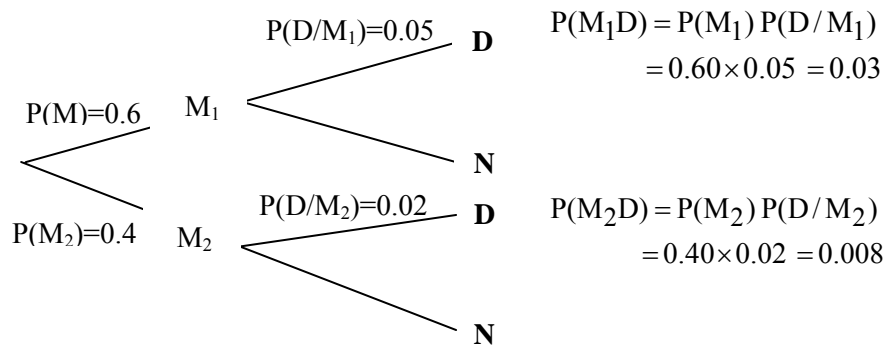
3/20	0.003	0.01	0.30	M <sub>1</sub>
9/20	0.009	0.03	0.30	M <sub>2</sub>
8/20	0.008	0.02	0.40	M <sub>3</sub>
<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.020</b>		<b>1.00</b>	

$$P(\quad) = \frac{C_1^4 C_4^{48}}{C_5^{52}} = \frac{3243}{10829}$$

=

$$\frac{4}{52} \times \frac{48}{51} \times \frac{47}{50} \times \frac{46}{49} \times \frac{45}{48} = \frac{4243}{54145}$$

$$5 \times \frac{3243}{54145} = \frac{3243}{10829}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 P(M_1 / D) &= \frac{P(M_1 D)}{P(M_1 D) + P(M_2 D)} \\
 &= \frac{0.03}{0.03 + 0.008} \\
 &= \frac{0.03}{0.038} = \frac{30}{38} \\
 &= 0.7895
 \end{aligned}$$





# RANDOM VARIABLES AND PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS

...



DISCRETE

CONTINUOUS

:

...

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-

-

-

...

Discrete

Probability Distributions

	/	/	/	/	/	1/6

	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{4}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{6}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{4}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$

:



**Probability Density Function**

**(P.D.F.)**

$x_n \dots x_3, x_2, x_1,$

$X$

$i = 1, 2 \dots n$

$P(X=x_i)$

$f(x_i)$

<p><b>x</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>x</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>f(x)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>P(X=xi)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">:</p> <p>i) <math>f(x) \geq 0</math></p> <p>ii) <math>\sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = 1</math></p>
--

: X

<b>X = x</b>	$x_1$	$x_2 \dots \dots \dots x_n$
--------------	-------	-----------------------------

<b>f(x) = P (X=x)</b>	f(x <sub>1</sub> )	f(x <sub>2</sub> )	.....	f(x <sub>n</sub> )
-----------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------	--------------------

: \_\_\_\_\_

X

:

{ \_\_\_\_\_ } =

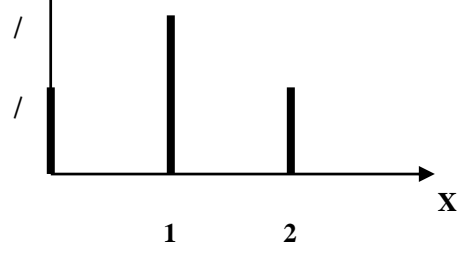
X

f(x) = P (X = x)  
 f (0) = P (X = 0) = 1/4  
 f (1) = P (X = 1) = 1/2  
 f (2) = P(X = 2) = 1/4

: X

<b>X = x</b>			
<b>f(x) = P(X=x)</b>	/	/	/

:



**Probability Distribution** ■

X

. X

<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	
<b>F(x)</b>	$P(X \leq x)$	<b>x</b>
$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \sum_{x_i \leq x} f(x_i)$		

**Continuous Probability** ■

**Distributions**

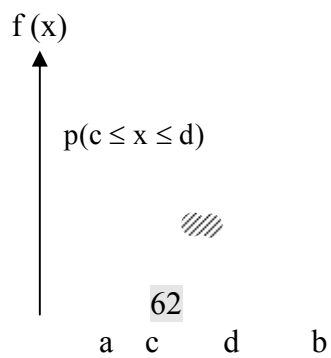
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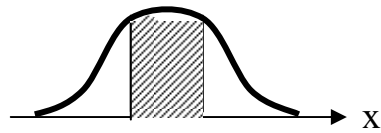
:

<b>X</b>	<b>( )</b>	<b>f(x)</b>
0.90	1	0.01
0.95	7	0.07
0.99	25	0.25
1.00	32	0.32
1.01	30	0.30
1.05	5	0.05
	<b>100</b>	<b>1.00</b>

$$a \leq x \leq b \quad (a.b)$$

X





$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(a, d)} \quad x \\
 & \quad \quad \quad : \quad P(c \leq X \leq d) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad f(x) \quad = \quad P(c \leq x \leq d) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \cdot \quad \quad \quad x = d, \quad x = c \\
 & \quad \quad \quad : \quad X \quad \quad \quad f(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

i)  $f(x) \geq 0$   $f(x)$

ii)  $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx = 1$   $1 =$   
 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 1$   
 $a$

$$(a \leq x \leq b)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \quad (-\infty \leq x \leq \infty)$$

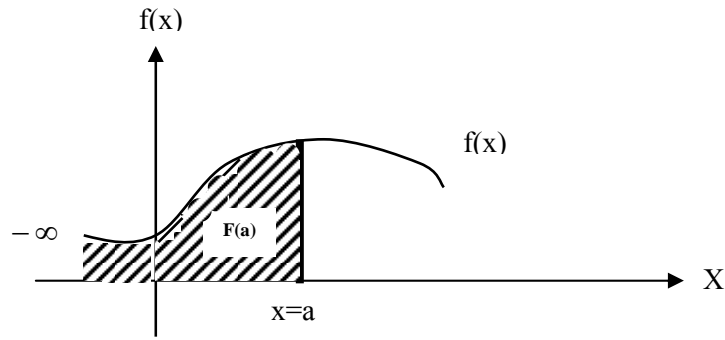


$$\begin{aligned}
 & P(x \leq a) \quad a \quad X \\
 & \quad \quad \quad F(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x) = P(\bar{x} \leq a) = \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx$$



:

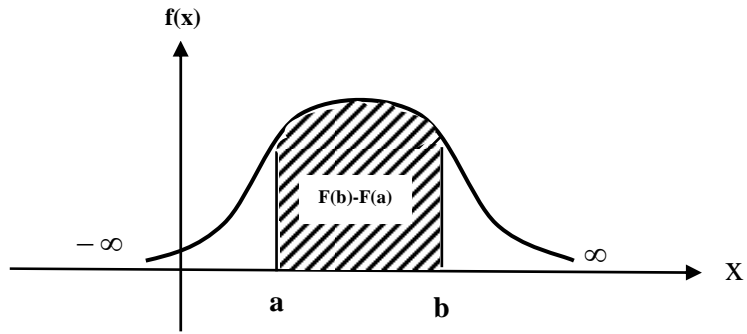


:\_\_\_\_\_

(a,b) X

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(a \leq x \leq b) &= \int_a^b f(x) dx \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx - \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx \\
 &= f(b) - f(a)
 \end{aligned}$$

:



$$f(x) = c \binom{5}{x}$$

$$x = 0, 1, \dots, 5$$

<b>X = x</b>		1	2	3	4	5
<b>f(x) = P(X=x)</b>	C	2C	3C	4C	1.5C	0.5C

- i)  $P(x < 3)$
- ii)  $P(0 < x \leq 4)$
- iii)  $P(0 < x < 2)$

-  
X

. X

( )  
X

-

. X

X -

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 2$$

:

- i)  $P(0.5 < x < 1.5)$
- ii)  $P(x > 0.25)$
- iii)  $P(x < 0.75)$
- iv)  $P(x > 3)$

-

$$f(x) = \frac{2-x}{2}$$

$$0 < x < 2$$

:

i)  $P(0.5 < x < 1)$

ii)  $P(x > 1.5)$

iii)  $P(x < 0.3)$

iv)  $P(0 < x < 2)$

$\frac{1}{4}$

$$\sum_{\text{all } x} f(x) = 1$$

$$\therefore \sum C \binom{5}{x} = 1$$

$$C \sum \binom{5}{x} = 1$$

$$C (1 + 5 + 10 + 10 + 5 + 1) = 1$$

$$C = 1/32$$

$$\sum_{\text{all } x} f(x) = 1$$

$$\therefore C + 2C + 3C + 4C + 1.5C + 0.5C = 1$$

$$\therefore C = 1/12$$

i)  $P(x < 3) = P(x=0) + P(x=1) + P(x=2)$

$$= C + 2C + 3C$$

$$= 6C$$

$$= 6(1/12)$$

$$= 1/2$$

ii)  $P(0 < X \leq 4) = P(X=1) + P(X=2) +$

$$P(X=3) + P(X=4)$$

$$= 2C + 3C + 4C + 1.5C$$

$$= 10.5 \cdot C$$

$$= 10.5 (1/12)$$

$$= 10.5/12$$

$$= 1 - [P(X=0) + P(X=5)]$$

$$= 1 - (C + 0.5 C)$$

$$= 10.5 C$$

$$= \frac{10.5}{12}$$

$$\text{iii) } P(0 < X < 2) = P(X=1)$$

$$= 2 C$$

$$= 2/12 = 1/6$$

**x**

:

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x)$$

$$F(0) = P(X \leq 0) = 1/12$$

$$F(1) = P(X \leq 1) = 3/12$$

$$F(2) = P(X \leq 2) = 6/12$$

$$F(3) = P(X \leq 3) = 10/12$$

$$F(4) = P(X \leq 4) = 23/24$$

$$F(5) = P(X \leq 5) = 1$$

$$f(x) = (1/2)^x$$

$$x = 1, 2, \dots$$

<b>X = x</b>	1	2	3 .....10
<b>f(x) = P(X=x)</b>	1/10	1/10	1/10 ..... 1/10

$$f(x) = 1/10$$

$$x = 1, 2, \dots, 10$$

$$\text{i) } P(0.5 < x < 1.5) = \int_{0.5}^{1.5} 1/2 \, dx$$

=

$$\left| \frac{x}{2} \right|_{0.5}^{1.5}$$

$$= 1/2$$

$$\text{ii) } P(x > 0.25) = \int_{0.25}^2 1/2 \, dx$$

$$= 7/8$$

$$\text{iii) } P(x < 0.75) = \int_{0.5}^{0.75} 1/2 \, dx$$

$$= 3/8$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{iv) } P(x > 3) &= \int_3^{\infty} 1/2 \, dx \\
 &= 0 \\
 &0 \leq x \leq 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{i) } P(0.5 < x < 1) &= \int_{0.5}^1 \frac{2-x}{2} \, dx \\
 &= \int_{0.5}^1 1 - \frac{x}{2} \, dx \\
 &= \int_{0.5}^1 x^0 \, dx - \int_{0.5}^1 \frac{x}{2} \, dx \\
 &= \left. x \right|_{0.5}^1 - \left. \frac{x^2}{4} \right|_{0.5}^1 \\
 &= 1/2 - \frac{3}{16} = \frac{5}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ii) } P(x > 1.5) &= \int_{1.5}^2 \frac{2-x}{2} \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{iii) } P(x < 0.3) &= \int_0^{0.3} \frac{2-x}{2} \, dx \\
 &= 0.2775
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{iv) } P(0 < x < 2) = \int_0^2 \frac{2^{-x}}{2} dx$$

$$= 1$$

<b>x</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>p(x)</b>	0.4	(0.6) <sup>1</sup> (0.4)	(0.6) <sup>2</sup> (0.4)	(0.6) <sup>3</sup> (0.4)	(0.6) <sup>4</sup> (0.4)	(0.6) <sup>5</sup>

<b>x</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>p(x)</b>	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{3}{9}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$

$$P(x) = C_x^n p^x q^{n-x}$$

$$P(0) = \frac{27}{64}, \quad P(1) = \frac{27}{64}, \quad P(2) = \frac{9}{64}$$

$$P(3) = \frac{1}{64}$$





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:

