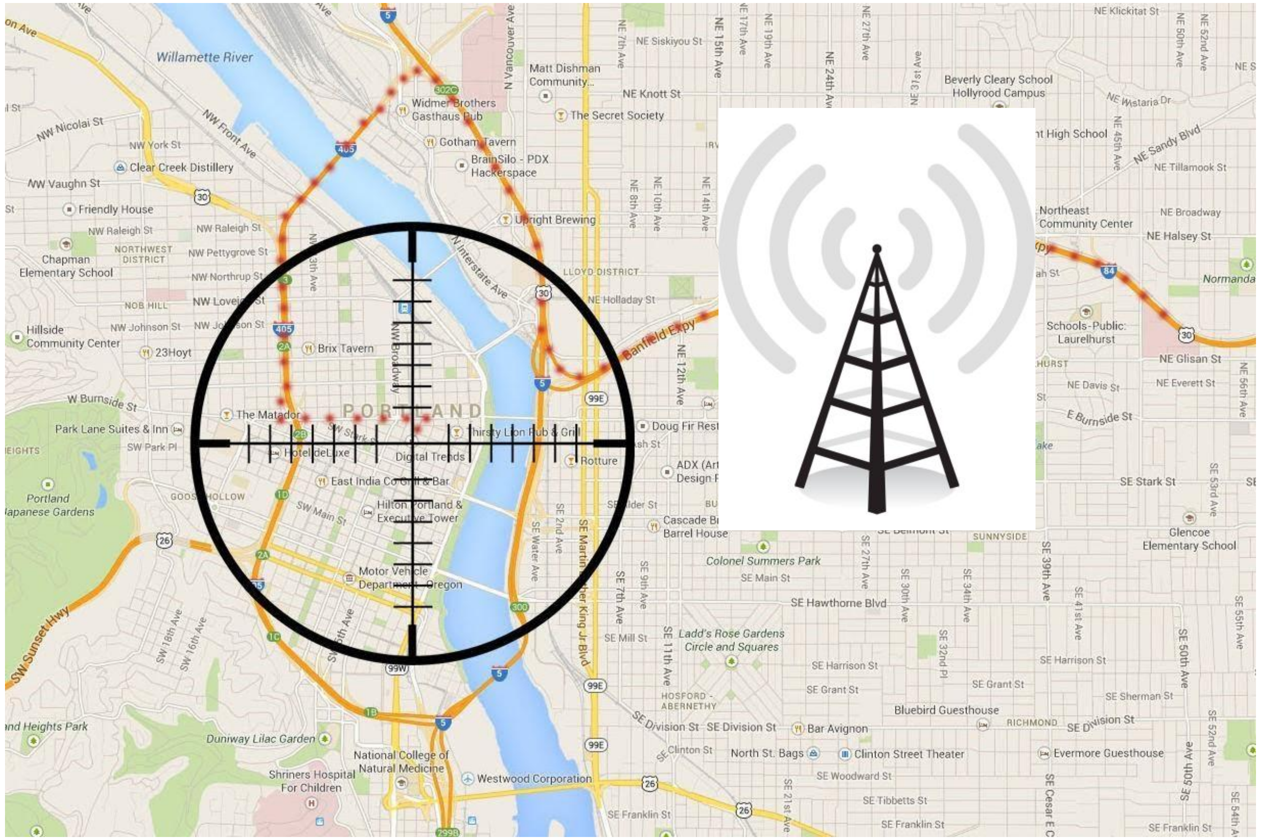
09: Continuous RVs

Lisa Yan and Jerry Cain
October 2, 2020

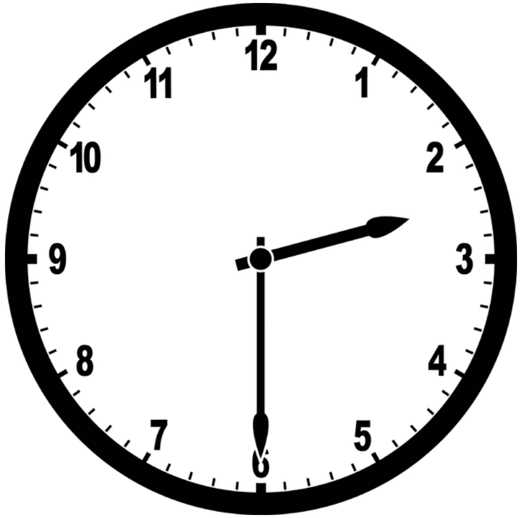
Quick slide reference

Continuous RVs

Not all values are discrete




```
import numpy as np
np.random.random() ?
```



People heights

You are volunteering at the local elementary school.

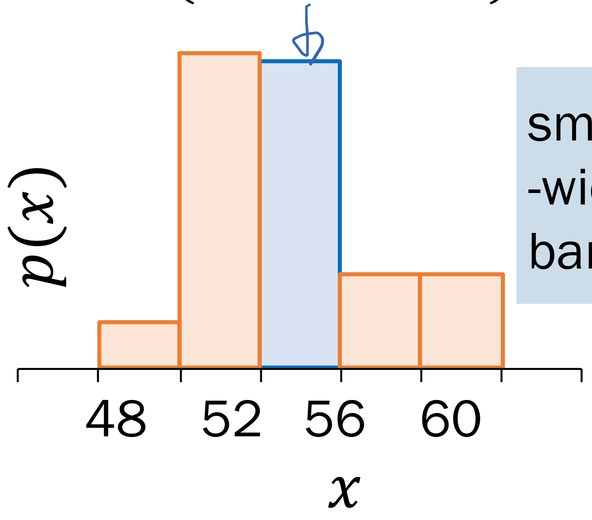
- To choose a t-shirt for your new buddy Jordan, you need to know their height.

