

Random Variables and Probability Distributions

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:Random Variable

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Discrete Random Variables

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Continuous Random Variables ( )

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X, Y, Z,....

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x, y, z, ...

.  $X:\{x=0,1,2,3,4\}$  X

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.  $Y:\{y=0,1,2,3,....\}$  Y 10

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$$X : \{x = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$$

X

$$P(X = x_i) = f(x_i)$$

X

$$: P(X = x_i) = f(x_i)$$

$$X : \{x = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$$

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|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| $x_i$    | $f(x_i)$ |
| $x_1$    | $f(x_1)$ |
| $x_2$    | $f(x_2)$ |
| $\vdots$ | $\vdots$ |
| $x_n$    | $f(x_n)$ |
| $\Sigma$ | 1        |

:

$f(x_i)$

- 1-  $0 < f(x_i) < 1$
- 2-  $\sum f(x_i) = 1$

(1-۸)

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0.60

:

0.40

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X

. X

$$P(X \leq 1.5) \quad P(X = 1.5) \quad P(X \leq 1) \quad P(X = 1)$$

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X

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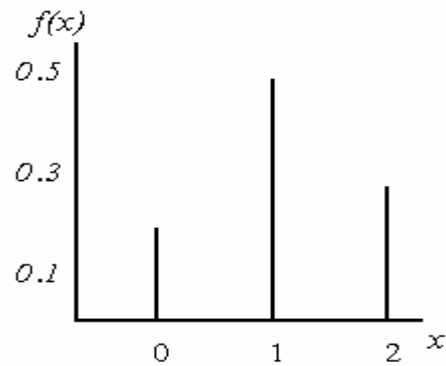
$x=0$   
 $x=1$   
 ( , )  
 $x=2$

$X:\{x=0,1,2\}$  :

: X

| $x_i$    | $f(x_i)$ |
|----------|----------|
| 0        | 0.16     |
| 1        | 0.48     |
| 2        | 0.36     |
| $\Sigma$ | 1        |

$f(x)$



1 2 3

$P(X \leq x)$

:

$F(x)$

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

(2-8)

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| $x_i$    | $f(x_i)$ | $F(x_i)$                                  |
|----------|----------|---|
| 0        | 0.16     | $F(0) = P(X \leq 0) = 0.16$               |
| 1        | 0.48     | $F(1) = P(X \leq 1) = 0.16 + 0.48 = 0.64$ |
| 2        | 0.36     | $F(2) = P(X \leq 2) = 0.64 + 0.36 = 1.00$ |
| $\Sigma$ | 1        |   |

$P(X \leq 1.5) \quad P(X = 1.5) \quad P(X \leq 1) \quad P(X = 1) \quad -:$

$$P(X = 1) = f(1) = 0.48$$

$$P(X \leq 1) = F(1) = 0.64$$

$$P(X = 1.5) = f(1.5) = 0$$

$$P(X \leq 1.5) = F(1.5) = F(1) = 0.64$$

:

$M$

0.50

-:

$(1,0)$

$$P(X \leq M) = F(M) = 0.50$$

:

| M | $x_i$ | $F(x_i)$ |               |
|---|-------|----------|---------------|
|   | 0     | 0.16     | $F(M) = 0.50$ |
|   | 1     | 0.64     |               |
|   | 2     | 1.00     |               |

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1 4 9

$$M = 0 + \frac{0.5 - 0.16}{0.64 - 0.16} \times (1 - 0) = 0.71$$

:

$$x_i = \text{Mode}$$

$$f(1) = 0.48 :$$

$$\text{Mode} = 1 :$$

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:

( )  $\mu$

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$$\mu = \sum x_i f(x_i)$$

(1-1)

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( )  $\sigma^2$

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$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^2 &= \sum (x_i - \mu)^2 f(x_i) \\ &= \sum x_i^2 f(x_i) - \mu^2 \end{aligned}$$

(1-1)