**Expectation** ■

f(x) x

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

( )

f(x)

x

$$\sum_{\text{all } x} x P(x)$$

x P(x)

E E(X) x

: x



$$= \int_{R_x} x^r f(x) dx$$

$$r = 1$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{\text{all } x} x P(x) = \mu$$

$$= \int_{R_x} x f(x) dx = \mu$$

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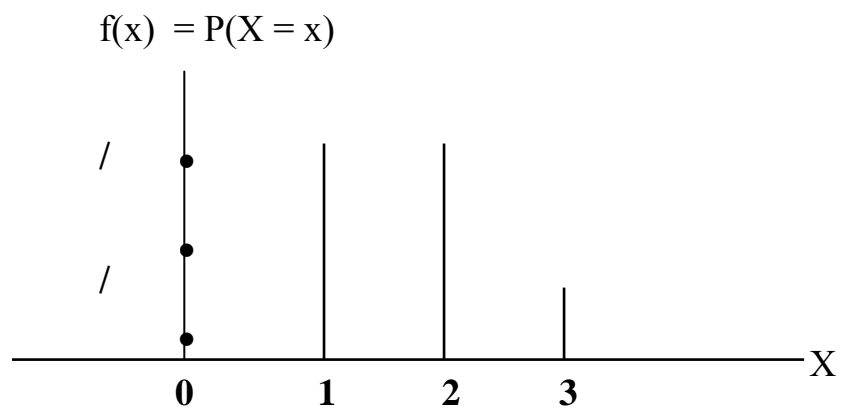
X

X :

$X = x$	0	1	2	3
$f(x) = P(X=x)$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= \sum_{i=0}^3 X_i P(x_i) \\ &= 0\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + 1\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) + 2\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) + 3\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

:



## Properties of Expected Value

E

:

**x a**

$$E(ax) = aE(X)$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} E(ax) &= \sum_{\text{all } x} ax P(x) \\ &= a \sum_{\text{all } x} x P(x) \\ &= a E(X) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(ax) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a x f(x) dx \\ &= a \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx \\ &= a E(x) \end{aligned}$$

**a X**

$$E(a) = a$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(a) &= \sum_{\text{all } x} aP(x) \\
 &= a \sum P(x) \\
 &= a(1) \\
 &= a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(ax+b) = a E(x) + b$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(ax+b) &= E(ax) + E(b) \\
 &= a E(x) + b
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(2x + 3) = 2 E(x) + 3$$

$$E[E(x)] = E(x)$$

$$E(z) = z$$

$$E[E(x)] = E(x)$$

$E(x)$        $z$



$$- E[(X - E(x))] = 0$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} E[(x - E(x))] &= E(x) - E(E(x)) \\ &= E(x) - E(x) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

:  $Y, X$  :

$$E(X \pm Y) = E(x) \pm E(Y)$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} E(X \pm Y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x \pm y) f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int \int x f(x, y) dx dy \pm \int \int y f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int x [\int f(x, y) dy] dx \pm \int y [\int f(x, y) dx] dy \\ &= \int x f(x) dx \pm \int y f(y) dy \\ &= E(X) \pm E(y) \end{aligned}$$

:  $Y, X$  :

$$E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$$

:

$$E(XY) = \int \int XY f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \iint xy f(x) f(y) dx dy \dots\dots \\
&= \int x f(x) dx \int y f(y) dy \\
&= E(X) E(Y)
\end{aligned}$$

\_\_\_\_\_

: X

$$f(x) = 2x$$

$$0 \leq X \leq 1$$

$$E(x+1)^2 \quad E(x^2) \quad E(x)$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$$\begin{aligned}
E(x) &= \int_0^1 x f(x) dx \\
&= \int_0^1 x (2x) dx \\
&= \int_0^1 2x^2 dx \\
&= 2 \left| \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_0^1 \\
&= 2 \left| \frac{1}{3} - 0 \right| \\
&= \frac{2}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E(x^2) &= \int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx \\
&= \int_0^1 x^3 (2x) dx \\
&= \int_0^1 2x^3 dx \\
&= 2 \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^1 \\
&= \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E(x+1)^2 &= E[x^2 + 2x + 1] \\
&= E(x^2) + 2E(x) + 1 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} + 2\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + 1 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{3} + 1 \\
&= \frac{17}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

## Variance & Standard Deviation

(Dispersion)

( )

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu &= \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}) \\
 \sigma_x^2 &= \mathbf{Var}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\text{all } x} (x - \mu)^2 p(x) \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx \\
 &= \mathbf{E}[(\mathbf{x} - \mu)^2] \\
 &= \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x})]^2
 \end{aligned}$$

X

X

X

X

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{X} \\
 \text{X} : & \quad \sigma_x \\
 & \sigma_x = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2} = \sqrt{E(x - \mu)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

: \_\_\_\_\_

( )

x

x

$\sigma_x^2$

$\cdot \sigma_x$

$X = x$	$f(x) = P(X=x)$	$Xf(x)$	$(x-E(x))^2$	$[x-E(x)]^2 f(x)$
0	1/8	0	$(0-3/2)^2 = 9/4$	9/32
1	3/8	3/8	$(1-3/2)^2 = 1/4$	3/32
2	3/8	6/8	$(2-3/2)^2 = 1/4$	3/32
3	1/8	3/8	$(3-3/2)^2 = 9/4$	9/32
		$E(x)$ $\frac{12}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$		$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{24}{32} = \frac{3}{4}$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$E(x) = \mu$$

$X$  :

$$Var(x) = \sigma_X^2$$

$$\sigma^2 = E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2$$

$$= E(x^2) - \mu^2$$

:

$$\sigma^2 = E[(x - E(x))^2]$$

$$= E[x^2 - 2xE(x) + \{E(x)\}^2]$$

$$= E(x^2) - 2\{E(x)\}^2 + \{E(x)\}^2$$

$$= E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2$$

: \_\_\_\_\_

x

$$[\sigma^2 = E(x^2) - \mu^2]$$

<b>X = x</b>	<b>f(x)</b>	<b>xf(x)</b>	<b>x<sup>2</sup>f(x)</b>
0	1/8	0	(0) <sup>2</sup> = (1/8) = 0
1	3/8	3/8	(1) <sup>2</sup> (3/8) = 3/8
2	3/8	6/8	(2) <sup>2</sup> (3/8) = 12/8
3	1/8	1/8	(3) <sup>2</sup> (1/8) = 9/8
		$E(x) = \frac{3}{2}$	$E(x^2) = \frac{24}{8} = 3$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^2 &= E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2 \\ &= 3 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \\ &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

## Properties of Variance

$$\text{Var}(ax) = a^2 \text{Var}(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(ax) &= E[ax - E(ax)]^2 \\ &= E[ax - aE(x)]^2 \\ &= a^2 E[x - E(x)]^2 \\ &= a^2 \text{var}(x) \end{aligned}$$

i)  $\text{Var}(2x) = 4 \text{Var}(x)$   
 $= 4(0.5)$   
 $= 2$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ii) } \text{Var} \left( \frac{X}{2} \right) &= \frac{1}{4} \text{Var} (x) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (0.5) \\
 &= 0.125
 \end{aligned}$$

(

a

$$\text{Var} (a) = 0$$

:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var} (a) &= E [a - E (a)]^2 \\
 &= E (a - a)^2 \\
 &= E (0^2) \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

:

$$\text{Var} (x \pm a) = \text{Var} (x)$$

:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var} (x \pm a) &= \text{Var} (x) \pm \text{Var} (a) \\
 &= \text{Var} (x) \pm 0 \\
 &= \text{Var} (x)
 \end{aligned}$$

:  $x$  : \_\_\_\_\_

i)  $x + 3$

ii)  $x - 6$

: \_\_\_\_\_

i)  $\text{Var}(x + 3) = \text{Var}(x) = 5$

ii)  $\text{Var}(x - 6) = \text{Var}(x) = 5$

:  $Y \quad X \quad ($

$$\text{Var}(x+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$$

$$\text{Var}(x - y) = \text{Var}(x) + \text{Var}(y)$$

.

:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X \pm Y) &= E [(X \pm Y) - E(X \pm Y)]^2 \\ &= E [\{X - E(x)\} \pm \{Y - E(y)\}]^2 \\ &= E [\{X - E(x)\}^2 + \{Y - E(y)\}^2 \pm 2\{X - E(x)\}\{Y - E(y)\}] \\ &= E \{X - E(x)\}^2 + E\{Y - E(y)\}^2 \pm 2E [\{X - E(x)\}\{Y - E(y)\}] \\ &= \text{Var}(x) + \text{Var}(Y) \pm 2E [\{X - E(x)\}\{Y - E(Y)\}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 [ E \{x - E(x)\} E\{Y - E(y)\}] \\
&= 2 [(0) (0)] \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}(X \pm Y) = \text{Var}(x) + \text{Var}(Y)$$

:

$$\text{Var}(x_1 \pm x_2 \pm x_3 \pm \dots \pm x_n) = \text{Var}(x_1) + \text{Var}(x_2) + \dots + \text{Var}(x_n)$$

### Covariance

$f(x,y)$        $Y, X$

:       $Y, X$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Cov}(X, Y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [X - E(x)] [Y - E(y)] f(x,y) \, dx \, dy \\
&= E [\{X - E(x)\} \{Y - E(y)\}]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cov}(x, Y) = E[(x - \mu_x)(Y - \mu_y)]$$



$$\text{Cov}(x, x) = \text{Var}(x)$$

$$\text{Cov}(ax, by) = ab \text{Cov}(x, y)$$

$$\text{Cov}(x, a) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(ax, by) &= E[\{ax - E(ax)\}\{by - E(by)\}] \\ &= ab E\{x - E(x)\}\{Y - E(y)\} \\ &= ab \text{cov}(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cov}(x, a) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Cov}(x, a) &= E[\{x - E(x)\}\{a - E(a)\}] \\
&= E[\{x - E(x)\}\{0\}] \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cov}(x_1 + x_2, y) = \text{Cov}(x_1, y) + \text{Cov}(x_2, y)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Cov}(x_1 + x_2, y) &= E[\{(x_1 + x_2) - E(x_1 + x_2)\}\{y - E(y)\}] \\
&= E[\{x_1 - E(x_1)\}\{y - E(y)\}] + E[\{x_2 - E(x_2)\}\{y - E(y)\}] \\
&= \text{Cov}(x_1, y) + \text{Cov}(x_2, y)
\end{aligned}$$

$x_2, x_1$

$$\text{Var}(x_1 + x_2) = \text{Var}(x_1) + \text{Var}(x_2) + 2\text{Cov}(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\text{Var}(x_1 - x_2) = \text{Var}(x_1) + \text{Var}(x_2) - 2\text{Cov}(x_1, x_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Var}(x_1 + x_2) &= E[(x_1 + x_2) \\
&\quad - E(x_1 + x_2)]^2 \\
&= E[\{x_1 - E(x_1)\} + \{x_2 - E(x_2)\}]^2 \\
&= E[x_1 - E(x_1)]^2 + E[x_2 - E(x_2)]^2 + \\
&\quad 2 E[\{x_1 - E(x_1)\}\{x_2 - E(x_2)\}] \\
&= \text{Var}(x_1) + \text{Var}(x_2) + 2 \text{Cov}(x_1, x_2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(x_1 - x_2)$$

$x_2, x_1$  -

$$\text{Cov}(x_1, x_2) = 0$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(x_1, x_2) &= E[\{x_1 - E(x_1)\} \{x_2 - E(x_2)\}] \\ &= E[x_1 x_2 + E(x_1) E(x_2) - x_1 E(x_2) - x_2 E(x_1)] \\ &= E(x_1) E(x_2) + E(x_1) E(x_2) - E(x_1) E(x_2) - E(x_1) E(x_2) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$E(x_1 x_2) = E(x_1) E(x_2)$$



$$\frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(x) \text{Var}(y)}} = \rho$$