1. What is the probability that your buddy is 54.0923857234 inches tall?

Essentially 0

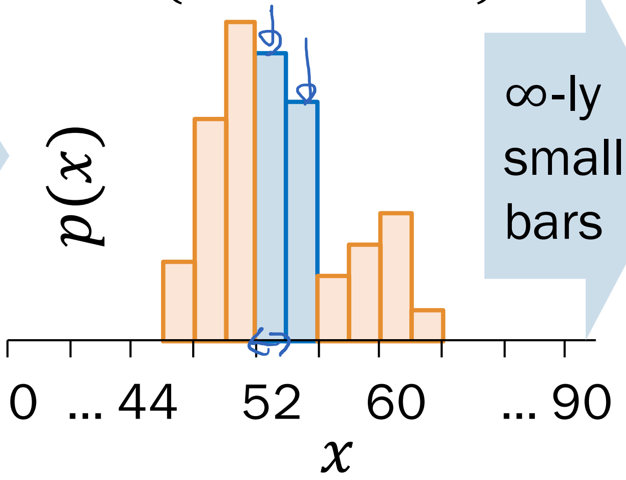
2. What is the probability that your buddy is between 52–56 inches tall?

$P(52 < X \leq 56)$



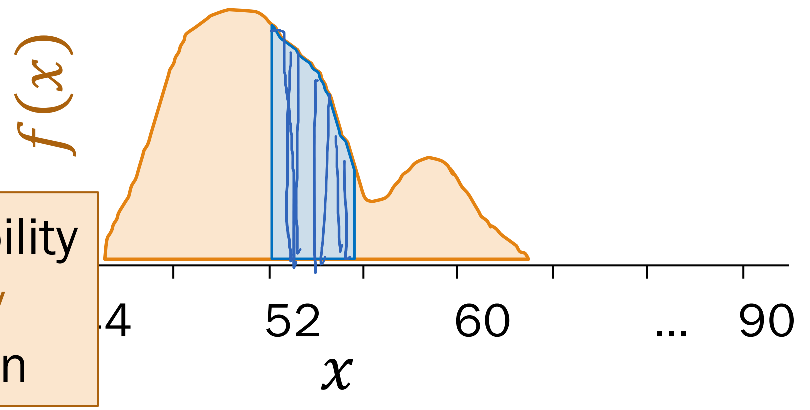
smaller -width bars

$P(52 < X \leq 54)$
$+ P(54 < X \leq 56)$



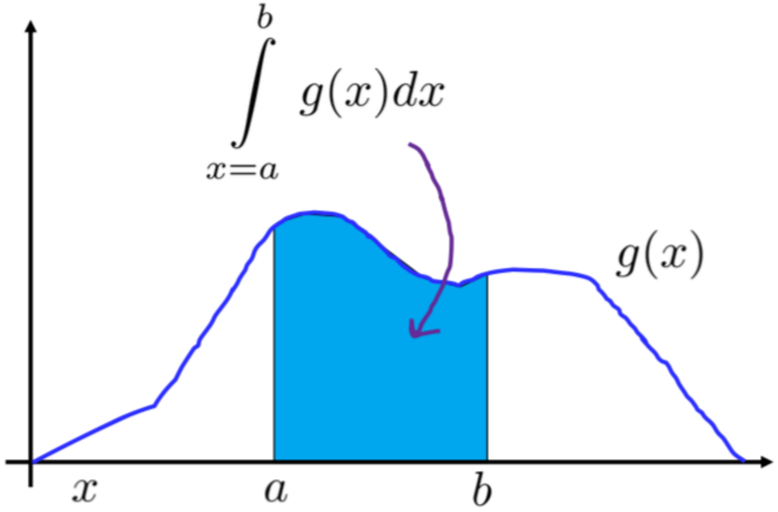
∞-ly small bars

$P(52 < X \leq 56)$



probability density function

Integrals



Integral = area under a curve

Loving, not scary

Continuous RV definition

A random variable X is continuous if there is a **probability density function** (PDF)

1 $f(x) \geq 0$ such that for $-\infty < x < \infty$:

$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x)\,dx$$

Integrating a PDF must always yield valid probabilities, and therefore the PDF must also satisfy

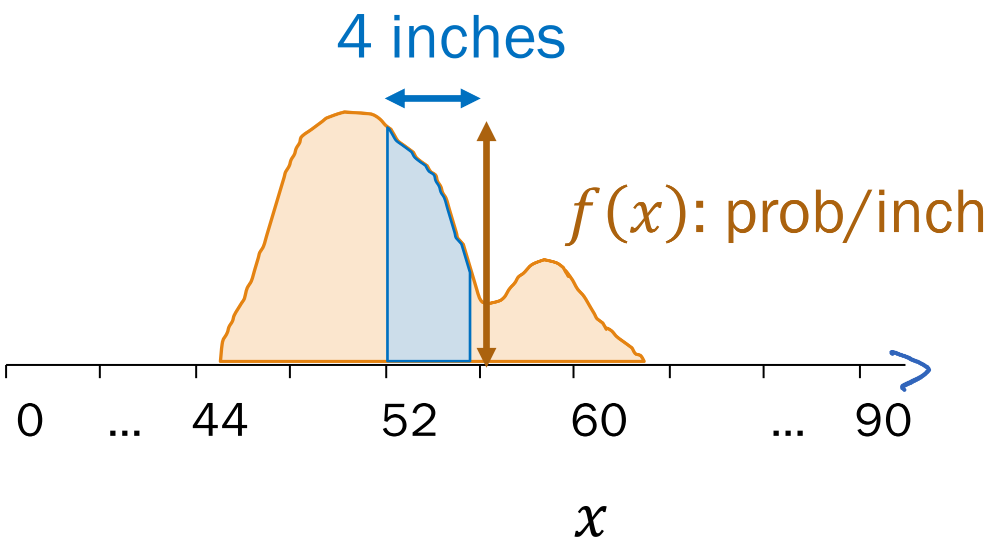
$$\text{2} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\,dx = P(-\infty < X < \infty) = 1$$

