

Section 4-4

$$4-25. \quad E(X) = \int_{-1}^1 1.5x^3 dx = 1.5 \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_{-1}^1 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(X) &= \int_{-1}^1 1.5x^3 (x-0)^2 dx = 1.5 \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx \\ &= 1.5 \frac{x^5}{5} \Big|_{-1}^1 = 0.6 \end{aligned}$$

$$4-27. \quad E(X) = \int_1^{\infty} x 2x^{-3} dx = -2x^{-1} \Big|_1^{\infty} = 2$$

$$4-30. \quad (a) \quad E(X) = \int_1^{70} xf(x)dx = \int_1^{70} \frac{70}{69x} dx = \frac{70}{69} \ln x \Big|_1^{70} = 4.3101$$

$$E(X^2) = \int_1^{70} x^2 f(x)dx = \int_1^{70} \frac{70}{69} dx = 70$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (EX)^2 = 70 - 18.5770 = 51.4230$$

$$(b) \quad 2.5 * 4.3101 = 10.7753$$

$$(c) \quad P(X > 50) = \int_{50}^{70} f(x)dx = 0.0058$$

$$4-33. \quad a) \quad E(X) = (-1+1)/2 = 0,$$

$$V(X) = \frac{(1 - (-1))^2}{12} = 1/3, \text{ and } \sigma_x = 0.577$$

$$b) \quad P(-x < X < x) = \int_{-x}^x \frac{1}{2} dt = 0.5t \Big|_{-x}^x = 0.5(2x) = x$$

Therefore, x should equal 0.90.

$$c) F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -1 \\ 0.5x + 0.5, & -1 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & 1 \leq x \end{cases}$$

4-38. Let X denote the changed weight.

$$\text{Var}(X) = 4^2/12$$

$$\text{Stdev}(X) = 1.1547$$

4-65. a)  $E(X) = 200(0.4) = 80$ ,  $V(X) = 200(0.4)(0.6) = 48$  and  $\sigma_X = \sqrt{48}$ .

$$\text{Then, } P(X \leq 70) \cong P\left(Z \leq \frac{70.5 - 80}{\sqrt{48}}\right) = P(Z \leq -1.37) = 0.08534$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} P(70 < X < 90) &\cong P\left(\frac{70.5 - 80}{\sqrt{48}} < Z \leq \frac{89.5 - 80}{\sqrt{48}}\right) = P(-1.37 < Z \leq 1.37) \\ &= 0.91466 - 0.08534 = 0.82931 \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned} P(79.5 < X \leq 80.5) &\cong P\left(\frac{79.5 - 80}{\sqrt{48}} < Z \leq \frac{80.5 - 80}{\sqrt{48}}\right) = P(-0.07217 < Z \leq 0.07217) \\ &= 0.0575 \end{aligned}$$

$$4-76. a) P(X \leq 0) = \int_0^0 \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = 0$$

$$b) P(X \geq 2) = \int_2^{\infty} 2e^{-2x} dx = -e^{-2x} \Big|_2^{\infty} = e^{-4} = 0.0183$$

$$c) P(X \leq 1) = \int_0^1 2e^{-2x} dx = -e^{-2x} \Big|_0^1 = 1 - e^{-2} = 0.8647$$

$$d) P(1 < X < 2) = \int_1^2 2e^{-2x} dx = -e^{-2x} \Big|_1^2 = e^{-2} - e^{-4} = 0.1170$$

$$e) P(X \leq x) = \int_0^x 2e^{-2t} dt = -e^{-2t} \Big|_0^x = 1 - e^{-2x} = 0.05 \text{ and } x = 0.0256$$

4-77. If  $E(X) = 10$ , then  $\lambda = 0.1$ .

$$a) P(X > 10) = \int_{10}^{\infty} 0.1e^{-0.1x} dx = -e^{-0.1x} \Big|_{10}^{\infty} = e^{-1} = 0.3679$$

$$b) P(X > 20) = -e^{-0.1x} \Big|_{20}^{\infty} = e^{-2} = 0.1353$$

$$c) P(X < 30) = -e^{-0.1x} \Big|_0^{30} = 1 - e^{-3} = 0.9502$$

$$d) P(X < x) = \int_0^x 0.1e^{-0.1t} dt = -e^{-0.1t} \Big|_0^x = 1 - e^{-0.1x} = 0.95 \text{ and } x = 29.96.$$

4-78. (a)  $P(X < 5) = 0.3935$

(b)

$$P(X < 15 | X > 10) = \frac{P(X < 15, X > 10)}{P(X > 10)} = \frac{P(X < 15) - P(X < 10)}{1 - P(X < 10)} = \frac{0.1447}{0.3679} = 0.3933$$

(c) They are the same.