

CONTINUOUS PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS

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Continuous Probability Distributions

A continuous random variable x can take on any value in some interval of real numbers. The distribution of this random variable is called a continuous probability distribution.

Bounded Intervals

The function $f(x)$ is a **probability density function** on the bounded interval $[a, b]$ if

1. $f(x) \geq 0$ for all x in the interval $[a, b]$, and
 2. $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 1$
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If x is a continuous random variable whose distribution is described by the function $f(x)$ on the interval $[a, b]$ then the probability that a randomly selected x lies between c and d , where $a \leq c \leq d \leq b$, is

$$P(c \leq x \leq d) = \int_c^d f(x) dx$$

Unbounded Intervals

The function $f(x)$ is a **probability density function** on the unbounded interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ if

1. $f(x) \geq 0$ for all x , and
 2. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$
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Probability Density Functions on $(-\infty, \infty)$

$$P(a \leq x \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$P(x \leq b) = P(x < b) = \int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx$$

$$P(x \geq a) = P(x > a) = \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

Exercises

Determine whether the functions defined as follows are probability density functions on the indicated intervals. If not, explain why not.

1. $f(x) = \frac{1}{9}x - \frac{1}{18}$ on $[2,5]$

2. $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{21}$ on $[1,4]$

3. $f(x) = 4x^3$ on $[0,3]$

4. $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{81}$ on $[0,3]$

5. $f(x) = 2x^2$ on $[-1,1]$

6. $f(x) = \frac{5}{3}x^2 - \frac{5}{90}$ on $[-1,1]$

7. $f(x) = \frac{3}{13}x^2 - \frac{12}{13}x + \frac{45}{52}$ on $[0,4]$

Answers 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. No 4. N 5. No 6. No 7. No

Exercises

Find a value of k that will make the given function $f(x)$ a probability density function on the indicated interval.

1. $f(x) = kx^{1/2}$ on $[1,4]$

2. $f(x) = kx^2$ on $[-1,2]$

3. $f(x) = ke^{-x/2}$ on $[0, \infty)$

4. $f(x) = k\left(1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}\right)$ on $[4,9]$

Answers 1. $k = 3/14$ 2. $k = 1/3$ 3. $k = 1/2$ 4. $k = 1/11$

Exercises

Show that the functions defined below are probability density functions on the given interval; then find the indicated probabilities.

1. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{-3/2}$ on $[0, \infty)$

a. $P(0 \leq x \leq 2)$ b. $P(1 \leq x \leq 3)$

c. $P(x \geq 5)$

2. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-x/2}$ on $[0, \infty)$

a. $P(0 \leq x \leq 1)$ b. $P(1 \leq x \leq 3)$

c. $P(x \geq 2)$

3. $f(x) = \frac{20}{(x+20)^2}$ on $[0, \infty)$

a. $P(0 \leq x \leq 1)$ b. $P(1 \leq x \leq 5)$

c. $P(x \geq 5)$

Answers

- 1 a) 0.4226 b) 0.2071 c) 0.4082 2. a) 0.3935 b) 0.3834 c) 0.3679
 3 a) 0.0476 b) 0.1524 c) 0.8

Applications

1. The life x (in months) of a certain electronic computer part has a probability density function defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x/2} \quad \text{for all } x \text{ in } [0, \infty)$$

Find the probability that a randomly selected component will last

a. at most 12 months Ans (0.9975)

b. between 12 and 20 months (0.0024)

2. A certain type of machine has a useful life of 4 to 9 years, and its life in years has a probability density function defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{11} \left(1 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$$

Find the probabilities that the useful life of such a machine selected at random will last

a. longer than 6 years Ans 0.5730

b. less than 5 years 0.2197

c. between 4 and 7 years 0.6250

Applications (continued)

3. The clotting time of blood is a random variable x with values from 1 second to 20 seconds and probability density function defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(\ln 20)x}$$

Find the following probabilities for a person selected at random:

- The probability that the clotting time is between 1 and 5 seconds.
- The probability that the clotting time is greater than 10 seconds.

Ans a) 0.5372 b) 0.2314

Expected value and variance of continuous random variables

If x is a continuous random variable with probability density function $f(x)$ on $[a, b]$, then the **expected value of x** is

$$E(x) = \mu = \int_a^b x f(x) dx$$

The **variance of x** is

$$Var(x) = \sigma^2 = \int_a^b (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx$$

Alternate formula for the variance

$$\sigma^2 = \int_a^b x^2 f(x) dx - \mu^2$$

Exercises

For the given probability density functions find

- The expected value to the nearest hundredth
- The variance to the nearest hundredth
- The standard deviation to the nearest hundredth
- The probability that the random variable has a value greater than the mean
- The probability that the value of the random variable is within one standard deviation of the mean

1. $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{18} \quad [0, 9]$

2. $f(x) = \frac{x^{-1/3}}{6} \quad [0, 8]$

3. $f(x) = \frac{3}{2}(1 - x^2) \quad [0, 1]$

4. $f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad [1, 4]$

5. $f(x) = \frac{3}{x^4} \quad \text{for } x \geq 1$

Answers

- | | | | | | |
|----|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | a) 5.40 | b) 5.55 | c) 2.36 | d) 0.54 | e) 0.60 |
| 2. | a) 3.2 | b) 5.76 | c) 2.4 | d) 0.46 | e) 0.57 |
| 3. | a) 0.38 | b) 0.06 | c) 0.24 | d) 0.46 | e) 0.60 |
| 4. | a) 2.83 | b) 0.57 | c) 0.76 | d) 0.53 | e) 0.61 |
| 5. | a) 1.5 | b) 0.75 | c) 0.87 | d) 0.30 | e) 0.92 |

Exercises

1. The life of a certain brand of light bulb is a random variable with probability density function defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{58\sqrt{x}} \quad \text{for } x \text{ in } [1,900]$$

Find

- the expected life of such a light bulb
 - the standard deviation
 - the probability that one of these bulbs lasts longer than one standard deviation above the mean
2. The life span of a certain automobile part (in months) is a random variable with probability density function defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-x/2} \quad \text{for } x \text{ in } [0,\infty)$$

Find

- the expected life of this part
 - the standard deviation of the distribution
 - the probability that one of these parts lasts less than the mean number of months.
3. The age in years, of a randomly selected alcohol-impaired driver in a fatal car crash is a random variable with probability density function given by

$$f(x) = \frac{105}{4x^2} \quad \text{for } x \text{ in } [15,35]$$

Find

- The average age of a drunk driver in a fatal crash.
- The standard deviation of the distribution.

Answers

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. | a) 310.3 hours | b) 267 hours | c) 0.206 |
| 2. | a) 2 months | b) 2 months | c) 0.632 |
| 3. | a) 22.2years | b) 5.51 years | |

