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a) Prob exactly 10 arrives.

$$e^{-\lambda t} \frac{(\lambda t)^{10}}{10!} = e^{-10} \frac{10^{10}}{10!} = P_1$$

Prob that all 10 have no violation

$$2^{-10} = P_2$$

The prob. is

$$P = P_1 \cdot P_2 = 2^{-10} e^{-10} \frac{10^{10}}{10!}$$

b) Prob exactly y arrive

$$e^{-10} \frac{10^y}{y!} = P_1$$

Prob that 10 have no violation

$$\binom{y}{10} 2^{-y} 2^{-(y-10)} = \binom{y}{10} 2^{-y} P_2$$

The prob is

$$P(y) = P_1 P_2 = \binom{y}{10} e^{-10} \frac{10^y}{y!} \cdot 2^{-y} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{10!(y-10)!} s^y e^{-y}$$

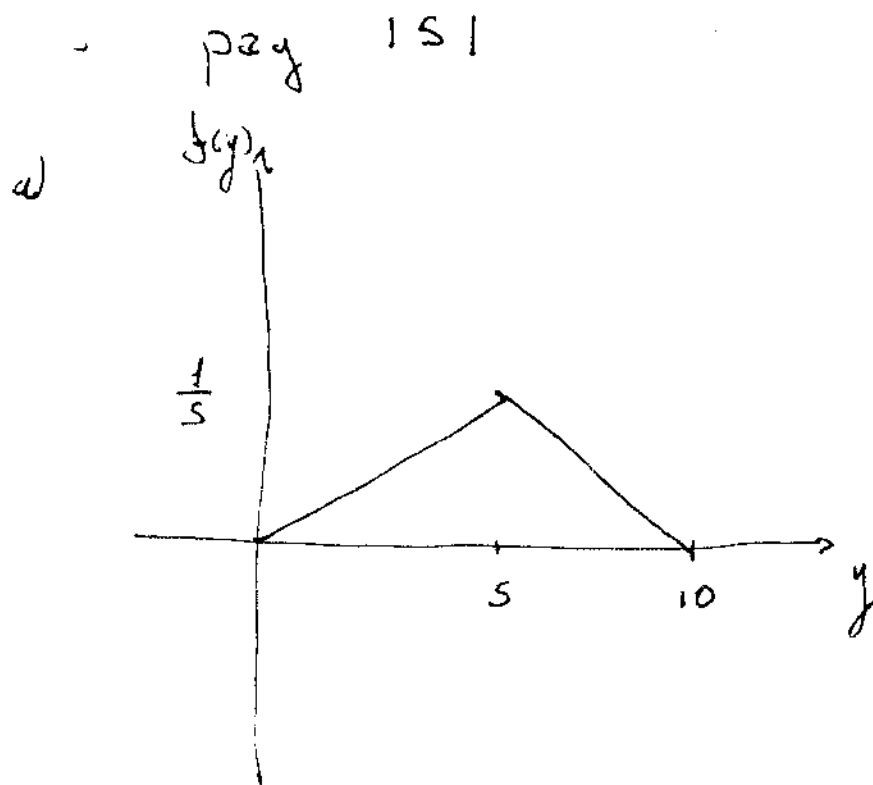
c) The prob is

$$\sum_{y=10}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10!(y-10)!} e^{-10} s^y =$$

$$\frac{1}{10!} e^{-10} s^{10} \sum_{y=10}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(y-10)!} s^{y-10} =$$

$$\frac{e^{-10} s^{10}}{10!} \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{y!} s^y = \frac{e^{-10} s^{10} e^s}{10!} =$$

$$= \frac{s^{10} e^{-5}}{10!}$$



b)

$$\int_0^5 \frac{1}{25} y \, dy = \frac{1}{25} \left. \frac{y^2}{2} \right|_0^5 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_5^{10} \left(\frac{1}{25} y + \frac{2}{5} \right) dy = -\frac{1}{25} \left. \frac{y^2}{2} \right|_5^{10} + \frac{2}{5} y \Big|_5^{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

c)

$$P(\text{writing time} < 3) = \int_0^3 f(y) \, dy =$$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{1}{25} y \, dy = \frac{1}{25} \left. \frac{y^2}{2} \right|_0^3 =$$

$$\frac{1}{25} \cdot \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d) } P(\text{waiting time} < 8) &= 1 - P(\text{waiting time} > 8) = \\
 &= 1 - \int_8^{10} \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{25}y \right) dy = 1 - \frac{2}{5}y \Big|_8^{10} + \frac{1}{25} \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_8^{10} = \\
 &= 1 - \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{25} \cdot 18 = 1 - \frac{2}{25}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{e) } P(3 \leq \text{waiting time} \leq 8) &= \\
 &= P(\text{waiting time} \leq 8) - P(\text{waiting time} \leq 3) = \\
 &= 1 - \frac{2}{25} - \frac{9}{50} = \frac{50 - 4 - 9}{100} = \frac{37}{50}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{f) } P(\text{waiting time} < 2 \text{ or } > 6) &= \\
 &= P(\text{waiting time} < 2) + P(\text{waiting time} > 6) = \\
 &= \int_0^2 \frac{1}{25}y \, dy + \int_6^{10} \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{25}y \right) dy = \\
 &= \frac{1}{25} \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_0^2 + \frac{2}{5}y \Big|_6^{10} - \frac{1}{25} \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_6^{10} = \\
 &= \frac{2}{25} + \frac{8}{5} - \frac{1}{25} \cdot 32 = \frac{2 + 40 - 32}{25} = \frac{10}{25} = \frac{2}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{B-A} & A \leq x \leq B \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{p.d.f.}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < A \\ \frac{1}{B-A}(x-A) & A \leq x \leq B \\ 1 & x \geq B \end{cases}$$

$\eta(p) = 100p$ percentile satisfy

$$F(\eta(p)) = p$$

$$\frac{1}{B-A}(\eta(p) - A) = p$$

$$\eta(p) = (B-A)p + A = 100p \quad \text{percentile}$$

$$b) \quad E(X) = \int_A^B \frac{1}{B-A} x \, dx = \frac{1}{B-A} \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_A^B =$$

$$\frac{B^2 - A^2}{2(B-A)} = \frac{B+A}{2}$$

$$V(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_A^B \frac{x^2}{B-A} dx = \frac{1}{B-A} \left. \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_A^B =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{B^3 - A^3}{B-A} = \frac{1}{3} (A^2 + AB + B^2)$$

$$E(X)^2 = \frac{(A+B)^2}{4}$$

~~$$V(X) = \frac{1}{6} (4A^2 + 4AB + 4B^2 - 3(A+B)^2)$$~~

$$V(X) = \frac{1}{12} (4A^2 + 4AB + 4B^2 - 3(A+B)^2) =$$

$$\frac{1}{12} (A^2 + B^2 + 2AB) = \frac{1}{12} (A+B)^2$$

$$\sigma_X = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} |A-B|$$

$$c) E(X^n) = \int_A^B \frac{x^n}{B-A} = \frac{1}{B-A} \left. \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right|_A^B = \frac{1}{n+1} \frac{B^{n+1} - A^{n+1}}{B-A}$$