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$$\sum x_i f(x_i), \sum x_i^2 f(x_i) :$$

| $x_i$    | $f(x_i)$ | $x_i f(x_i)$ | $x_i^2 f(x_i)$ |
|----------|----------|--------------|----------------|
| 0        | 0.16     | 0            | 0              |
| 1        | 0.48     | 0.48         | 0.48           |
| 2        | 0.36     | 0.72         | 1.44           |
| $\Sigma$ | 1        | 1.20         | 1.92           |

10.

$$\mu = \sum x_i f(x_i) = 1.20 \quad :$$

:

$$\sigma^2 = \sum x_i^2 f(x_i) - \mu^2 = 1.92 - (1.20)^2 = 0.48$$

:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2} = \sqrt{0.48} = 0.693$$

:

$$C.V = \frac{\sigma}{\mu} \times 100 = \frac{0.693}{1.2} \times 100 = 57.7$$

-:

$X : \{x = 0,1,2,3,4,5\}$      $X$

|   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ( | )x   | 0    | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    |
|   | f(x) | 0.15 | 0.30 | 0.25 | 0.23 | 0.05 | 0.02 |

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: F(x)

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f(x)

The Binomial Distribution

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:  
 $p$  " " "  
 $q = 1 - p$  " " "

$n$  " " "  
 $X : \{x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n\} :$  "  
 $P(X = x) = f(x)$

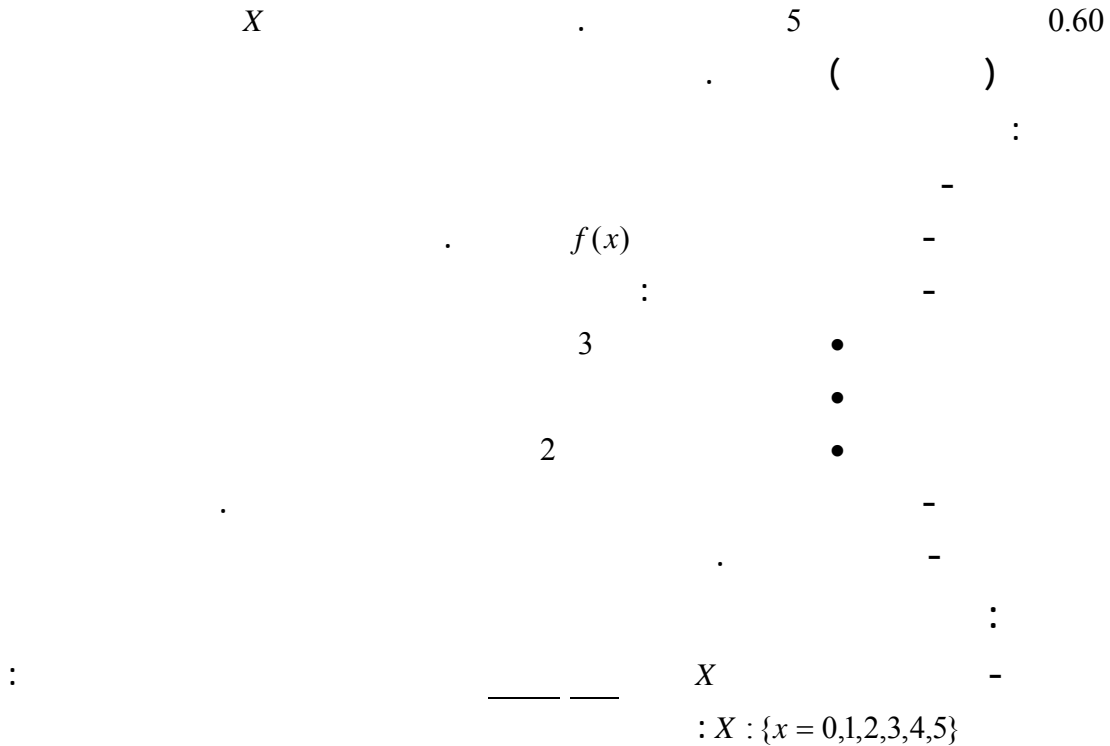
$$f(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (5-1)$$

$$\binom{n}{x} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-x+1)}{x(x-1)(x-2)\dots 3 \times 2 \times 1} \quad (7-1)$$

$$\binom{7}{3} = \frac{7 \times 6 \times 5}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = 35 = \binom{7}{4}$$

$$\binom{7}{0} = \binom{7}{7} = 1$$

( - )



