

Lecture-14- ①

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(18 \leq X \leq 24) &= \int_{18}^{24} \frac{1}{20} e^{-x/20} dx \\
 &= \frac{-18}{e^{20}} - \frac{-24}{e^{20}} \\
 &= 0.406 - 0.301 \\
 &= 0.105
 \end{aligned}$$

③ Gamma distribution:

The gamma distribution is an important generalization of the exponential distribution.

A r.v. X is said to have a gamma dist. with parameters α and β , if its P.d.f. is given by:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\beta} & , x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

where α, β are positive constants and the gamma function $\Gamma(\alpha)$ is defined as:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Gamma(\alpha) &= \int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx \quad \text{for } \alpha > 0 \\
 &= (\alpha-1) \Gamma(\alpha-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) &= \sqrt{\pi} \\
 \text{if } \alpha &\text{ is a positive integer, then} \\
 \Gamma(\alpha) &= (\alpha-1)!
 \end{aligned}$$

④ The P.d.f. of Gamma dist. is reduced to Expo. dist. fun. if $\alpha=1, \beta=\frac{1}{\theta}$

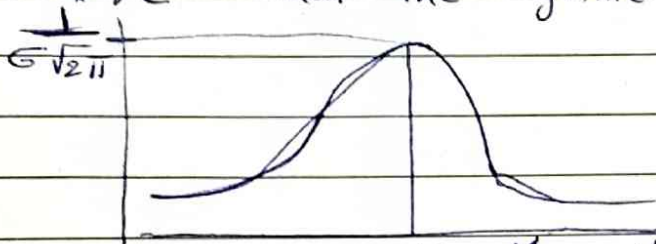
(2)

④ Normal distribution:

The r.v. X is said to have a normal dist. with parameters μ and σ^2 if its p.d.f. is given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (x-\mu)^2} & -\infty < x < \infty \\ 0 & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

where μ and σ are real constants and $\sigma > 0$. The values μ and σ^2 represent, the average value (the mean) and the possible variation of X (variance) respectively. The graph of $f(x)$ is bell-shape curve, that is symmetric about μ .



$$\mu = M_o = M_e$$

A r.v. X having a normal distribution with parameters μ and σ^2 by $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

Notes:

① If $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ then $Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$ is standard normal variate with mean $\mu = 0$ and variance $\sigma^2 = 1$

② The p.d.f. of the standard normal Z is

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} z^2} \quad -\infty < z < \infty$$

and the corresponding distribution function

(3)

$\Phi(z) = P(Z \leq z)$ is given by

$$\Phi(z) = \int_{-\infty}^z h(u) du = \int_{-\infty}^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}u^2} du$$