Also written as: $f_X(x)$

PDF random variable

Today's main takeaway, #1

Integrate $f(x)$ to get probabilities.



PDF Units: probability per units of X

$$P(52 \le X \le 56) = \int_{52}^{56} f(x)\,dx$$

probability

Discrete Continuous

PMF vs PDF

Discrete random variable X

Probability mass function (PMF):

$$p(x)$$

To get probability:

$$P(X = x) = p(x)$$

$$P(a \le X \le b) = \sum_{x=a}^{b} p(x)$$

Continuous random variable X

Probability density function (PDF):

$$f(x)$$

To get probability:

$$P(a \le X \le b) = \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

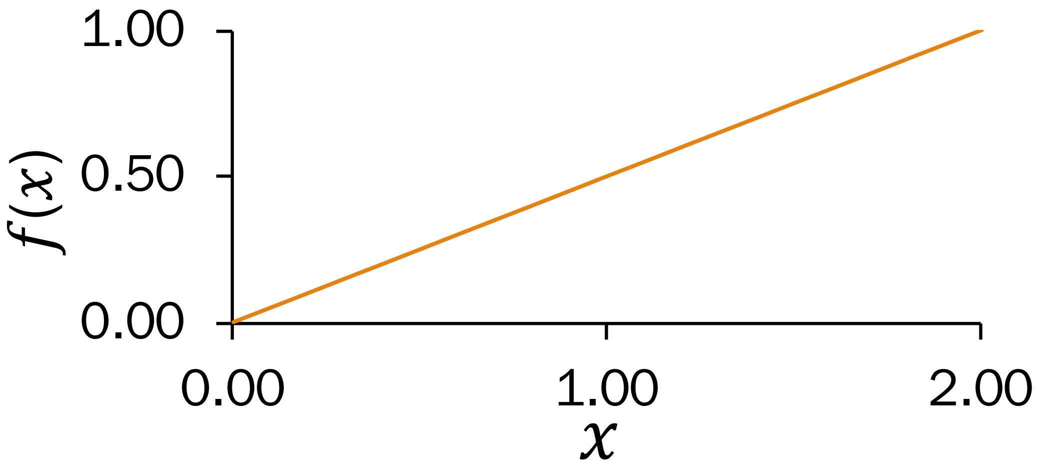
Both are measures of how likely X is to take on a value.

Computing probability

$$P(a \le X \le b) = \int_a^b f(x)\,dx$$

Let X be a continuous RV with PDF:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x & \text{if } 0 \le x \le 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



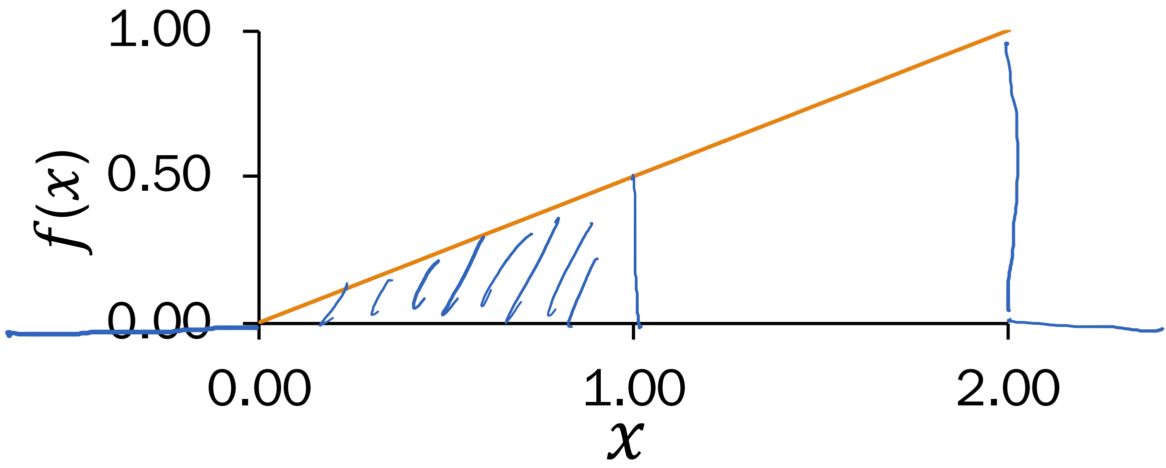
What is $P(X \ge 1)$?

Computing probability

$$P(a \le X \le b) = \int_a^b f(x)\,dx$$

Let X be a continuous RV with PDF:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x & \text{if } 0 \le x \le 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



What is $P(X \ge 1)$?