$q = 1 - p = 0.40 \quad p = 0.60 \quad n = 5$

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

$$= \binom{5}{x} (0.6)^x (0.4)^{5-x}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

$P(x=3) = f(3)$

$$f(3) = \binom{5}{3} (0.6)^3 (0.4)^{5-3} = \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3}{3 \times 2 \times 1} \times 0.216 \times 0.16 = 10 \times 0.03456 = 0.3456$$

$P(x \geq 1)$

$$P(x \geq 1) = f(1) + f(2) + f(3) + f(4) + f(5) = 1 - f(0)$$

$$= 1 - \left[ \binom{5}{0} (0.6)^0 (0.4)^5 \right] = 1 - 1 \times 1 \times 0.01024 = 0.98976$$

$P(x \leq 2)$

$$P(x \leq 2) = f(2) + f(1) + f(0)$$



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$$\begin{aligned}
&= \binom{5}{2}(0.6)^2(0.4)^3 + \binom{5}{1}(0.6)^1(0.4)^4 + \binom{5}{0}(0.6)^0(0.4)^5 \\
&= \frac{5 \times 4}{2 \times 1}(0.36)(0.064) + \frac{5}{1}(0.6)(0.0256) + 1(1)(0.01024) \\
&= 0.2304 + 0.0768 + 0.01024 = 0.31744
\end{aligned}$$

( - ) : (μ) • -

$$\mu = \sum x f(x) = np \quad (V-A)$$

$$\mu = np = 5(0.60) = 3$$

: ( - ) •

$$\sigma^2 = npq \quad (A-A)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma^2 &= npq \\
&= 5(0.60)(0.40) = 1.2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma &= \sqrt{npq} \\
&= \sqrt{1.2} = 1.095
\end{aligned}$$

$$V.C = \frac{\sigma}{\mu} \times 100 = \frac{1.095}{3} \times 100 = 36.5\%$$

: p

• p = 0.5

• p < 0.5

• p > 0.5

• p = 0.6 > 0.5

Poisson Distribution

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- $X : \{x = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  . •
- $X : \{x = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  . •
- $X : \{x = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  . 10 •
- $X : \{x = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  . •
- $X : \{x = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  . •
- $X : \{x = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  . •

$\mu$

:  $X$

$P(X = x) = f(x)$

:

$x$

$X$

$X : \{x = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^x}{x!}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

(٩-٨)

$e = 2.718$  :

$e$

:

$e^{-1.5}$

**SHIFT** **e<sup>x</sup>** **(-)** **1.5** **=** **0.22323016** — النتيجة

$x! = x(x-1)(x-2)\dots 3 \times 2 \times 1$  : "  $x$  "  $x!$

( - )

$X$

3

100

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f(x)

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3

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-

-

:

X

-

: X : {x = 0,1,2,3,...}

:

-

μ = 3 :

:

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

$$= \frac{e^{-3} 3^x}{x!}, \quad x = 0,1,2,\dots$$

:

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f(2)

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$$f(2) = \frac{e^{-3} 3^2}{2!} = \frac{0.0498(9)}{2 \times 1} = 0.22404$$

:

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$$P(X \geq 1) = f(1) + f(2) + \dots$$

$$= 1 - f(0) = 1 - \frac{e^{-3} 3^0}{0!} = \frac{0.0498}{1} = 1 - 0.0498 = 0.9502$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 P(X \leq 3) &= f(3) + f(2) + f(1) + f(0) \\
 &= \frac{e^{-3} 3^3}{3!} + \frac{e^{-3} 3^2}{2!} + \frac{e^{-3} 3^1}{1!} + \frac{e^{-3} 3^0}{0!} \cdot 0.0498 \\
 &= 0.0498 \left( \frac{27}{6} + \frac{9}{2} + \frac{3}{1} + \frac{1}{1} \right) = 0.0498(13) = 0.6474
 \end{aligned}$$

:

: (μ) •

$$\mu = 3$$

:

$$\sigma^2 = \mu = 3 \quad :$$

:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\mu} = \sqrt{3} = 1.732$$

:

$$V.C = \frac{\sigma}{\mu} \times 100 = \frac{1.732}{3} \times 100 = 57.7\%$$

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Continuous Random Variables

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$$\{X = x : a < x < b\} : (a, b)$$

X

X

:

$$\{X = x : 10 < x < 40\} :$$

$$\{X = x : 1000 < x < 15000\}$$

$$\{X = x : 1 < x < 5\}$$

$$\{X = x : 55 < x < 80\} \quad (40-30)$$

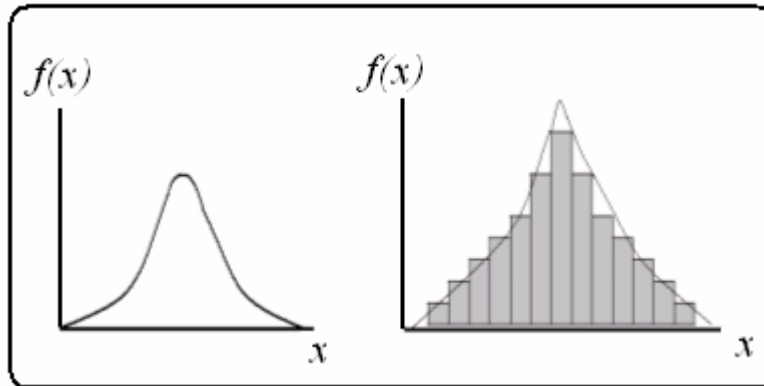
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Continuous Probability

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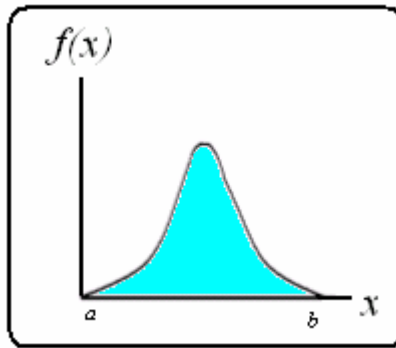


Probability Distribution Function (p.d.f)

f(x)

$$X = \{x : a < x < b\} :$$

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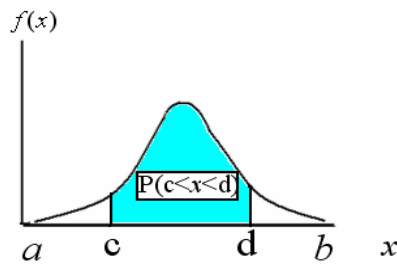
$x \in (a, b) \quad f(x) > 0$  :  $(a, b)$   $f(x)$  -  
 $b$   $a$  -

$$\int_{x=a}^{x=b} f(x) dx = 1$$

(11-8)

$x=b$   $x=a$   $(a, b)$

$(d, c)$  -  
 $x=d$   $x=c$   $p(c < x < d)$



$$p(c < x < d) = \int_{x=c}^{x=d} f(x) dx = [g(x)]_c^d = g(d) - g(c)$$

(11-8)

$p(x = \text{value})$  -

$$p(x = \text{value}) = 0$$

(11-A)

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|     |  |     |   |                  |
|-----|--|-----|---|------------------|
| (1) | $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$  | and | $\int (a+bx)^n dx = \frac{(a+bx)^{n+1}}{b(n+1)}$      | integration      |
| (2) | $\int e^x dx = e^x$  | and | $\int e^{(a+bx)} dx = \frac{1}{b} e^{(a+bx)}$         |                  |
| (3) | $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log_e(x)$  | and | $\int \frac{1}{(a+bx)} dx = \frac{1}{b} \log_e(a+bx)$ |                  |
| (4) | $\Gamma(n+1) = \int_0^\infty x^n e^{-x} dx = n! = n(n-1)(n-2)...3 \times 2 \times 1$               |     |   | gamma            |
| (5) | $I\Gamma(n+1) = \int_0^a x^n e^{-x} dx = n! \left( 1 - e^{-a} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{a^i}{i!} \right)$ |     |   | Incomplete gamma |
| (6) | $B(m+1, n+1) = \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^m dx = \frac{m!n!}{(m+n+1)!}$                                    |     |   | Beta             |