$Y, X$

$Y, X$

$$1 \geq \rho \geq -1$$

$$\rho^2 \leq 1$$

$$: E(x) = \mu \quad ($$

$$\text{i) } E(x - \mu) = 0$$

$$\text{ii) } E(x - c)^2 = E(x - \mu)^2 + (\mu - c)^2$$

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a

$$E(x - a)^2 \quad ($$

. E(x)

:

$$Y, X \quad ($$

$$0 \leq X \leq 1 \quad f(x) = 12x^2(1-x)$$

$$0 \leq Y \leq 1 \quad f(y) = 2Y$$

$$\frac{Y}{x^2} + \frac{x}{Y}$$

X (

$$E(x^2 + 3x)$$

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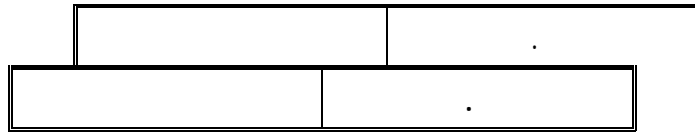
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X (

- $f(0) = 0.9$
- $f(1) = 0.05$
- $f(2) = 0.03$
- $f(3) = 0.02$

X C (

$$f(x) = cx$$

$$x = 3, 4, 5, 6$$

:

C (i

X (ii

X (iii

(

$$\text{Cov}(x, y) = E(xy) - \mu_x \mu_y$$

y,x (

$$0 \leq X \leq 1 \quad f(x, y) = x + y$$

$$0 \leq X \leq 1$$

Cov(x, y) y, x (i

(x, y) y, x (ii

(

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } E(x-\mu) &= E[(x-E(x))] = E(x) - E(x) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii) } E(x-C)^2 &= E(x^2-2cx + C^2) \\ &= E(x^2) - 2CE(x) + C^2 \\ &= E(x^2) - 2C\mu + C^2 \end{aligned}$$

-

$$\begin{aligned} E(x-\mu)^2 + (\mu-c)^2 &= E(x^2 - 2\mu x + \mu^2) + \mu^2 - 2\mu C + C^2 \\ &= E(x^2) - 2\mu^2 + \mu^2 + \mu^2 - 2\mu C + C^2 \\ &= E(x^2) - 2\mu c + C^2 \end{aligned}$$

∴

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<b>X = x</b>	<b>f(x)</b>	<b>x f(x)</b>
1	0.05	0.05
2	0.43	0.86
3	0.27	0.81
4	0.12	0.48
5	0.09	0.45
6	0.04	0.25

$$E(X) = \sum_{\text{all } x} XP(x)$$

$$= 2.89$$

(

$$E(x-a)^2 = \underbrace{E(x^2) - 2aE(x) + a^2}_Z$$

$$) \quad Z \quad (a$$

$$\frac{dz}{da} = 0 - 2E(x) + 2a$$

$$= 0 - 2a + 2a$$

$$= 0$$

$$a = E(x)$$

∴

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$$\begin{aligned} E\left(\frac{Y}{X^2} + \frac{X}{Y}\right) &= E\left(\frac{Y}{X^2}\right) + E\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right) \\ &= E(Y)E\left(\frac{1}{X^2}\right) + E(X)E\left(\frac{1}{Y}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E(Y) &= \int_0^1 Y f(Y) dy \\
&= \int_0^1 Y (2Y) dy \\
&= 2 \int_0^1 Y^2 dY \\
&= 2 \left| \frac{Y^3}{3} \right|_0^1 \\
&= \frac{2}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E\left(\frac{1}{X^2}\right) &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{X^2} \{12 X^2 (1-X)\} dX \\
&= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{X^2} \{12 X^2 - 12 X^3\} dx \\
&= 12 \int_0^1 (1-X) dX \\
&= 12 \left| X - \frac{X^2}{2} \right|_0^1 \\
&= 12 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
&= 6
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E(X) &= \int_0^1 X \{12 X^2 (1-X)\} dX \\
&= 12 \int_0^1 X^3 - X^4 dx \\
&= 12 \left[ \frac{X^4}{4} - \frac{X^5}{5} \right]_0^1 \\
&= 12 \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E\left(\frac{1}{Y}\right) &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{Y} (2Y) dy \\
&= \int_0^1 2 dy \\
&= 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E\left(\frac{Y}{X^2} + \frac{X}{Y}\right) &= E(Y) E\left(\frac{1}{X^2}\right) + E(X) E\left(\frac{1}{Y}\right) \\
&= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) (6) + \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) (2) \\
&= 5.2
\end{aligned}$$

(

$$E(X^2 + 3X) = E(X^2) + 3 E(X) \quad \dots\dots\dots 1$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = E(X^2) - \{E(X)\}^2 \quad \dots\dots\dots 2$$

$$6 = E(X^2) - (10)^2$$

$$E(X^2) = 106 \quad \dots\dots\dots 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X^2 + 3 X) &= 106 + 3(10) \\ &= 106 + 30 \\ &= 136 \end{aligned}$$

(

<b>X - x</b>	<b>f(x)=P(X=x)</b>	<b>X f(x)</b>	<b>X<sup>2</sup> f(x)</b>
0	0.01	0	0
10	0.05	0.50	5
20	0.039	7.80	156
30	0.45	13.50	405
40	0.10	4.00	160

$$\begin{aligned} E(x) &= \sum_{\text{all } x} Xp(x) \\ &= 25.8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(x^2) &= \sum_{\text{all } x} x^2 P(x) \\ &= 726 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 V(x) &= E(x^2) - \{E(x)\}^2 \\
 &= 726 - 665.64 \\
 &= 60.36
 \end{aligned}$$

(

<b>X</b>	<b>P(X)</b>	<b>XP (X)</b>	<b>X<sup>2</sup> P(x)</b>
2	0.13	0.26	0.52
4	0.27	1.08	4.32
6	0.32	1.92	11.52
8	0.21	1.68	13.44
10	0.07	0.70	7.00

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(x) &= \sum XP(x) & E(x^2) &= \sum x^2p(x) \\
 &= 5.64 & &= 36.80
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(x) &= E(x^2) - \{E(x)\}^2 \\
 &= 36.80 - 31.8096 \\
 &= 4.9904 \\
 &\cong 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(x) &= \sum_{\text{all } x} X P(X) \\
 &= 4000 (0.005) + 3000 (0.008) \\
 &= 20 + 24 \\
 &= 44
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(x) &= \sum_{\text{all } x} XP(x) \\
 &= 2000 (0.4) + 2500(0.3) + 3000(0.3) \\
 &= 800 + 750 + 900 \\
 &= 2450
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{i) } E(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) &= E(X_1) + E(X_2) + E(X_3) \\
 &= 100000 + 50000 + 25000 \\
 &= 175000
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ii) } V(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) &= V(X_1) + V(X_2) + V(X_3) \\
 &= 10000 + 5000 + 3000 \\
 &= 18000
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(x) &= \sum_{\text{all } x} X P(X) \\
 &= 0(0.9) + 1(0.05) + 2(0.03) + 3(0.02) \\
 &= 0 + 0.05 + 0.06 + 0.06 \\
 &= 0.17
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 200(0.17) = 34$$

i)  $\sum_{\text{all } x} f(x) = 1$

$$\therefore \sum C X = 1$$

$$C \sum X = 1$$

$$C(3 + 4 + 5 + 6) = 1$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{1}{18}$$

ii)  $E(x) = \sum_{\text{all } x} X P(X)$

$$= \sum X C X$$

$$= C \sum x^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} (9 + 16 + 25 + 36)$$

$$= \frac{43}{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iii) } V(X) &= E(X^2) - \{E(x)\}^2 \\ &= E(X^2) = \sum_{\text{all } x} X^2 P(X) \\ &= C \sum X^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{18} (27 + 64 + 125 + 216) \\ &= \frac{216}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(x) &= \frac{216}{9} - \left(\frac{43}{9}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1944 - 1849}{81} \\ &= \frac{95}{81} \end{aligned}$$

(

$$\text{Cov}(x, Y) = E(XY) - \mu_x \mu_y$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(x, y) &= E[(x - \mu_x)(y - \mu_y)] \\ &= E(xy - x\mu_y - \mu_x y + \mu_x \mu_y) \\ &= E(xy) - \mu_x \mu_y - \mu_x \mu_y + \mu_x \mu_y \\ &= E(XY) - \mu_x \mu_y \end{aligned}$$

(

$$\text{Cov}(x, y) = E(xy) - E(x) E(y)$$

. XY      Y      X      ∴

$$E(x+y) \quad E(y), E(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(x+y) &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x+y) f(x,y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x f(x,y) dx dy + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 y f(x,y) dx dy \\ &= \underbrace{\int_0^1 [x \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy] dx}_{E(x)} + \underbrace{\int_0^1 [y \int_0^1 f(x,y) dx] dy}_{E(y)} \\ &= \int_0^1 [x \int_0^1 (x+y) dy] dy + \int_0^1 [y \int_0^1 (x+y) dx] dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x \left[ xy + \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^1 dy + \int_0^1 y \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} + yx \right]_0^1 dy \\ &= \int_0^1 x \left( x + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx + \int_0^1 y \left( y + \frac{1}{2} \right) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( x^2 + \frac{x}{2} \right) dx + \int_0^1 \left( y^2 + \frac{y}{2} \right) dy \\ &= \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{4} \right]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{y^2}{4} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{7}{12} + \frac{7}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$E(x) = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$E(Y) = \frac{7}{12}$$

$$f(x) = x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(y) = y + \frac{1}{2}$$

E(xy)

$$E(xy) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy f(xy) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy (x+y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x^2 y + xy^2 dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^1 x^2 y dx \right] dy + \int_0^1 \left[ \int_0^1 xy^2 dx \right] dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left. \frac{x^3 y}{3} \right|_0^1 dy + \int_0^1 \left. \frac{xy^3}{3} \right|_0^1 dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} y dy + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 y dy + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{3} \left. \frac{Y^2}{2} \right|_0^1 + \frac{1}{3} \left. \frac{X^2}{2} \right|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Cov}(x, y) &= E(xy) - E(x)E(y) \\
&= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{7}{12} \cdot \frac{7}{12} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{49}{144} \\
&= \frac{1}{144}
\end{aligned}$$

V(y) , v(x)

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}
V(x) &= E(x^2) - \{E(x)\}^2 \\
E(x^2) &= \int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx \\
&= \int_0^1 x^2 \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) dx \\
&= \left| \frac{X^4}{4} + \frac{X^3}{6} \right|_0^1 \\
&= \frac{5}{12} \\
\text{Var}(x) &= \frac{5}{12} - \left(\frac{7}{12}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{144}
\end{aligned}$$

$$V(y) = \frac{11}{144}$$

$$\rho(x, y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{\sqrt{V(x) V(y)}} = \frac{-1/144}{\sqrt{\frac{11}{144} \cdot \frac{11}{144}}} = \frac{-1/144}{11/144} = -\frac{1}{11}$$





## THE DISCRETE PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS

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The Binomial Distribution ■

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**n =**

<b>X = x</b>	<b>f(x) = P(X = x)</b>
0	$f(0) = P(\quad) = q$
1	$f(1) = P(\quad) = p$
	<b>q + p = 1</b>

**n =** \_\_\_\_\_

S = ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

qq, qp, pq, pp

x

: x

( )

**n = 2**

<b>X = x</b>	<b>f(x) = P (X = x)</b>
0	$f(0) = P(\quad) = P(\quad) P(\quad) = qq = q^2$
1	$f(1) = P(\quad) + P(\quad) = P(\quad)P(\quad) + P(\quad)P(\quad)$ $= Pq + qP = 2qP$
2	$f(2) = P(\quad) + P(\quad)P(\quad) = PP = P^2$
<b><math>q^2 + 2qP + P^2 = (q+P)^2 = 1</math></b>	

**n** : \_\_\_\_\_

}

S = {

=

qqq, qqP, qPq, qPP, Pqq, PqP, PPq, PPP

x

: x

$$n = 3$$

$X = x$	$f(x) = P(X = x)$
0	$f(0) = P(\quad) = P(\quad) P(\quad) P(\quad) = q^3$
1	$f(1) = P(\quad) + P(\quad) + P(\quad)$ $= q^2 p + q^2 p + q^2 p = 3 q^2 p$
2	$f(2) = P(\quad) + P(\quad) + P(\quad)$ $= qp^2 + qp^2 + qp^2 = 3qp^2$
3	$f(3) = P(\quad) = P(\quad) P(\quad) P(\quad) = p^3$
	$q^3 + 3q^2p + 3qp^2 + p^3 = (q+p)^3 = 1$