Strategy 1: Integrate

$$P(1 \le X < \infty) = \int_1^\infty f(x)dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2}xdx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)\Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left[2 - \frac{1}{2}\right] = \frac{3}{4}$$

Strategy 2: Know triangles $\frac{1}{2}bh = A$

$$\underbrace{1 - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \underbrace{\frac{3}{4}} = P(1 \le X < \infty)$$

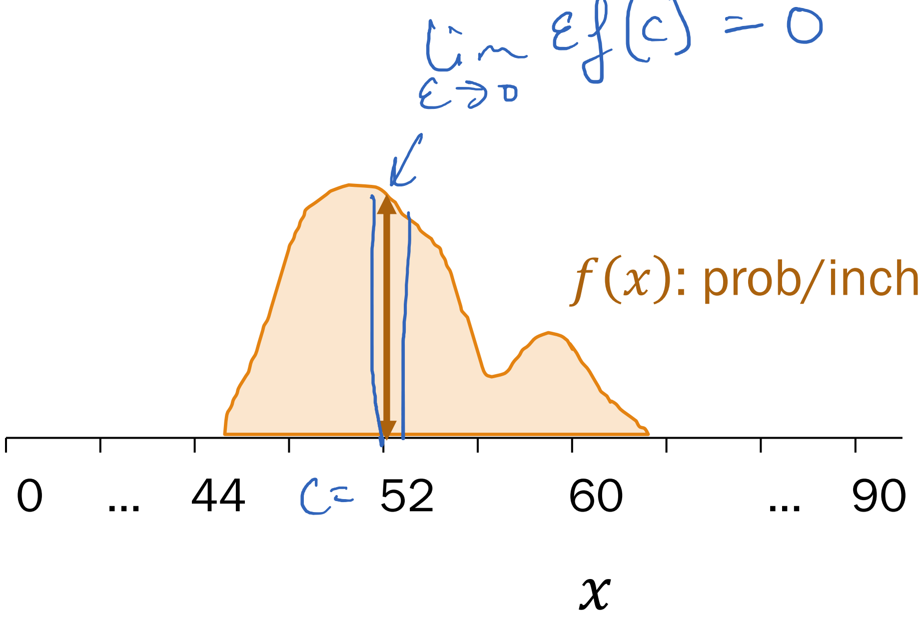
Wait…is this even legal?

$$P(0 \le X < 1) = \int_0^1 f(x)dx\,??$$

Today's main takeaway, #2

For a continuous random variable X with PDF $f(x)$,

$$P(X = c) = \int_c^c f(x)\,dx = 0.$$

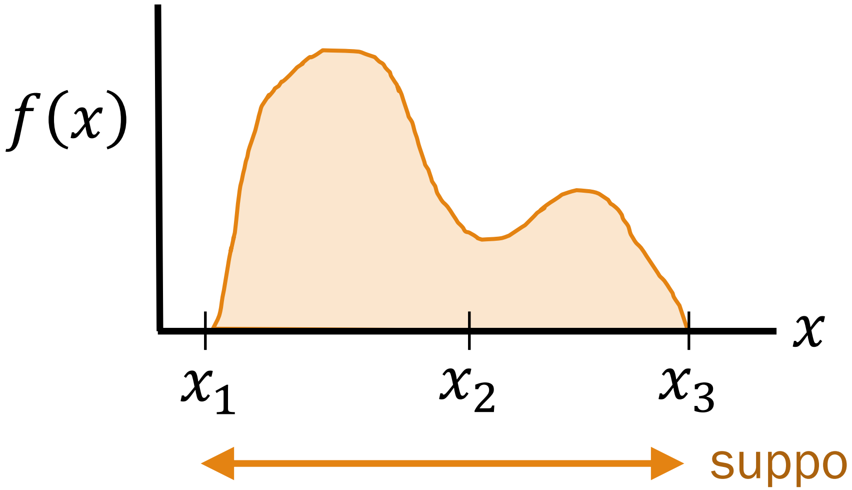


Contrast with PMF in discrete case: $P(X = c) = p(c)$

PDF Properties

For a continuous RV X with PDF f,

$$P(a \le X \le b) = \int_a^b f(x)\,dx$$



support: set of x where $f(x) > 0$

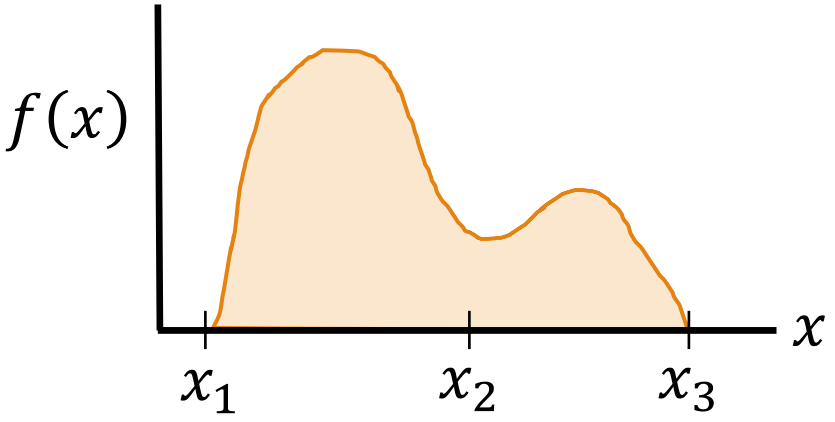
True/False:

1. $P(X = c) = 0$
2. $P(a \le X \le b) = P(a < X < b) = P(a \le X < b) = P(a < X \le b)$
3. $f(x)$ is a probability
4. In the graphed PDF above, $P(x_1 \le X \le x_2) > P(x_2 \le X \le x_3)$

PDF Properties

For a continuous RV X with PDF f,

$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x)\,dx$$



support: set of x where $f(x) > 0$

True/False:

1. $P(X = c) = 0$

   Interval width $dx \to 0$

2. $P(a \leq X \leq b) = P(a < X < b) = P(a \leq X < b) = P(a < X \leq b)$
3. $f(x)$ is a probability
4. In the graphed PDF above, $P(x_1 \leq X \leq x_2) > P(x_2 \leq X \leq x_3)$

   Compare area under the curve f

Uniform RV

Uniform Random Variable

<u>def</u> An **Uniform** random variable X is defined as follows:

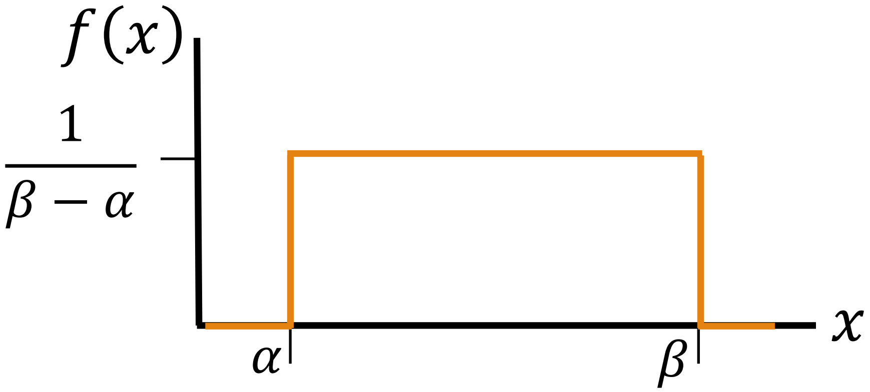
$$X \sim \text{Uni}(\alpha, \beta)$$

Support: $[\alpha, \beta]$
(sometimes defined over (α, β))

PDF $$f(x) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{\beta - \alpha} & \text{if } \alpha \le x \le \beta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Expectation $$E[X] = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$$

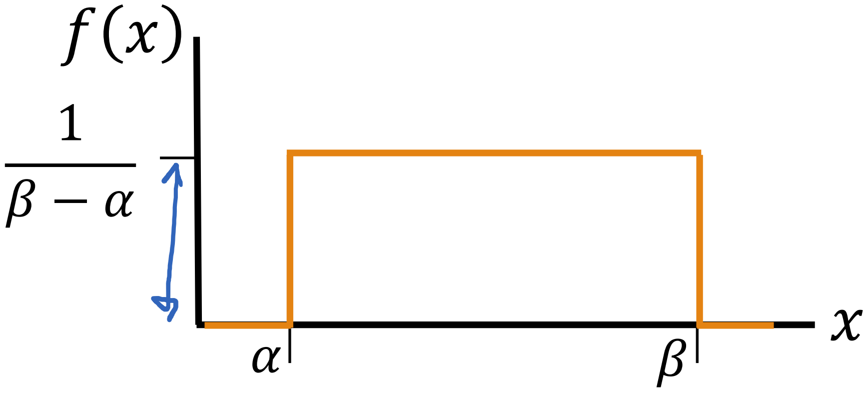
Variance $$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{(\beta - \alpha)^2}{12}$$



Quick check

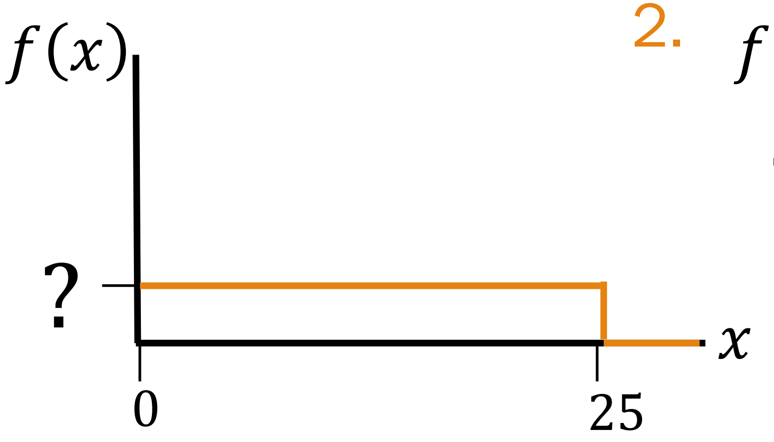
If $X \sim \text{Uni}(\alpha, \beta)$, the PDF of X is:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta-\alpha} & \text{if } \alpha \le x \le \beta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

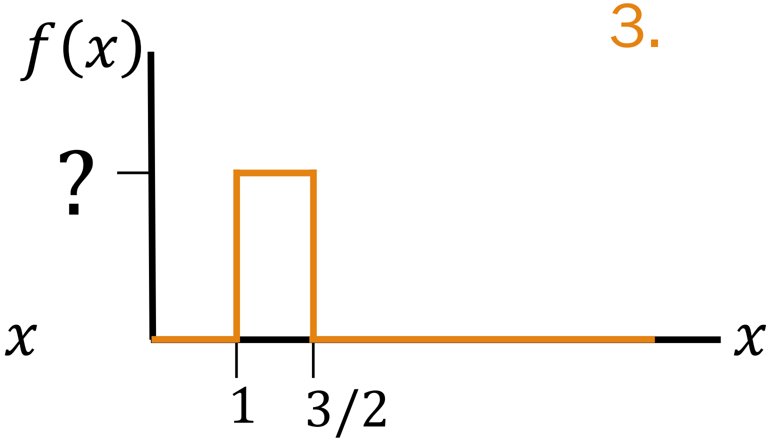


What is $\frac{1}{\beta-\alpha}$ if the following graphs are PDFs of Uniform RVs X?