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} cx(10-x) & , 0 < x < 10 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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c

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(8,5)

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600

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c

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:

$$\int_{x=a}^{x=b} f(x) dx = 1$$

$$\int_{x=0}^{x=10} cx(10-x) dx = c \int_{x=0}^{x=10} (10x - x^2) dx = c \left[ 10 \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right) - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{10}$$

$$= c \left[ 5x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{10} = c \left[ (5(100) - \frac{(1000)}{3}) \right] - 0$$

$$= \frac{500}{3} c = 1$$

$$c = 3/500 = 0.006$$

(8,5)

$$p(5 < x < 8) = \int_{x=5}^{x=8} 0.006x(10-x) dx = 0.006 \left[ 5x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_5^8$$

$$= 0.006 \left[ \left( 5(8)^2 - \frac{8^3}{3} \right) - \left( 5(5)^2 - \frac{5^3}{3} \right) \right] = 0.006 [(149.3333) - (83.3333)]$$

$$= 0.006(66) = 0.396$$

: 3 600 -

number of family = 600  $p(x < 3)$

$$= 600 \int_0^3 0.006x(10-x) dx$$

$$= 3.6 \left[ 5x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^3 = 3.6 [45 - 9] - 0 = 129.6 \approx 130$$

130

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$a < x < b$   $x$   $f(x)$

:  $h(x)$

$$E(h(x)) = \int_a^b h(x) dx$$

(۱۳-۸)



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

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

(14-8)

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$$\begin{aligned} \mu = E(x) &= \int_0^{10} x(0.006x(10-x))dx = 0.006 \int_0^{10} (10x^2 - x^3)dx \\ &= 0.006 \left[ 10 \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^{10} = 0.006 \left[ \left( \frac{10000}{3} - \frac{10000}{4} \right) - (0) \right] \\ &= 60 \left[ \frac{1}{12} \right] = 5 \end{aligned}$$

5

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma^2 &= E(x^2) - \mu^2 = E(x^2) - (5)^2 \\ E(x^2) &= \int_a^b x^2 f(x) dx = 0.006 \int_0^{10} (10x^3 - x^4)dx \\ &= 0.006 \left[ 10 \left( \frac{x^4}{4} \right) - \left( \frac{x^5}{5} \right) \right]_0^{10} = 0.006 \left[ \frac{100000}{4} - \frac{100000}{5} \right] - 0 \\ &= 600 \left( \frac{1}{20} \right) = 30 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sigma^2 = 30 - 25 = 5 \quad \therefore$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\text{variance}} = \sqrt{5} = 2.236$$

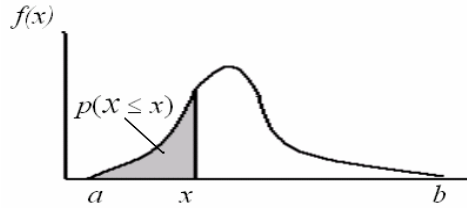
$$C.V = \frac{\sigma}{\mu} \times 100 = \frac{2.236}{5} \times 100 = 44.72\%$$

(C.D.F) Cumulative Distribution Function

$$\therefore (C.D.F) = F(x)$$

$$C.D.F = F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_a^x f(x) dx$$

(14-8)



C.D.F

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C.D.F

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^x 0.006x(10-x) dx = 0.006 \left[ 10 \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right) - \left( \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \right]_0^x$$

$$= 0.006 \left[ 5x^2 - \left( \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \right]$$

:

$$F(5) = p(x \leq 5)$$



F(x) x=5

:

163

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(5) &= P(x \leq 5) = \\
 &= 0.006 \left[ 5x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right] = 0.006 \left[ 125 - \frac{125}{3} \right] \\
 &= 0.006 \left( \frac{250}{3} \right) = 0.5
 \end{aligned}$$

