

TOPIC: INTRO TO CONTINUOUS RANDOM VARIABLES

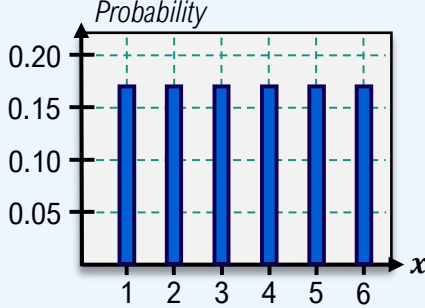
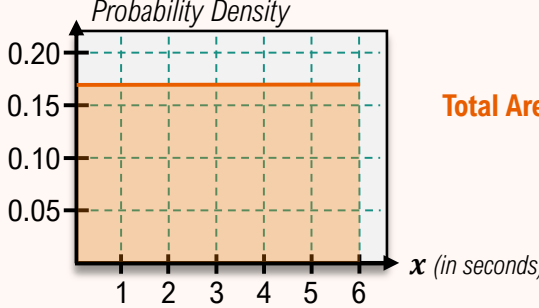
Uniform Distribution

◆ Recall: **Discrete** R.V. *cannot* be broken down further. **Continuous** R.V. *can* be broken down further.

► To find probabilities for CRV's, calculate the _____ under the **probability density fcn.** $P(X = \text{specific \#}) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

EXAMPLE

Use the graphs below to find (A) $P(1 \leq X \leq 3)$ & (B) $P(X = 5)$.

Recall	Discrete Probability	New	Continuous Probability Density													
	<p>Ex: Rolling a die, # of items sold</p> <table border="1"><caption>Die Rolls</caption><thead><tr><th>X</th><th>P(X)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>1/6</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1/6</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>1/6</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>1/6</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>1/6</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>1/6</td></tr></tbody></table>  <p>(A) $P(1 \leq X \leq 3)$ (Sum Probabilities)</p> $= P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 3) = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$ <p>(B) $P(X = 5) = \frac{1}{6}$</p>	X	P(X)	1	1/6	2	1/6	3	1/6	4	1/6	5	1/6	6	1/6	<p>Ex: Time, distance</p>  <p>Total Area = _____</p> <p>(A) $P(1 \leq X \leq 3)$ (Area Under PDF)</p> <p>$\text{Area} = \text{height} \times \text{width}$</p> <p>(B) $P(X = 5) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$</p>
X	P(X)															
1	1/6															
2	1/6															
3	1/6															
4	1/6															
5	1/6															
6	1/6															

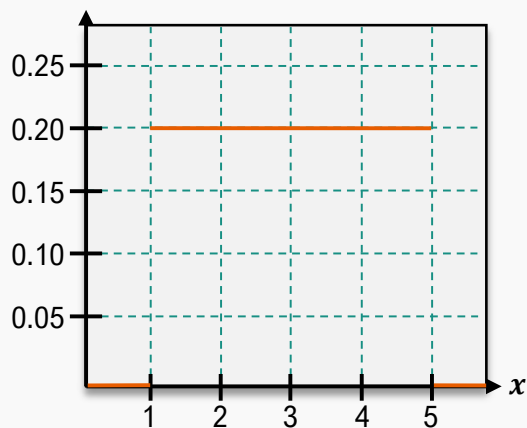
◆ The **Uniform Distribution** has the _____ probability density for every value of X .

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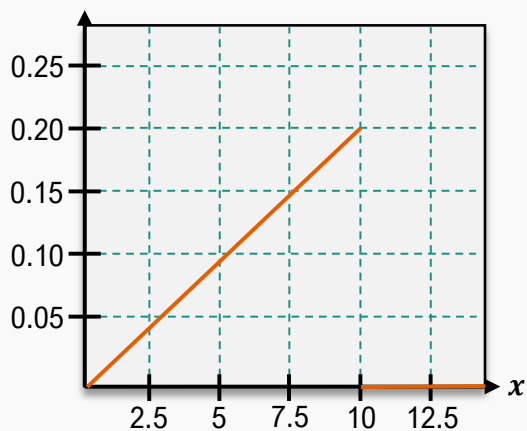
PRACTICE

Determine if each curve (in orange) is a valid **probability density function** (i.e. if the total area under the function = 1).

(A)



(B)

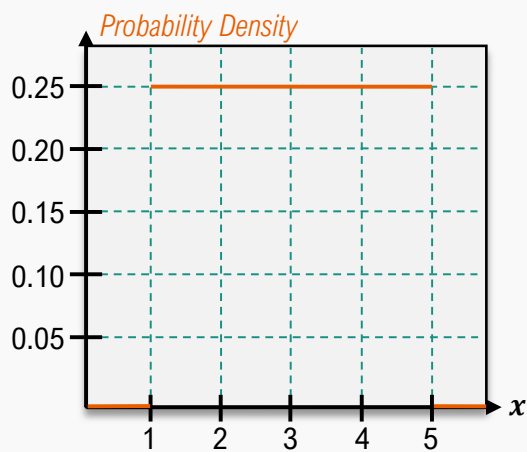


PRACTICE

Shade the area corresponding to the probability listed, then find the probability.

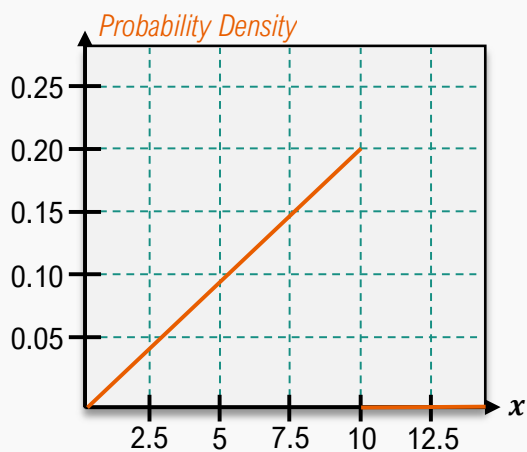
(A)

$$P(2 < X < 4)$$



(B)

$$P(X < 7.5)$$



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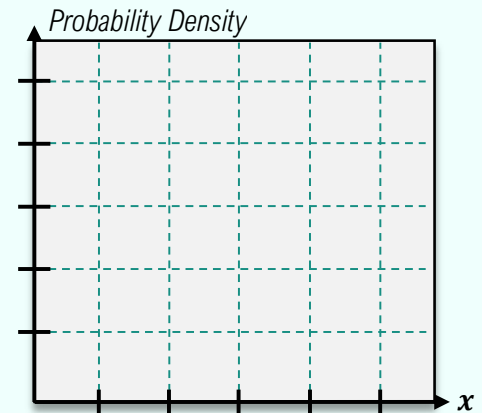
EXAMPLE

A local call center tracks the response time for customer service agents to answer incoming calls during peak hours. Data shows that the time it takes an agent to answer a call is uniformly distributed between 2 seconds and 12 seconds.

(A) Sketch the probability density function for:

X = response time (in seconds) to answer a call.

(B) Find the probability that a call is answered in 5-9 seconds.



PRACTICE

A commuter train arrives at a station once every 30 minutes. If a passenger arrives at the station at a random time, what is the probability that the passenger will wait less than 10 minutes?