:

$$= \quad = \quad n$$

$$= \quad = \quad n$$

$$= \quad = \quad n$$

$$\cdot \quad n \quad 2^n$$

$$n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x} \\
 & \binom{n}{n-x} p^{n-x} q^x \\
 & \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x} \\
 & p^x q^{n-x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_x^n = \binom{n}{x} = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!}$$

$$\binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (3^3) p^3, (2^3) p^2 q, (1^3) p q^2, (0^3) q^3 \\
 & p^3, 3p^2 q, 3p q^2, q^3 \\
 & ( )
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$$

$$x = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

$$(q+p)^n$$

$$(q+p)^n = q^n + \binom{n}{1} p q^{n-1} + \binom{n}{2} p^2 q^{n-2} + \dots + \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x} + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} p^{n-1} q + p^n$$

:

:

**x**

**n**

$$f(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$$

:

**x = 0, 1, \dots, n**      **(i)**

**p**      **(ii)**

**q**      **(iii)**

**p + q =**      **(iv)**



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(i

(ii

(iii

x :\_\_\_\_\_

...

x

p

q

$$\therefore p = 0.10$$

$$q = 1 - p = 0.90$$

$$n = 20$$

i)  $p(0) = f(0)$

$$f(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$$

$$f(0) = \binom{20}{0} p^0 q^{20}$$

$$= (q)^{20} = (0.90)^{20}$$

$$= 0.122$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ii) } P(\quad) &= f(2) \\
 f(2) &= \binom{20}{2} p^2 q^{18} \\
 &= 190 (0.01)^2 (0.90)^{18} \\
 &= 190 (0.01) (0.9)^{18} \\
 &= 0.285
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{iii) } P(\quad) &= p(x > 2) = 1 - p(x \leq 2) \\
 &= 1 - \{p(x=0) + p(x=1) + p(x=2)\} \\
 &= 1 - \{(0.9)^{20} + 20(0.1)(0.9)^{19} + 0.285\} \\
 &= 1 - \{0.122 + 0.270 + 0.285\} \\
 &= 0.323
 \end{aligned}$$



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**n = 1**

<b>X</b>	<b>f(x)</b>	<b>x f(x)</b>
0	q	0
1	p	p
		$\mu = \sum_0^1 xf(x) = p$

x

n

) ( )

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**n = 2**

<b>X</b>	<b>f(x)</b>	<b>x f(x)</b>
0	$q^2$	0
1	$2pq$	$2qp$
2	$p^2$	$2p^2$
		<b><math>E(x) = 2p(q+p)</math> <math>= 2p</math></b>

x

n

) ( )

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$$n = 3$$

X	f(x)	X f(x)
0	$q^3$	0
1	$3p^2q$	$3q^2 p$
2	$3qp^2$	$6q p^2$
3	$p^3$	$3p^3$
		$\mu = E(x) = 3p(q^2 + 2qp + p^2)$ $= 3p (q + p)^2 = 3p$

( )

:

$$n \quad P$$

$$n \quad 2p$$

$$n \quad 3p$$

$$n \quad np$$

		-
	<b>q</b>	<b>p</b>
<b>n</b>		

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu = E(x) &= \sum_{x=0}^n x f(x) \\
&= \sum_{x=0}^n x \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x} \\
&= \sum_{x=0}^n \frac{x n!}{x!(n-x)!} p^x q^{n-x} \\
&= \sum_{x=1}^n \frac{n!}{(x-1)! [(n-1)-(x-1)]!} p^x q^{(n-1)-(x-1)} \\
&= np \sum_{x=1}^n \frac{(n-1)! p^{x-1} q^{(n-1)-(x-1)}}{(x-1)! [(n-1)-(x-1)]!} \\
&= np \sum_{x=1}^n \binom{n-1}{x-1} p^{x-1} q^{(n-1)-(x-1)} \\
&= np (q+p)^{n-1} \\
&= np
\end{aligned}$$

: \_\_\_\_\_

x : \_\_\_\_\_

x

$$P = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n = 100$$

$$np =$$

$$\mu = E(x) = np = 100 \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = 50$$



o

n

( )

n

$$\sigma_x^2 = \sum (x - \mu)^2 f(x)$$

x

n

( )

p ( )

: ( )

( )

$$n = 1$$

X	f(x)	x - μ	(x-μ) <sup>2</sup> f(x)
0	q	0-p	q <sup>2</sup> q
1	p	1-p	(1-p) <sup>2</sup> p
			$\sigma_x^2 = p^2 q + q^2 p$ $= pq (p+q) = pq$

x

n

( )

( )

2p

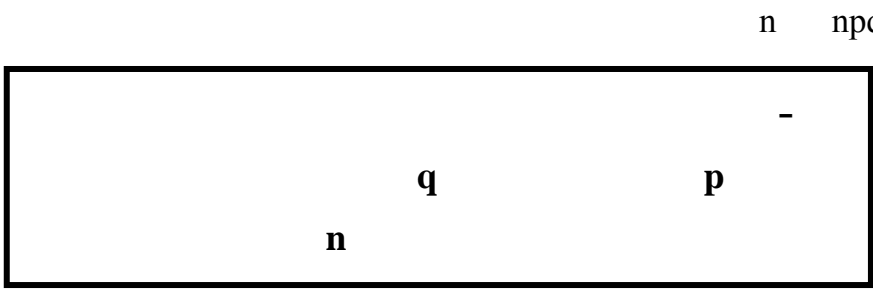
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( )

**n = 2**

<b>X</b>	<b>f(x)</b>	<b>x - u</b>	<b>(x-u)<sup>2</sup> f(x)</b>
0	q <sup>2</sup>	-2p	4p <sup>2</sup> q <sup>2</sup>
1	2pq	1-2p	(1-2p) <sup>2</sup> 2pq
2	p <sup>2</sup>	2-2p	4(1-p) <sup>2</sup> p <sup>2</sup>
			$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x^2 &= 4p^2 \frac{2}{q} + (1-2p)^2 2pq + 4(1-p)^2 p^2 \\ &= 4p^2 \frac{2}{q} + (1-4p+4p^2) 2pq + 4q^2 p^2 \\ &= 8p^2 \frac{2}{q} + 2pq - 8p^2q + 8p^2 q \\ &= 8p^2 q (q-1 + p) + 2p q \\ &= 8p^2 q (0) + 2p q \\ &= 2pq \end{aligned}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x \qquad \qquad \qquad n \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad ( ) \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad 3p \quad ( ) \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad n \quad 3pq \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad : \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad n \quad pq \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad n \quad 2pq \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad n \quad 3Pq
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_x^2 &= E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2 \\
 E(x^2) &= \sum_{x=0}^n x^2 f(x) \\
 &= \sum_{x=0}^n x^2 \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{x=0}^n \frac{x^2 n! p^x q^{n-x}}{x! (n-x)!} \\
&\qquad\qquad\qquad x(x-1)+x \quad x^2 \\
&= \sum_{x=0}^n \frac{[x(x-1)+x] n!}{x! (n-x)!} p^x q^{n-x} \\
&= \sum_{x=0}^n \frac{x(x-1) n!}{x! (n-x)!} p^x q^{n-x} + \sum_{x=0}^n \frac{x n!}{x! (n-x)!} p^x q^{n-x} \\
&= \sum_{x=2}^n \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)!}{(x-2)! [(n-2)-(x-2)]!} p^x q^{(n-2)-(x-2)} + E(x) \\
&= n(n-1) p^2 \sum_{x=2}^n \frac{(n-2)!}{(x-2)! [(n-2)-(x-2)]!} p^{x-2} q^{(n-2)-(x-2)} + np \\
&= n(n-1) p^2 (q+p)^{n-2} + np \\
&= n^2 p^2 - np^2 + np \\
\sigma_x^2 &= E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2 \\
&= n^2 p^2 - np^2 + np - n^2 p^2 \\
&= np - np^2 \\
&= np(1-p) \\
&= npq
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma^2 = npq$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2} = \sqrt{npq}$$

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

x

x

$$P = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$q = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n = 100$$

$$= \sigma_x^2 = npq$$

$$= 100 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 25$$

$$= \sigma = \sqrt{npq} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$



( ... )

( )





:

<b>X</b>					<b>X</b>
	<b>X</b>		...		
		:			.
		$f(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$			
			...		= <b>x</b>
			.		= <b>e</b>
					= $\lambda$
	.				

:\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

x

λ

x

:

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$$

$$p(x=4) = f(4) = \frac{e^{-3} (3)^4}{4!}$$

$$= \frac{0.05 (81)}{24}$$

(e<sup>-3</sup> = . )

$$= \frac{135}{800}$$

$$= 0.16875$$

\_\_\_\_\_

: ×

(i

(ii

: \_\_\_\_\_

×

x

x

$$\lambda = \frac{3 \times 10}{20} = 1.5$$

×

:

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$$

$$i) P(x=0) = f(0) = \frac{e^{-1.5} (1.5)^0}{0!} = e^{-1.5} =$$

0.223

$$ii) p( ) = 1 - p(x=0) =$$

1 - 0.223

= 0.777



x

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$$

x = 0, 1, 2, ...

λ > 0

x

: λ

$$\mu_x = E(x) = \lambda$$

$$\sigma_x^2 = E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2 = \lambda$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} E(x) &= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x f(x) \\ &= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \\ &= \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{(x-1)!} \\ &= \lambda e^{-\lambda} \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{x-1}}{(x-1)!} \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{\lambda} = 1 + \frac{\lambda}{1!} + \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} + \dots = \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!}$$

$$\therefore E(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda} = \lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(x^2) &= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} x^2 f(x) \\ &= \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^2 e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \end{aligned}$$

$$X(X-1)+X \quad X^2$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{[x(x-1) + x] e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \\
&= \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{[x(x-1) e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} + \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{x e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \\
&= \sum_2^{\infty} \frac{x e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{(x-2)!} + E(x) \\
&= \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda} \sum_2^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^{x-2}}{(x-2)!} + \lambda \\
&= \lambda^2 e^{-\lambda} e^{\lambda} + \lambda \\
&= \lambda^2 + \lambda
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{var}(x) &= E(x^2) - [E(x)]^2 \\
&= (\lambda^2 + \lambda) - \lambda^2 \\
&= \lambda
\end{aligned}$$

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( / ) ( ) (i)

( / )( ) (ii)

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( . ) (i)

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p, n (

( n = p = / ) /

p = 0.2 (

n = 35

(μ = 7 σ<sup>2</sup> = 5.6)

(

:

(e<sup>-1/2</sup> =)

(i

(0.1839

(2e<sup>-1</sup> = 0.7356)

(ii

(

:

(e<sup>-4</sup> = 0.018)

(i

( . )

(ii

(

:

$$(e^{-2} = 0.135)$$

$$(\dots)$$

(i

(ii

(

(. . )

(

:

$$(e^{-4} = 0.018)$$

$$(0.91)$$

(i

(ii

(

$$-: \times$$

$$(e^{-6} = 0.0025)$$

$$(0.9975)$$

(i

(ii

(

(0.543)

(i

(0.457)

(ii

(22

. ×

( . )

(i

( . )

(ii

$$p = \frac{5}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$$

x (

x

p

x

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$n = 4 \quad (i)$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{4} p =$$

$$q = \frac{3}{4}$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} P(x=1) = f(1) &= \binom{4}{1} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^1 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 \\ &= \frac{4!}{1! 3!} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 \\ &= 4 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \left(\frac{27}{64}\right) \\ &= \frac{27}{64} \end{aligned}$$



(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}P(x \geq 1) &= p(x=1) + p(x=2) + p(x=3) + p(x=4) \\&= 1 - p(x=0) \\&= 1 - \binom{4}{0} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^0 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^4 \\&= 1 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^4 \\&= 1 - 81/256 = 175/256\end{aligned}$$

x

x (

...