.                      5                      50%

$$p(x > x) = 1 - F(x) \quad - \quad F(b) = 1 \quad - \quad F(a) = 0 \quad - \quad F(x) > 0 \quad - \\
 f(x) = dF(x)/dx \quad -$$

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Continuous Probability Distributions

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Uniform distribution

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*p.d.f*

$a < x < b$

*Uniform*

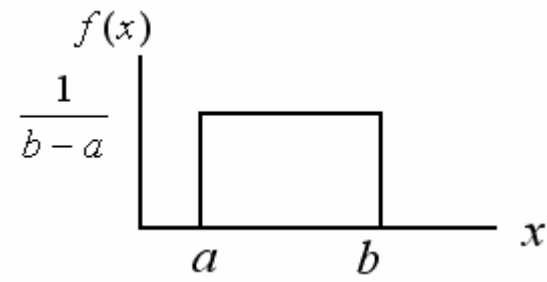
$x$

:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}, \quad a < x < b$$

(10-1)

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$x \sim U(a, b)$

$(b, a)$

$$\mu = E(x) = \frac{a+b}{2}, \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

$\mu$

C.D.F

$F(x)$

$$F(x) = p(X \leq x) = \int_a^x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^x dx$$

$$= \frac{x-a}{b-a}$$

(۱۶-۸)

( - )

1500

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$0 < x < 12$   $x$

:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{12-0} = \frac{1}{12}, \quad 0 < x < 12$$

$Q$

:

$$Q \times p(x > 7) = Q \times (1 - F(7)) = 1500 \left(1 - \frac{7-0}{12-0}\right) = 625 \text{ Ton}$$

Negative Exponential distribution

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*p.d.f*

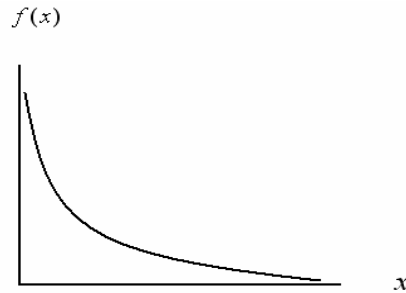
$0 < x < \infty$   $x$

:

$f(x) = \theta e^{-\theta x}, \quad 0 < x < \infty, \quad \theta > 0$

(14-8)

:



( $\theta$ )

:  $\sigma^2$   $\mu$

$$\mu = E(x) = \frac{1}{\theta}, \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{\theta^2}$$

C.D.F

$F(x)$

$$F(x) = p(X \leq x) = \int_0^x f(x)dx = (1 - e^{-\theta x})$$

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2

$0 < x < \infty$

$(\theta = 0.5) :$   $(\theta)$   $1/\theta = 2$

$$f(x) = 0.5 e^{-0.5 x}, 0 < x < \infty$$

$$p(x \leq 1) = (1 - e^{-0.5x}) = (1 - e^{-0.5(1)}) = 0.3935$$

The Normal Distribution

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p.d.f

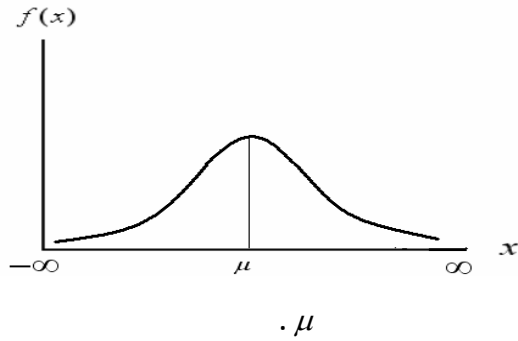
$-\infty < x < \infty$

$x$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}, -\infty < x < \infty, \pi = 22/7$$

(1A-1)

:



:

$$\text{var}(x) = \sigma^2 : \quad E(x) = \mu :$$

$$x \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) : \quad x$$

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

x

:

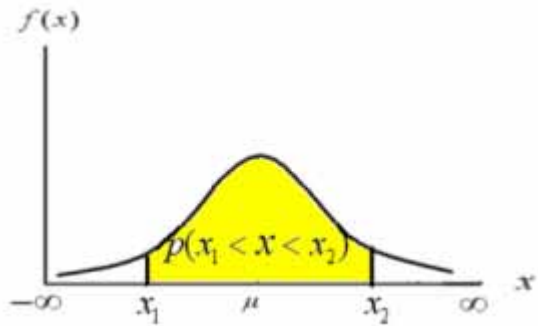
$$\sigma^2 \quad - \quad \mu \quad -$$

$$\mu \quad -$$

$$p(x_1 < x < x_2)$$

:

$$p(x_1 < x < x_2)$$



:

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$$p(x_1 < x < x_2) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x) dx = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} dx$$

Transform

:

$$z = \left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

Standard Normal Variable

z

:

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2}, -\infty < z < \infty, \pi = 22/7$$

(۱۹-۸)

:

var(z) = 1 :

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E(z) = 0 :

-

x

z ~ N(0,1) :

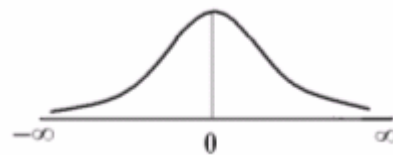
z

(1)

(0)

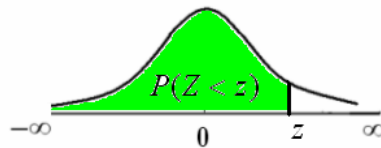
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F(z) = P(Z < z) :

:



: z = (x - μ) / σ

p(x<sub>1</sub> < x < x<sub>2</sub>)

:

(x<sub>1</sub>, x<sub>2</sub>)

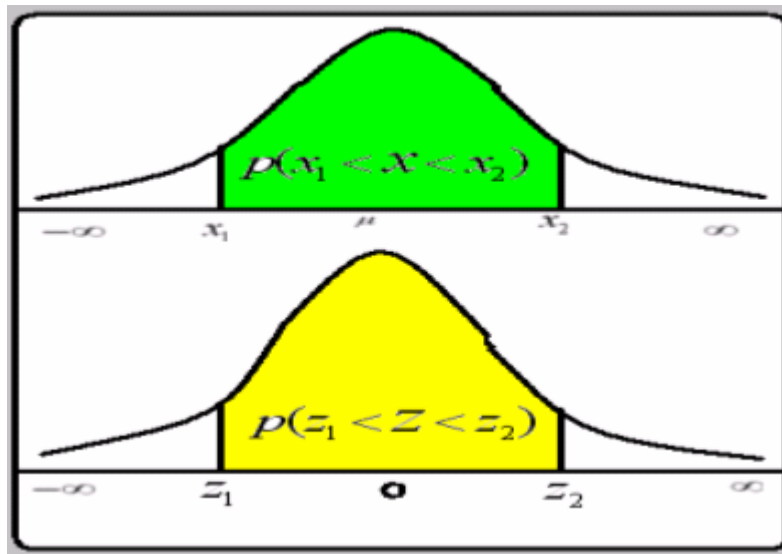
-

• z<sub>1</sub> = (x<sub>1</sub> - μ) / σ , z<sub>2</sub> = (x<sub>2</sub> - μ) / σ

: p(x<sub>1</sub> < x < x<sub>2</sub>) = p(z<sub>1</sub> < Z < z<sub>2</sub>) :

-

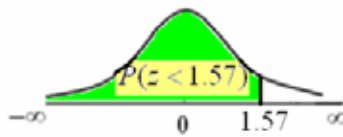




$F(z) = P(Z < z)$

$P(-2.01 < z < 1.28) = P(z > 1.96) = P(z < -2.33) = P(z < 1.57) =$

$P(z < 1.57) = F(1.57)$



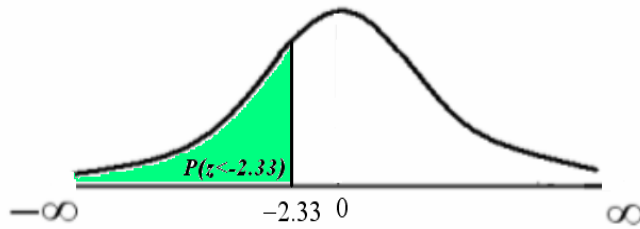
| $z$  | .00 | .01 | .02 | .03 | .04 | .05 | .06 | .07    | .08 | .09 |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| ...  |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |        |     |     |
| 1.00 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |        |     |     |
| 1.10 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |        |     |     |
| 1.20 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |        |     |     |
| 1.30 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |        |     |     |
| 1.40 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |        |     |     |
| 1.50 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | 0.9418 |     |     |
| ...  |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |        |     |     |