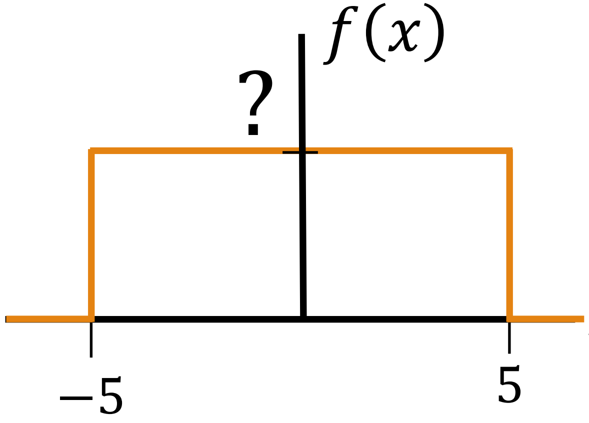
1.



2.



3.



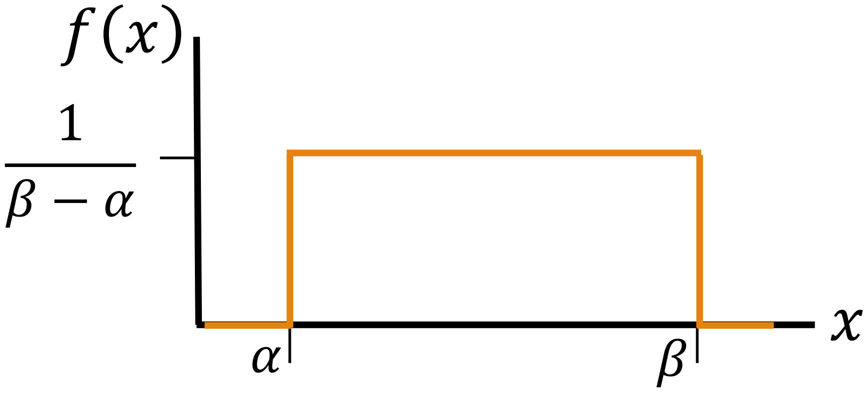
Quick check

If $X \sim \text{Uni}(\alpha, \beta)$, the PDF of X is:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta-\alpha} & \text{if } \alpha \le x \le \beta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = 1$

$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{\beta-\alpha} = 1$



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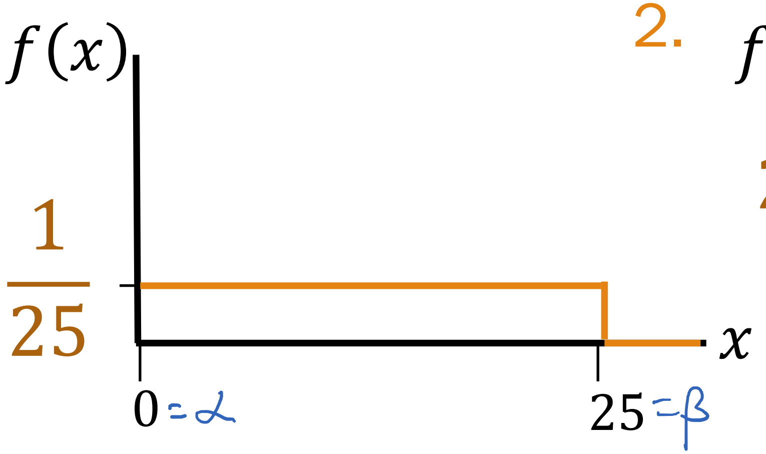

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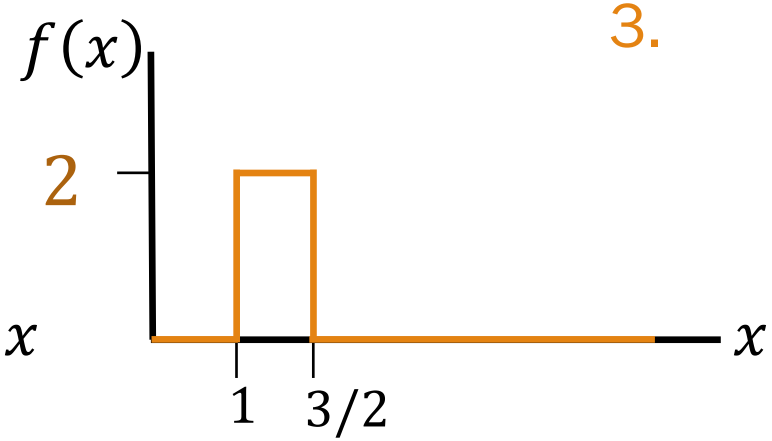