$$n = 10$$

$$p = 0.2$$

$$q = 0.8$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{i) } f(x) &= \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x} \\p(x=0) &= f(0) = \binom{10}{0} (0.2)^0 (0.8)^{10} \\&= (0.8)^{10} \\&= 0.1074\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ii) } p(x \geq 1) &= f(1) + f(2) \dots + \\
 & f(10) \\
 &= 1 - f(0) \\
 &= 1 - (0.8)^{10} \\
 &= 0.8926
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{iii) } p(x = 3) &= f(3) = \binom{10}{3} (0.2)^3 (0.8)^7 \\
 &= 120 (0.008) (0.8)^7 \\
 &= 0.2013 \\
 &\cong 0.2
 \end{aligned}$$

$x$  .  $x$  (  
...  
 $p =$  .  
 $q =$  .  
 $n =$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{i) } p(x = 0) &= f(0) = \binom{15}{0} (0.15)^0 (0.85)^{15} \\
 &= (0.85)^{15} \\
 &= 0.0873
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ii) } p(x \leq 1) &= p(x = 0) + p(x = 1) \\
 &= f(0) + f(1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \binom{15}{0} (0.15)^0 (0.85)^{15} + \binom{15}{1} (0.15)^1 (0.85)^{14} \\
&= 0.0873 + 15 (0.15) (0.85)^{14} \\
&= 0.0873 + 0.2312 \\
&= 0.3185
\end{aligned}$$

: k (

$$n =$$

$$p = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$q = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$p(K = k) = f(k) = \binom{4}{k} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^k \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{4-k}$$

K

K	$P_k$	$P_k$
0	$(5/6)^4$	0.4823
1	$4(1/6) (5/6)^3$	0.3858
2	$6(1/6)^2 (5/6)^2$	0.1157
3	$4(1/6)^3 (5/6)$	0.0154
4	$(1/6)^4$	0.0008

x

x (

...

$$n =$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$q = \frac{1}{2}$$

i)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= P(1) + P(2) + P(3) + P(4) \\
 &= \binom{5}{1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + \binom{5}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \binom{5}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \binom{5}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 \\
 &= \frac{5}{32} + \frac{10}{32} + \frac{10}{32} + \frac{5}{32} = \frac{15}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \quad ) - =$$

(

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 - [P(5) + P(0)] \\
 &= 1 - \left[ \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{32} \right] = \frac{15}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

ii)

+

$$P = P(0) + P(5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{32} = \frac{1}{16}$$

....

x

x (

p

q

$$p = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$q = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{i) } p(0) = f(0) = \binom{7}{0} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^0 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^7$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^7 = \frac{128}{2187} = 0.05853$$

$$\text{ii) } p(1) = f(1) = \binom{7}{1} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^6$$

$$= 7 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^6 = \frac{448}{2187} = 0.2048$$

$$\text{iii) } p(7) = f(7) = \binom{7}{7} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^7 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^0$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^7 = \frac{1}{2187} = 0.0005$$

x

x (

...

$$\begin{aligned}n &= \\p &= \frac{1}{4} \\q &= \frac{3}{4}\end{aligned}$$

(i)

$$\begin{aligned}P(x=0) = f(0) &= \binom{9}{0} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^0 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^9 \\&= \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^9 \\&= 0.075\end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}P(x=1) = f(1) &= \binom{9}{1} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^1 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^8 \\&= 0.225\end{aligned}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned}P(x \geq 2) &= p(x=2) + p(x=3) + \dots + p(x=9) \\&= 1 - [p(x=0) + p(x=1)] \\&= 1 - 0.075 - 0.225 \\&= 0.7\end{aligned}$$

x (

x

...

n =

p = q = 1/2

( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

$$\left[ \binom{5}{x} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \right]^2$$

(0, 0) = P(0) p(0)

$$= \left[ \left\{ \binom{5}{0} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \right\} \left\{ \binom{5}{0} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \right\} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \binom{5}{0} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \right]^2$$

∴

$$P = \left[ \left\{ \binom{5}{0} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \right\}^2 + \left\{ \binom{5}{1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \right\}^2 + \left\{ \binom{5}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \right\}^2 + \left\{ \binom{5}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \right\}^2 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left[ \left\{ \binom{5}{4} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^5 \right\}^2 + \left\{ \binom{5}{5} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^5 \right\}^2 \right] \\
& = \binom{1}{2^{10}} + 25 \binom{1}{2^{10}} + 100 \binom{1}{2^{10}} + 100 \binom{1}{2^{10}} + 25 \binom{1}{2^{10}} + \binom{1}{2^{10}} \\
& = \frac{252}{2^{10}} = \frac{252}{1024} = \frac{63}{256}
\end{aligned}$$

$$x \qquad \qquad \qquad x \quad ($$

...

$$q = \frac{4}{5} \qquad p = \frac{1}{5} \qquad n =$$

$$P = p(x=4) + p(x=5) + \dots + p(x=25)$$

$$= 1 - [p(x=0) + p(x=1) + p(x=2) + p(x=3)]$$

$$= 1 - \left[ \binom{25}{0} \left( \frac{1}{5} \right) \left( \frac{4}{5} \right)^{25} + \binom{25}{1} \left( \frac{1}{5} \right) \left( \frac{4}{5} \right)^{24} + \binom{25}{2} \left( \frac{1}{5} \right)^2 \left( \frac{4}{5} \right)^{23} \right. \\
\left. + \binom{25}{3} \left( \frac{1}{5} \right)^3 \left( \frac{4}{5} \right)^{22} \right]$$

$$= 1 - (0.0037777 + 0.0236110 + 0.0708336 + 0.1357644)$$

$$= 0.766$$

(



$$\begin{aligned}
 p &= \binom{4}{0} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^0 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 \left[ \binom{1}{1} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^1 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^0 \right] \\
 &= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 \frac{1}{3} = \frac{16}{3^5} = \frac{16}{243}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{16}{243}$$

$x$  :  $x$  (  $\dots$  )  
 $= p =$  .  
 $= q =$  .  
 $= n$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x \geq 2) &= 1 - p(x < 2) \\
 &= 1 - [p(x = 0) + p(x = 1)]
 \end{aligned}$$



$$9q = \frac{18}{5}$$

$$q = \frac{18}{45} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$p = 1 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

( ) P

$$n = 9 \div \frac{3}{5} = \frac{45}{3} = 15$$

(

$$n =$$

$$p = .$$

$$q = .$$

$$np =$$

$$npq =$$

$$\mu = np$$

$$\therefore \mu = 35 (0.2) = 7$$

$$\sigma^2 = npq$$

$$\sigma^2 = 7 (0.8) = 5.6$$

x

x (

$$\lambda = \frac{232}{232} = 1$$

(i)

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$$
$$p(x=2) = f(2) = \frac{e^{-1} (1)^2}{2!}$$
$$= e^{-1}/2 = 0.1839$$

$$e^{-1} = 0.368$$

(ii)

$$P(x < 2) = \sum_{x=0}^1 \frac{e^{-1} (1)^x}{x!}$$
$$= e^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1!}\right)$$
$$= 2 e^{-1}$$
$$= 0.736$$

x (

=

(i)

$$f(0) = \frac{e^{-4} (4)^0}{0!}$$
$$= e^{-4}$$
$$= 0.018$$

(ii)

$$P(x \leq 3) = \sum \frac{e^{-\lambda} (\lambda)^x}{x!}$$

$$= p(x = 0) + p(x = 1) + p(x = 2) + p(x = 3)$$

3)

$$f(0) = e^{-4} = 0.018$$

$$f(1) = \frac{e^{-4} 4}{1!} = 0.072$$

$$f(2) = \frac{e^{-4} (4)^2}{2!} = 0.144$$

$$f(3) = \frac{e^{-4} (4)^3}{3!} = 0.192$$

$$f(x \leq 3) = 0.426$$

x (

$$\lambda = \frac{2}{5} =$$

=

=

$$\lambda = \therefore$$

$$\lambda =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } P(x = 0) = f(0) &= \frac{e^{-2} 2^0}{0!} \\ &= e^{-2} \\ &= 0.135 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ii) } \lambda = 4 \quad P(x > 4) = 1 - P(x \leq 4)$$

$$P(x \leq 4) = \sum_{x=0}^4 \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$$

$$= P(x=0) + P(x=1) + P(x=2) + P(x=3) + P(x=4)$$

$$f(0) = e^{-4} = 0.018$$

$$f(1) = e^{-4} (4) = 0.072$$

$$f(2) = \frac{e^{-4} (4)^2}{2!} = 8 e^{-4} = 0.144$$

$$f(3) = e^{-4} \left( \frac{64}{6} \right) = 0.192$$

$$f(4) = \frac{e^{-4} (4)^4}{4!} = \frac{64}{6} e^{-4} = 0.192$$


---


$$0.618$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(x > 4) &= 1 - P(x \leq 4) \\ &= 1 - 0.618 \\ &= 0.382 \end{aligned}$$

x (

$$\lambda =$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(x=4) = f(4) &= \frac{e^{-2} 2^4}{4} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} e^{-2} \\ &= \frac{2(0.135)}{3} = \frac{270}{3} \\ &= 0.090 \end{aligned}$$

x (

$$\lambda = 4$$

x

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } P(x=0) &= f(0) = \frac{e^{-2} 2^4}{0!} \\ &= e^{-4} = 0.018 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii) } P(x \geq 2) &= 1 - P(x < 2) \\ &= 1 - [P(X=0) + P(X=1)] \\ &= 1 - (0.018 + 4e^{-4}) \\ &= 1 - (0.018 + 0.072) \\ &= 0.91 \end{aligned}$$

x

x (

$$6 = \frac{(6)(10)}{10} = \lambda$$

x

$$\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} f(x) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i) } P(x=0) &= f(0) = e^{-6} = \\ &0.0025 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ii) } P(x \geq 1) &= 1 - P(x < 1) \\
 &= 1 - P(x = 0) \\
 &= 1 - f(0) \\
 &= 1 - 0.0025 = 0.9975
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \quad \quad \quad x \quad ( \\
 2.5 &= \frac{500}{200} = \lambda \quad \therefore \\
 f(x) &= \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{i) } P(x \leq 2) &= f(0) + f(1) + f(2) \\
 f(0) &= e^{-2.5} \\
 f(1) &= e^{-2.5} \\
 f(2) &= \frac{e^{-2.5} (2.5)^2}{2} = 3.126 e^{-2.5} \\
 P(x \leq 2) &= 6.625 e^{-2.5} = (6.625)(0.082) = 0.543
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ii) } P(x \geq 3) &= 1 - P(x < 3) \\
 &= 1 - \{f(0) + f(1) + f(2)\} \\
 &= 1 - 0.543 \\
 &= 0.457
 \end{aligned}$$



$$f(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \quad \lambda = 11.5 = \frac{21}{2}$$

i)  $P(x = 0) = f(0) = e^{-11.5} = 0.00001$

ii)  $P(x \leq 1) = f(0) + f(1)$

$$f(1) = e^{-11.5} \cdot 11.5$$

$$f(0) + f(1) = 12.5 e^{-11.5} = 0.0001266$$



# The Normal Distribution

" "

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De Moivre

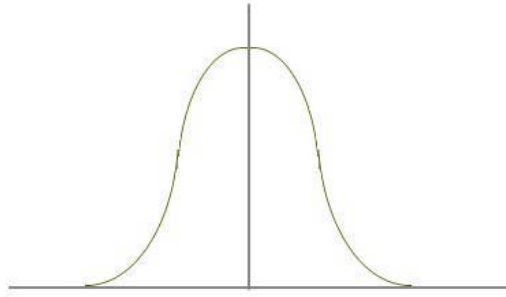
Gauss

Gauss Distribution

)