$P(z < 1.57) = F(1.57) = 0.9418$

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:  $P(z < -2.33) = F(-2.33)$  -

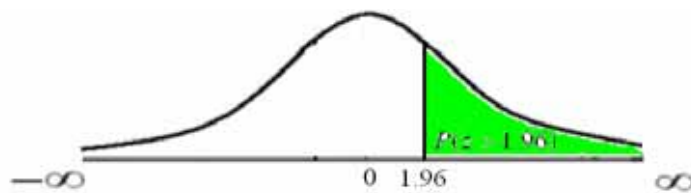
$P(z < -2.33)$



| z    | .00 | .01 | .02 | .03    | .04 | .05 | .06 | .07 | .08 | .09 |
|------|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| .    |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| .    |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| .    |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| .    |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| -    |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 2.70 |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| -    |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 2.60 |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| -    |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 2.50 |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| -    |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 2.40 |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| -    |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 2.30 |     |     |     | 0.0099 |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| -    |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| .    |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| .    |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| .    |     |     |     |        |     |     |     |     |     |     |

$P(z < -2.33) = 0.0099$  :

:  $P(z > 1.96)$  -



:

$$P(z > 1.96) = 1 - p(z < 1.96) = 1 - F(1.96)$$

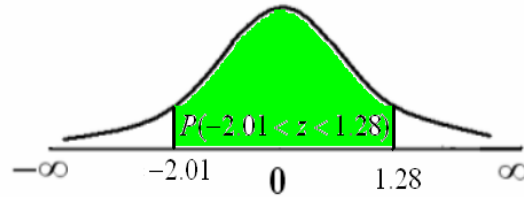
: 1.96

:

$$p(z < 1.96) = 0.9750$$

$$P(z > 1.96) = 1 - 0.9750 = 0.0250$$

$$: P(-2.01 < z < 1.28) \quad -$$



:

$$P(-2.01 < z < 1.28) = F(1.28) - F(-2.01)$$

:

$$P(-2.01 < z < 1.28) = 0.8997 - 0.0222 = 0.8775$$

( - )

80

: .900

-

-

60

-

0.975

-

x

:

$$Var(x) = \sigma^2 = 900$$

:

$$- E(x) = \mu = 80$$

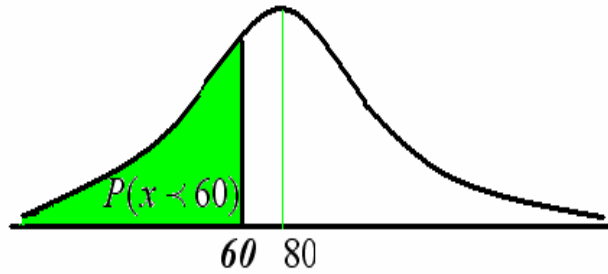
-

$$x \sim N(80, 900)$$

:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{30\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-80}{30}\right)^2}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad \pi = 22/7$$

$$P(x < 60) : \quad 60$$



:

$$\begin{aligned} P(x < 60) &= P\left(z < \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}\right) \\ &= P\left(z < \frac{60 - 80}{30}\right) = P(z < -0.67) = F(-0.67) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(x < 60) = P(z < -0.67) = 0.2514$$

$$(x) \quad : \quad 0.975$$

$$: \quad (x_1) \quad 0.975$$

$$P(x < x_1) = P\left(z < \frac{x_1 - 80}{30}\right) = 0.975$$

$$1.9 \quad 0.9750 \quad : \quad z = 1.96 \quad .06$$

$$1.96 = \frac{x_1 - 80}{30}, \quad \text{Then } x_1 = 30(1.96) + 80 = 138.8$$

$$. \quad 138.8$$