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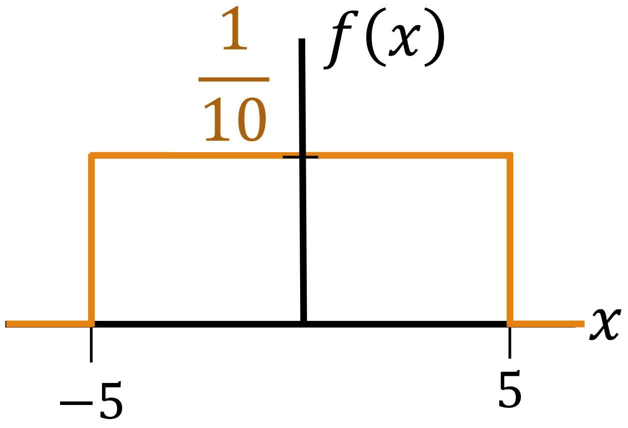


Expectation and Variance

<u>Discrete</u> RV X

$$E[X] = \sum_x x\, p(x)$$

LOTUS

$$E[g(X)] = \sum_x g(x)\, p(x)$$

<u>Continuous</u> RV X

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x)\, dx$$

$$E[g(X)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) f(x)\, dx$$

<u>Both</u> continuous and discrete RVs

$$E[aX + b] = aE[X] + b$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[(X - E[X])^2] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$$

$$\text{Var}(aX + b) = a^2\text{Var}(X)$$

Linearity of Expectation

Properties of variance

TL;DR: $\sum_{x=a}^{b} \Rightarrow \int_a^b dx$

Uniform RV expectation

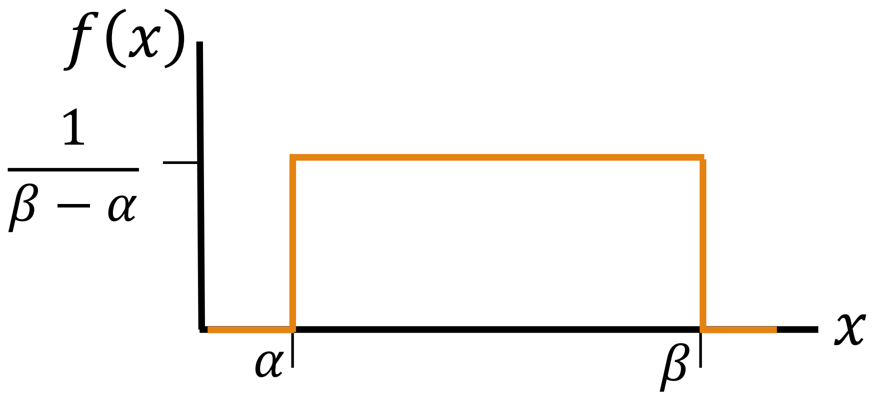
$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x)dx$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x \cdot \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_{\alpha}^{\beta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\beta^2 - \alpha^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(\beta + \alpha)\cancel{(\beta - \alpha)}}{\cancel{\beta - \alpha}} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$$



Interpretation:
Average the start & end

Uniform Random Variable

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Support: $[\alpha, \beta]$
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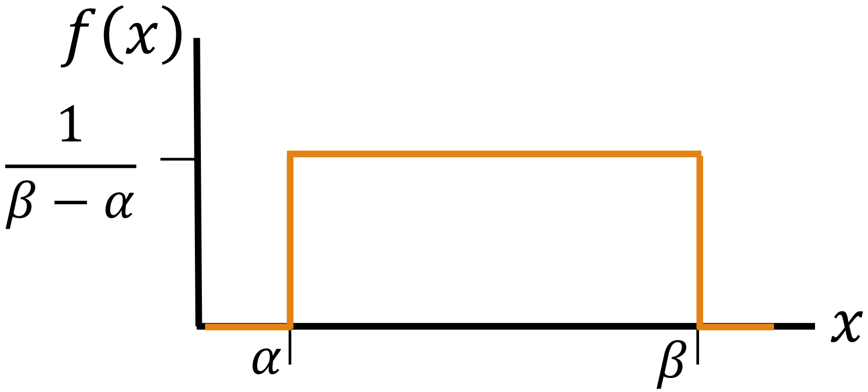
PDF $$f(x) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{\beta - \alpha} & \text{if } \alpha \le x \le \beta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Expectation $$E[X] = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$$

Just now

Variance $$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{(\beta - \alpha)^2}{12}$$

On your own time



Exponential RV

Grid of random variables

Uniform

	Number of successes	Time until success	
One trial	Ber(p)	Geo(p)	One success
	$n = 1$	$r = 1$	
Several trials	Bin(n, p)	NegBin(r, p)	Several successes
Interval of time	Poi(λ)	Exp(λ)	Interval of time to first success

Exponential Random Variable

Consider an experiment that lasts a duration of time until first success occurs.

<u>def</u> An **Exponential** random variable X is the amount of time until first success.

$$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$$

Support: $[0, \infty)$

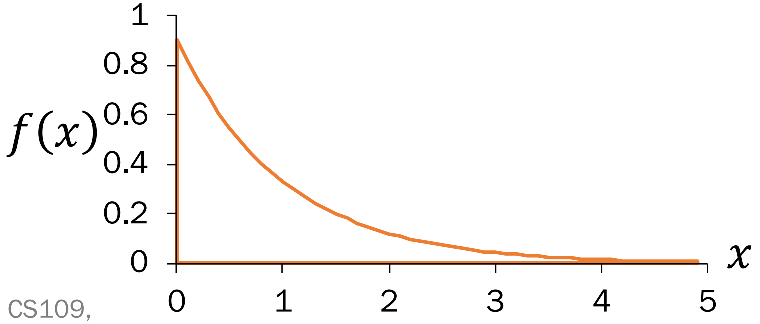
PDF $\quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

Expectation $\quad E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ (in extra slides)

Variance $\quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$ (on your own)

Examples:

- Time until next earthquake
- Time for request to reach web server
- Time until end of cell phone contract



Interpreting Exp(λ)

<u>def</u> An **Exponential** random variable X is the amount of time until success.