(

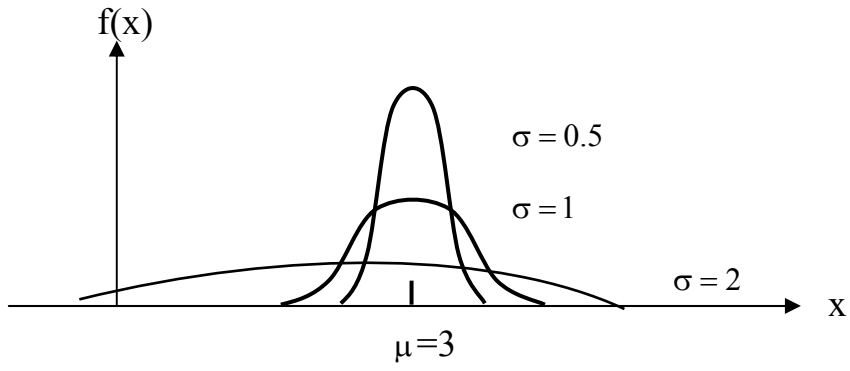
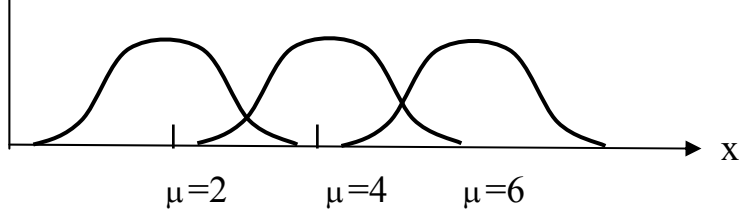
:



$\mu$  ( )

$\sigma$

|



■

μ (

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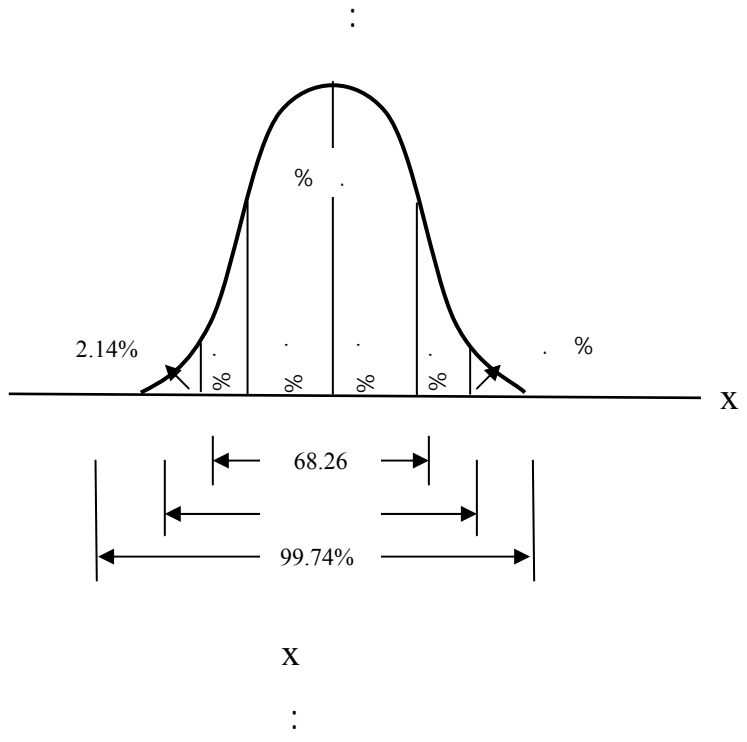
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(

: σ μ (

μ + σ μ - σ % . -

$\mu - \sigma$	%	.	-
	$\mu + \sigma$		
$\sigma$	$\mu - \sigma$	%	.
			-
		$\mu +$	
.	$\mu - . \sigma$	%	.
			-
		$\mu +$	
	$\mu - . \sigma$	%	.
			-
		$\mu + . \sigma$	



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2}$$

$$-\infty < x < \infty$$

$\mu$

$e$

$\pi$

$\sigma^2$

$\mu$

$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$(\sigma)$

)

( )

$N(20,4)$

.

)

$f(x)$

$a < x < b$  )  $b, a$

$\sigma^2$

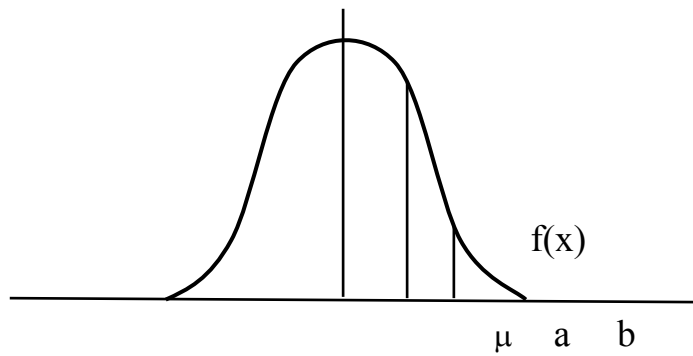
$\mu$

$x =$

$f(x)$

$p(a$

$b, x = a$



# The Standard Normal

## Distribution

N(0,1)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z^2/2}$$

$$-\infty < z < \infty$$

f(z)

f(z)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z^2/2} dz = 1$$

z

z

f

$$z = b = a$$

$$z = b \quad z = a \quad (z)$$

$$P(a < z < b) = \int_a^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z^2/2} dz$$

( )

f(x)

f(x)

X



$$\sigma^2 \quad \mu$$

$$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$N(0,1)$$

$$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$N(0,1)$$

$$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

x

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

$$N(0,1)$$

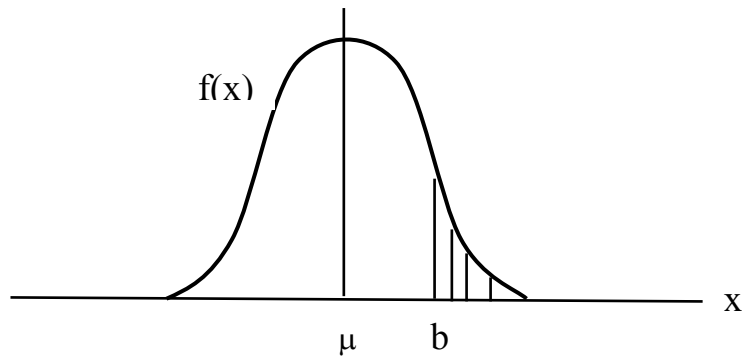
$$\sigma^2 \quad \mu$$

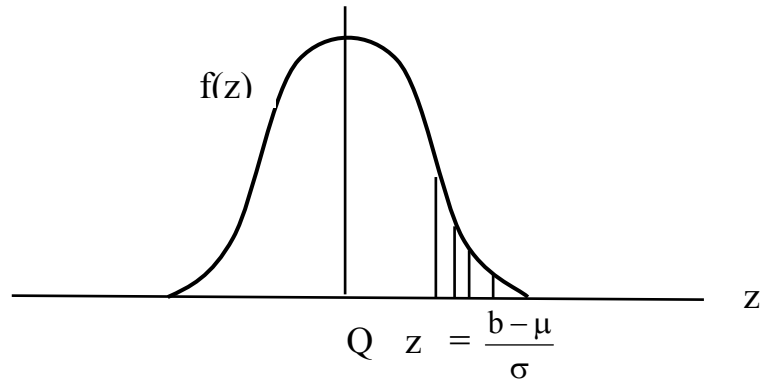
$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

x

b

$$\begin{aligned} P(x \leq b) &= P(x - \mu \leq b - \mu) \\ &= P\left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{b - \mu}{\sigma}\right) \\ &= P\left(z \leq \frac{b - \mu}{\sigma}\right) \end{aligned}$$





$$z \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$P(X \leq b) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{b - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$P(X > b) = 1 - P(X \leq b)$$

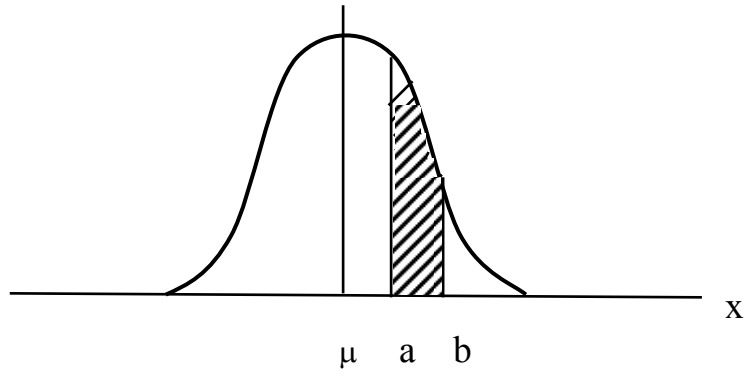
$$= 1 - P\left(Z \leq \frac{b - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

( )  $a < b$

$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = P\left(Z \leq \frac{b - \mu}{\sigma}\right) - P\left(Z \leq \frac{a - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

a

b



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{i) } \int_{-\infty}^x f(z) dz &= \int_{-\infty}^0 f(z) dz + \int_0^x f(z) dz \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^x f(z) dz
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ii) } \int_{-\infty}^{-x} f(z) dz &= \int_x^{\infty} f(z) dz \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \int_0^x f(z) dz
 \end{aligned}$$

x

x



$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$X$

∴ \_\_\_\_\_

:

i)  $P(\mu - \sigma < x < \mu + \sigma)$

ii)  $P(\mu - 2\sigma < x < \mu + 2\sigma)$

iii)  $P(\mu - 3\sigma < x < \mu + 3\sigma)$

∴ \_\_\_\_\_

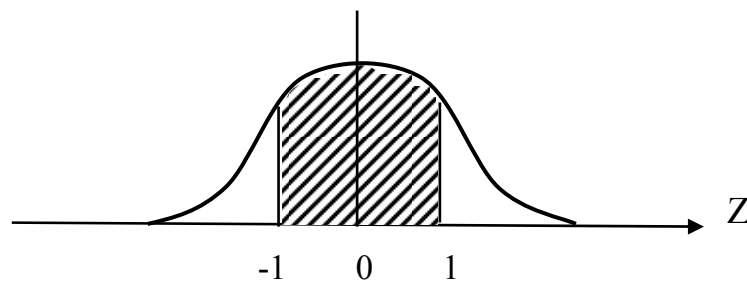
i)  $z_1 = \frac{(\mu - \sigma) - \mu}{\sigma} = -1$

$z_2 = \frac{(\mu + \sigma) - \mu}{\sigma} = 1$

∴  $P(\mu - \sigma < x < \mu + \sigma) = P(-1 < z < 1)$

$z = 1 \quad z = -1$

$z = 1 \quad z = 0 \quad + \quad z = 0 \quad z = 1 \quad =$



$\mu = 0$

$z = 1 \quad z = 0 \quad z = 0 \quad z = -1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore P(\mu - \sigma < x < \mu + \sigma) &= 0.3413 + 0.3413 \\
 &= 0.6826 \\
 &= 68.26 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ii) } P(\mu - 2\sigma < x < \mu + 2\sigma)$$

$$z_1 = \frac{(\mu - 2\sigma) - \mu}{\sigma} = -2$$

$$z_2 = \frac{(\mu + 2\sigma) - \mu}{\sigma} = 2$$

$$\therefore P(\mu - 2\sigma < x < \mu + 2\sigma) = P(-2 < z < 2)$$

$$+ z = 0 \quad z = -2$$

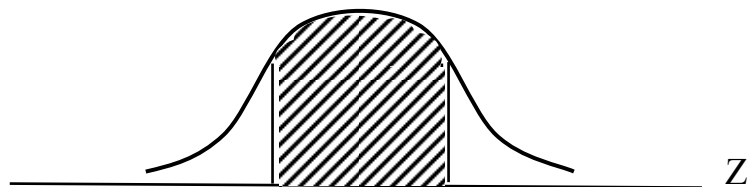
$$z = 2 \quad z = 0$$

$$= 0.4773 + 0.4773$$

$$= 0.9546$$

$$= 95.46 \%$$

% .



$$\text{iii) } z_1 = \frac{(\mu - 3\sigma) - \mu}{\sigma} = -3$$

$$z_2 = \frac{(\mu + 3\sigma) - \mu}{\sigma} = 3$$

$$\therefore P(\mu - 3\sigma < x < \mu + 3\sigma) = P(-3 < z < 3)$$

$$= P(z < 3) - P(z < -3)$$

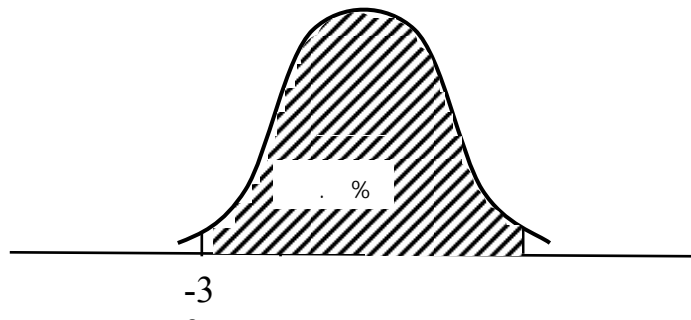
$$= 0.9987 - 0.0013$$

$$= 0.9974$$

$$= 99.74\%$$

$$= 99.74\%$$

% .





$$\begin{aligned}
 & : \\
 ( . ) & \quad P ( < z < . ) \quad (i) \\
 ( . ) & \quad P ( < z < . ) \quad (ii) \\
 & \quad P (- < z < ) \quad (iii) \\
 & \quad ( . ) \\
 P (- . < z < . ) & \quad (iv) \\
 & \quad ( . ) \\
 ( . ) & \quad P ( z < . - ) \quad (v) \\
 ( . ) & \quad P ( z > - . ) \quad (vi)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$z = - .$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 : \quad N(2, 1) & \quad x \\
 ( . ) & \quad P (x > ) \quad (i) \\
 & \quad P ( < x < ) \quad (ii) \\
 & \quad ( . )
 \end{aligned}$$



$\frac{1}{4}$

:

(i

(ii

(iii

(OUNCES)

(i

(ii

(iii



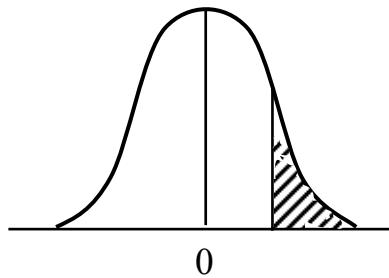
$$Z_2 = \frac{2 - 2}{1} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(0 < X < 2) &= P(z > 2) = P(-2 < z < 0) \\ &= P(0 < z < 2) \end{aligned}$$

=

0.4773

.i



$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \\ &= \frac{72 - 68.5}{2.3} = \frac{3.5}{2.5} \end{aligned}$$

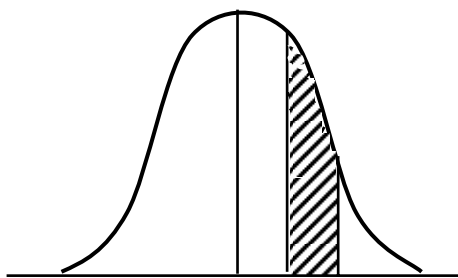
$$= 1.52$$

$$\therefore p(x > 72) = p(z > 1.52)$$

$$= 0.5 - 0.4357$$

$$= 0.0643$$

.ii



$$z_1 = \frac{70 - 68.5}{2.3} = 0.65$$

$$z_2 = \frac{72 - 68.5}{2.3} = 1.52$$

$$\therefore P(70 < x < 72) = P(0.65 < z < 1.52)$$

$$= 0.4357 - 0.2422$$

$$= 0.1935$$

.i .

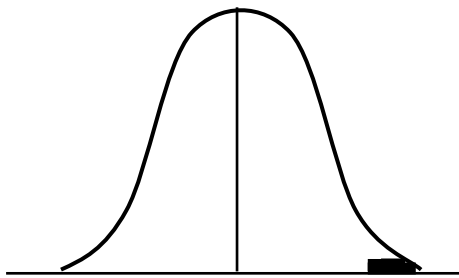
$$z = \frac{185 - 170}{5} = 3$$

$$\therefore P(x > 185) = P(z > 3)$$

$$= 0.5 - 0.4987$$

$$= 0.0013$$

.ii



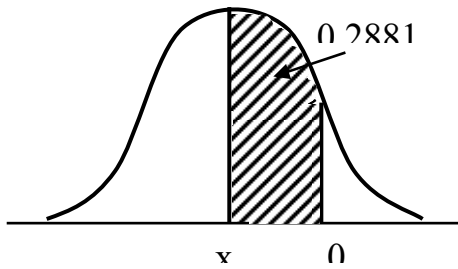
$$3000 = \% 100$$

$$x = \% 0.13$$

$$x = \frac{(0.0013)(3000)}{0.100}$$

$$= 3.9 \cong 4$$

.iii



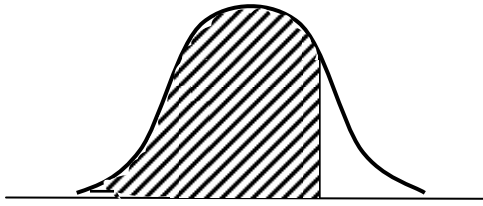
$$z = \frac{x - 170}{5}$$

z

$$\therefore 0.8 = \frac{x - 170}{5}$$

$$x = 174$$

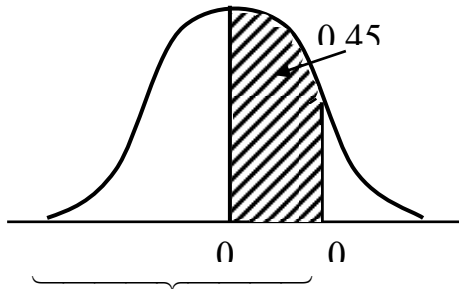
.i .



$$Z = \frac{80.36 - 80}{0.3} = 1.2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(X \leq 80.36) &= P(Z \leq 1.2) \\ &= 0.5 + 0.3849 \\ &= 0.8849 \end{aligned}$$

.ii



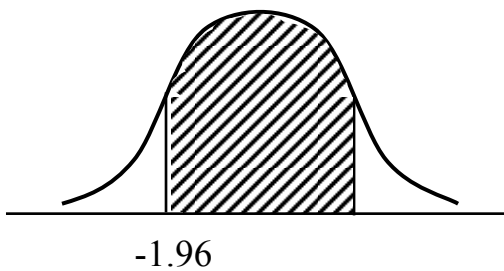
$$z = \frac{c - 80}{0.3}$$

$$z = \dots$$

$$\dots$$

$$\therefore \frac{c - 80}{0.3} = 1.64$$

$$\therefore c = 80.492$$



$$z_1 = \frac{2.4951 - 2.5}{0.0025} = -1.96$$

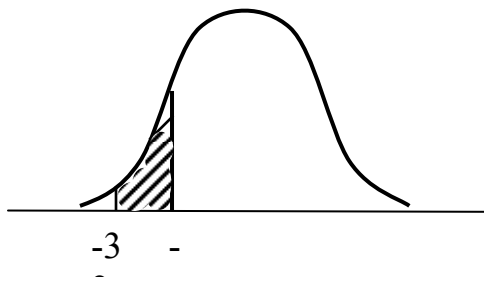
$$z_2 = \frac{2.5049 - 2.5}{0.0025} = 1.96$$

$$\therefore P(2.4951 < X < 2.5049) = P(-1.96 < Z < 1.96)$$

$$= 2(0.4750)$$



$$= 0.95$$



$$z_1 = \frac{2.5 - 4}{0.5} = -3$$

$$z_2 = \frac{3 - 4}{0.5} = -2$$

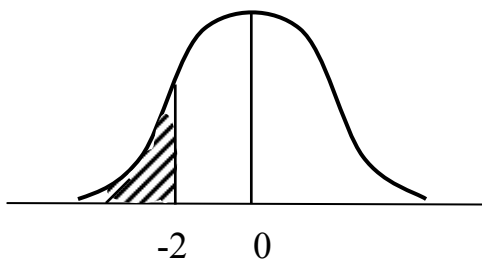
$$\therefore p(2.5 < x < 3) = p(-3 < z < -2)$$

$$= p(2 < z < 3)$$

$$= 0.4987 - 0.4773$$

$$= 0.0214$$

.i .



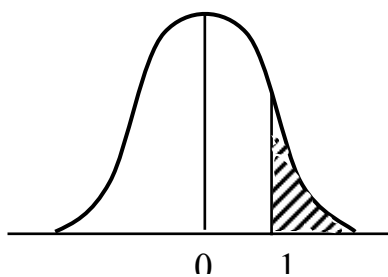
$$z = \frac{1400 - 1500}{50} = -2$$

$$\therefore p(x < 1400) = p(z < -2)$$

$$= 0.5 - 0.4773$$

$$= 0.0227$$

.ii



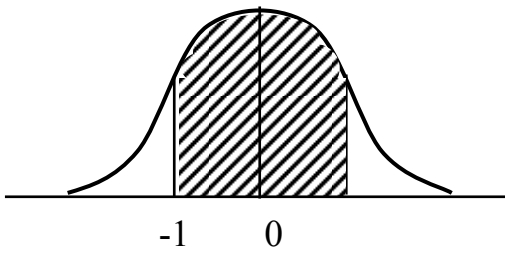
$$z = \frac{1550 - 1500}{50} = 1$$

$$\therefore p(x > 1550) = p(z > 1)$$

$$= 0.5 - 0.3413$$

$$= 0.1587$$

.iii



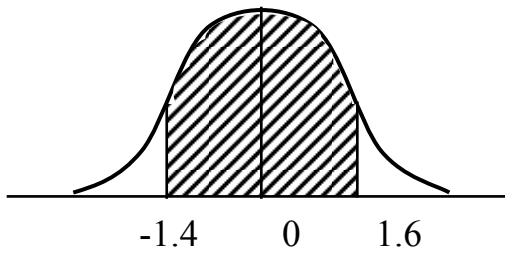
$$z_1 = \frac{1450 - 1500}{50} = -1$$

$$z_2 = \frac{1550 - 1500}{50} = 1$$

$$\therefore p(1450 < x < 1550) = p(-1 < z < 1)$$

$$= 2(0.3413)$$

$$= 0.6826$$



$$z_1 = \frac{7.9 - 10}{1.5} = -1.4$$

$$z_2 = \frac{12.4 - 10}{1.5} = 1.6$$

$$\therefore p(7.9 < x < 12.4) = p(-1.4 < z < 1.6)$$

$$= 0.4192 + 0.4452$$

$$= 0.8644$$

.i

$$z = \frac{100 - 100}{5} = 0$$

$$p(x > 100) = p(z > 0) = 0.5$$

.ii

$$z = \frac{100 - 100}{5} = 0$$

$$p(x < 100) = p(z > 0) = 0.5$$

.iii

$$z_1 = \frac{100 - 100}{5} = 0$$

$$z_2 = \frac{110 - 100}{5} = 2$$

$$\therefore p(100 < x < 110) = p(0 < z <$$

2)

$$= 0.4773$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \dots \quad S \quad A_2 \quad A_1 \quad - \\
 P(A_2) &= \dots \quad P(A_1) \\
 & \quad : P(A_1 \cap A_2) = \dots \\
 & \quad A_2 \quad A_1 \quad (i) \\
 & \quad ( \quad ) \\
 & \quad ( \dots ) \quad P ( A_1 \cap A_2 ) \quad (ii) \\
 & \quad ( \dots ) \quad P ( A_2 - A_1 ) \quad (iii) \\
 & \quad P ( A_1 - A_2 ) \quad (iv) \\
 & \quad ( \quad ) \\
 &= \dots \quad S \quad B \quad A \quad - \\
 P(B) &= \dots \quad P(A) \\
 & \quad : P(AB) = \dots \\
 & \quad ( \dots ) \quad B \quad A \quad (i)
 \end{aligned}$$

		B	A	(ii
			( . )	
( . )			A	(iii
( . )		B	A	(iv
	:			-
( / )			A1	(i
			A2	(ii
			( / )	
			A3	(iii
			( / )	
			A4	(iv
			( / )	
	:			-
( / )				(i
				(ii
			( / )	
( / )				(iii
( / )				(iv
( / )				(v



.%

$$(\quad)^n =$$

$$1-(0.7)^n > \quad .$$

$$(0.7)^n > - \quad .$$

$$(0.7)^n < \quad .$$

$$(0.7)^1 = 0.7 \quad , \quad (0.7)^2 = 0.49$$

$$(0.7)^3 = 0.343 \quad , \quad (0.7)^4 = 0.2401$$

$$(0.7)^5 = 0.16807$$

$$\therefore n =$$



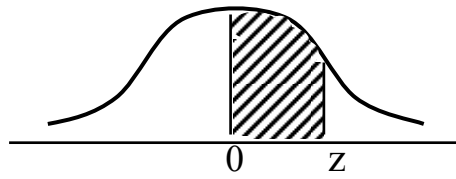


( )

$e^{-x}$

x	$e^{-x}$	x	$e^{-x}$	x	$e^{-x}$	x	$e^{-x}$	x	$e^{-x}$
0.0	1.000	2.0	0.135	4.0	0.018	6.0	0.0025	8.0	0.00034
0.1	0.905	2.1	0.122	4.1	0.017	6.1	0.0022	8.1	0.00030
0.2	0.819	2.2	0.111	4.2	0.015	6.2	0.0020	8.2	0.00028
0.3	0.741	2.3	0.100	4.3	0.014	6.3	0.0018	8.3	0.00025
0.4	0.670	2.4	0.091	4.4	0.012	6.4	0.0017	8.4	0.00023
0.5	0.607	2.5	0.082	4.5	0.011	6.5	0.0015	8.5	0.00020
0.6	0.549	2.6	0.074	4.6	0.010	6.6	0.0014	8.6	0.00018
0.7	0.497	2.7	0.067	4.7	0.009	6.7	0.0012	8.7	0.00017
0.8	0.449	2.8	0.061	4.8	0.008	6.8	0.0011	8.8	0.00015
0.9	0.405	2.9	0.055	4.9	0.007	6.9	0.0010	8.9	0.00014
1.0	0.368	3.0	0.050	5.0	0.0067	7.0	0.0009	9.0	0.00012
1.1	0.333	3.1	0.045	5.1	0.0061	7.1	0.0008	9.1	0.00011
1.2	0.301	3.2	0.041	5.2	0.0055	7.2	0.0007	9.2	0.00010
1.3	0.272	3.3	0.037	5.3	0.0050	7.3	0.0007	9.3	0.00009
1.4	0.247	3.4	0.033	5.4	0.0045	7.4	0.0006	9.4	0.00008
1.5	0.223	3.5	0.030	5.5	0.0041	7.5	0.00055	9.5	0.00008
1.6	0.202	3.6	0.027	5.6	0.0037	7.6	0.00050	9.6	0.00007
1.7	0.183	3.7	0.025	5.7	0.0033	7.7	0.00045	9.7	0.00006
1.8	0.166	3.8	0.022	5.8	0.0030	7.8	0.00041	9.8	0.00006
1.9	0.150	3.9	0.020	5.9	0.0027	7.9	0.00037	9.9	0.00005

( , / ( ) A)



Z	A	Z	A	Z	A	Z	A
0.00	0.0000	0.47	0.1808	0.94	0.3264	1.41	0.4207
.01	.0040	.48	.1844	.95	.3289	1.42	.4222
.02	.0080	.49	.1879	.96	.3315	1.43	.4236
.03	.0120	.50	.1915	.97	.3340	1.44	.4251
.04	.0160	.51	.1950	.98	.3365	1.45	.4265
.05	.0199	.52	.1985	.99	.3389	1.46	.4279
.06	.0239	.53	.2019	1.00	.3413	1.47	.4292
.07	.0279	.54	.2054	1.01	.3438	1.48	.4306
.08	.0319	.55	.2088	1.02	.3461	1.49	.4319
.09	.0359	.56	.2123	1.03	.3485	1.50	.4332
.10	.0398	.57	.2157	1.04	.3508	1.51	.4345
.11	.0438	.58	.2190	1.05	.3531	1.52	.4357
.12	.0478	.59	.2224	1.06	.3554	1.53	.4370
.13	.0517	.60	.2258	1.07	.3577	1.56	.4382
.14	.0557	.61	.2291	1.08	.3599	1.55	.4394
.15	.0596	.62	.2324	1.09	.3621	1.56	.4406
.16	.0636	.63	.2357	1.10	.3643	1.57	.4418
.17	.0675	.64	.2389	1.11	.3665	1.58	.4430
.18	.0714	.65	.2422	1.12	.3686	1.59	.4441
.19	.0754	.66	.2454	1.13	.3708	1.60	.4452
.20	.0793	.67	.2486	1.14	.3729	1.61	.4463
.21	.0832	.68	.2518	1.15	.3749	1.62	.4474
.22	.0871	.69	.2549	1.16	.3770	1.63	.4485
.23	.0910	.70	.2580	1.17	.3790	1.64	.4495
.24	.0948	.71	.2612	1.18	.3810	1.65	.4505
.25	.0987	.72	.2642	1.19	.3830	1.66	.4515
.26	.1026	.73	.2673	1.20	.3849	1.67	.4525
.27	.1064	.74	.2704	1.21	.3869	1.68	.4535
.28	.1103	.75	.2734	1.22	.3888	1.69	.4545
.29	.1141	.76	.2764	1.23	.3907	1.70	.4554
.30	.1179	.77	.2794	1.24	.3925	1.71	.4564
.31	.1217	.78	.2823	1.25	.3944	1.72	.4573
.32	.1255	.79	.2852	1.26	.3962	1.73	.4582
.33	.1293	.80	.2881	1.27	.3980	1.74	.4591

.34	.1331	.81	.2910	1.28	.3997	1.75	.4599
.35	.1368	.82	.2939	1.29	.4015	1.76	.4608
.36	.1406	.83	.2967	1.30	.4032	1.77	.4616
.37	.1443	.84	.2996	1.31	.4049	1.78	.4625
.38	.1480	.85	.3023	1.32	.4066	1.79	.4633
.39	.1517	.86	.3051	1.133	.4082	1.80	.4641
.40	.1554	.87	.3079	1.34	.4099	1.81	.4649
.41	.1591	.88	.3106	1.35	.4115	1.82	.4656
.42	.1628	.89	.3133	1.36	.4131	1.83	.4664
.43	.1664	.90	.3159	1.37	.4147	1.84	.4671
.44	.1700	.91	.3186	1.38	.4162	1.85	.4678
.45	.1736	.92	.3212	1.39	.4177	1.86	.4686
.46	.1772	.93	.3238	1.40	.4192	1.87	.4693

...

Z	A	Z	A	Z	A	Z	A
1.88	0.4700	2.41	0.4920	2.94	0.4984	3.47	0.4997
1.89	.4706	2.42	.4922	2.95	.4984	3.48	.4998
1.90	.4713	2.43	.4925	2.96	.4985	.49	.4998
1.91	.4719	2.44	.4927	2.97	.4985	3.50	.4998
1.92	.4726	2.45	.4929	2.98	.4986	3.51	.4998
1.93	.4732	2.46	.4931	2.99	.4986	3.52	.4998
1.94	.4738	2.47	.4932	3.00	.4987	3.53	.4998
1.95	.4744	2.48	.4934	3.1	.4987	3.54	.4998
1.96	.4750	2.49	.4936	3.2	.4987	3.55	.4998
1.97	.4756	2.50	.4938	3.3	.4988	3.56	.4998
1.98	.4762	2.51	.4940	3.4	.4988	3.57	.4998
1.99	.4767	2.52	.4941	3.5	.4989	3.58	.4998
2.00	.4773	2.53	.4943	3.6	.4989	3.59	.4998
2.01	.4778	2.54	.4945	3.7	.4989	3.60	.4999
2.02	.4783	2.55	.4946	3.8	.4990	3.61	.4999
2.03	.4788	2.56	.4948	3.9	.4990	3.62	.4999
2.04	.4793	2.57	.4949	3.10	.4990	3.63	.4999
2.05	.4798	2.58	.4951	3.11	.4991	3.64	.4999
2.06	.4803	2.59	.4952	3.12	.4991	3.65	.4999
2.07	.4808	2.60	.4953	3.13	.4991	3.66	.4999
2.08	.4812	2.61	.4955	3.14	.4992	3.67	.4999
2.09	.4817	2.62	.4956	3.15	.4992	3.68	.4999
2.10	.4821	2.63	.4957	3.16	.4992	3.69	.4999
2.11	.4826	2.64	.4959	3.17	.4992	3.70	.4999
2.12	.4830	2.65	.4960	3.18	.4993	3.71	.4999
2.13	.4834	2.66	.4961	3.19	.4993	3.72	.4999
2.14	.4838	2.67	.4962	3.20	.4993	3.73	.4999

2.15	.4842	2.68	.4963	3.21	.4993	3.74	.4999
2.16	.4846	2.69	.4964	3.22	.4994	3.75	.4999
2.17	.4850	2.70	.4965	3.23	.4994	3.76	.4999
2.18	.4854	2.71	.4966	3.24	.4994	3.77	.4999
2.19	.4857	2.72	.4967	3.25	.4994	3.78	.4999
2.20	.4861	2.73	.4968	3.26	.4994	3.79	.4999
2.21	.4865	2.74	.4969	2.27	.4995	3.80	.4999
2.22	.4868	2.75	.4970	3.28	.4995	3.81	.4999
2.23	.4871	2.76	.4971	3.29	.4995	3.82	.4999
2.24	.4875	2.77	.4972	3.30	.4995	3.83	.4999
2.25	.4878	2.78	.4973	3.31	.4995	3.84	.4999
2.26	.4881	2.79	.4974	3.32	.4996	3.85	.4999
2.27	.4884	2.80	.4974	3.33	.4996	3.86	.4999
2.28	.4887	2.81	.4975	3.34	.4996	3.87	.5000
2.29	.4890	2.82	.4976	3.35	.4996	3.88	.5000
2.30	.4893	2.83	.4977	3.36	.4996	3.89	.5000
2.31	.4896	2.84	.4977	3.37	.4996		
2.32	.4898	2.85	.4978	3.38	.4996		
2.33	.4901	2.86	.4979	3.39	.4997		
2.34	.4904	2.87	.4980	3.40	.4997		
2.35	.4906	2.88	.480	3.41	.4997		
2.36	.4909	2.89	.4981	3.42	.4997		
2.37	.4911	2.90	.4981	3.43	.4997		
2.38	.4913	2.91	.4982	3.44	.4997		
2.39	.4916	2.92	.4983	3.45	.4997		
2.40	.4918	2.93	.4983	3.46	.4997		



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \dots \quad S \quad A_2 \quad A_1 \quad - \\
 P(A_2) &= \dots \quad P(A_1) \\
 &: P(A_1 \cap A_2) = \dots \\
 & \quad A_2 \quad A_1 \quad (i) \\
 & \quad ( \quad ) \\
 & \quad ( \dots ) \quad P ( A_1 \cap A_2 ) \quad (ii) \\
 & \quad ( \dots ) \quad P ( A_2 - A_1 ) \quad (iii) \\
 & \quad P ( A_1 - A_2 ) \quad (iv) \\
 & \quad ( \quad ) \\
 &= \dots \quad S \quad B \quad A \quad - \\
 P(B) &= \dots \quad P(A) \\
 &: \quad P(AB) = \dots \\
 & \quad ( \dots ) \quad B \quad A \quad (i)
 \end{aligned}$$

		B	A	(ii
			( . )	
( . )			A	(iii
( . )		B	A	(iv
	:			-
( / )			A1	(i
			A2	(ii
			( / )	
			A3	(iii
			( / )	
			A4	(iv
			( / )	
	:			-
( / )				(i
				(ii
			( / )	
( / )				(iii
( / )				(iv
( / )				(v

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

( / )

%  
%

B

%

A

( . )

A

( / = . )

. =

( . )

( . )

( . )

( . )

( . )

(i

(ii

(iii

(iv



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot \quad - \\
 & \quad \cdot \% \\
 & \quad \cdot = \quad : \\
 & ( \cdot )^n = \\
 & 1 - (0.7)^n > \cdot
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(0.7)^n > - \cdot$$

$$(0.7)^n < \cdot$$

$$(0.7)^1 = 0.7, (0.7)^2 = 0.49$$

$$(0.7)^3 = 0.343, (0.7)^4 = 0.2401$$

$$(0.7)^5 = 0.16807$$

$$\therefore n =$$