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$	Expectation	$E[X] = \dfrac{1}{\lambda}$

Based on the expectation $E[X]$, what are the units of λ?

Interpreting Exp(λ)

<u>def</u> An **Exponential** random variable X is the amount of time until success.

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$	Expectation	$E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

Based on the expectation $E[X]$, what are the units of λ?

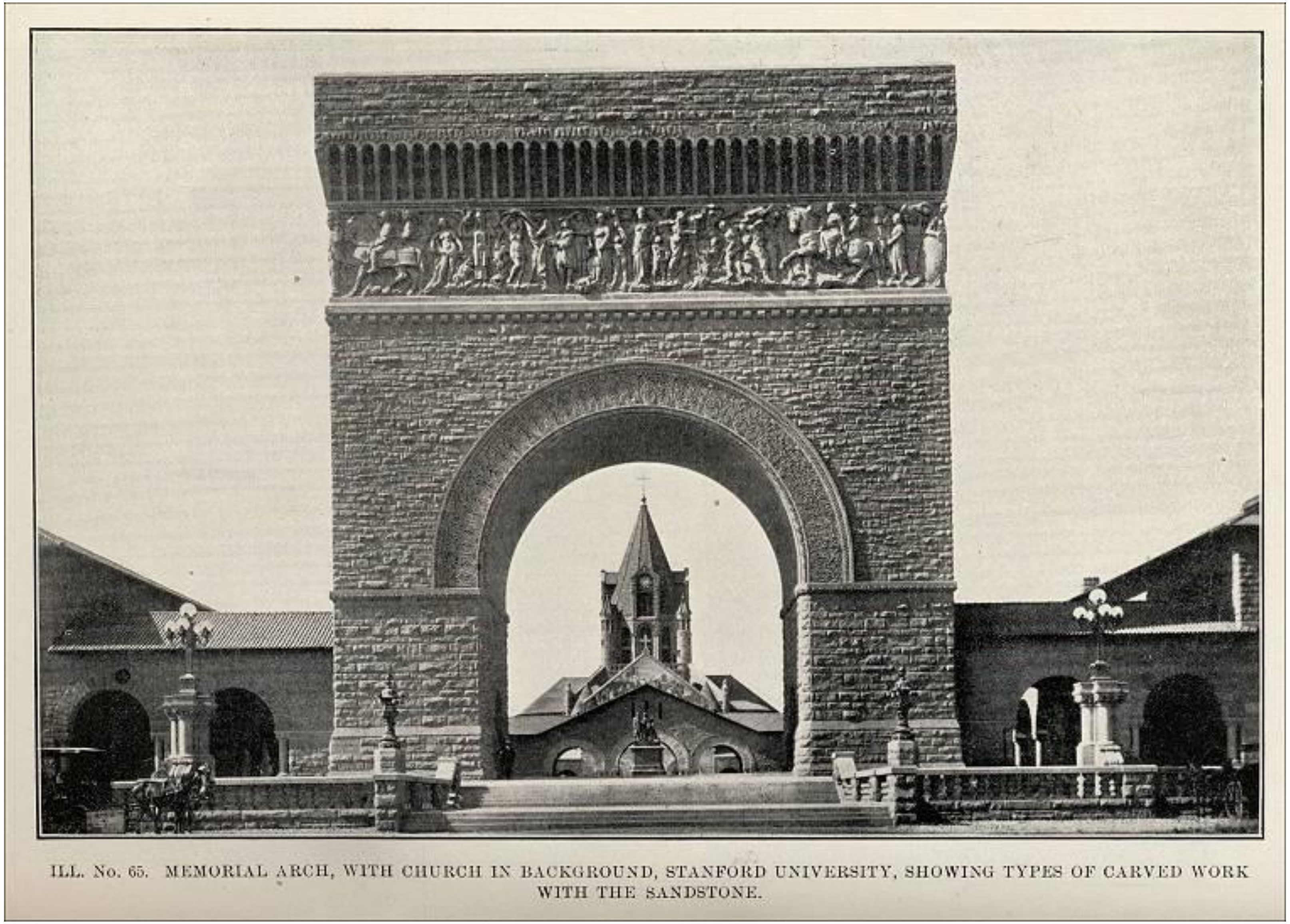
$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \mathbb{E}[X] : \frac{\text{time}}{\text{event}} \Rightarrow \lambda : \frac{\text{event}}{\text{time}}$

$Y \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda), \; \mathbb{E}[Y] = \lambda \; \frac{\text{event}}{\text{time}}$

e.g., average # of successes per second

For both Poisson and Exponential RVs, $\lambda = \#$ successes/time.

Earthquakes



ILL. No. 65. MEMORIAL ARCH, WITH CHURCH IN BACKGROUND, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, SHOWING TYPES OF CARVED WORK WITH THE SANDSTONE.

1906 Earthquake
Magnitude 7.8

Earthquakes

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ $\quad E[X] = 1/\lambda$ $\quad f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ if $x \geq 0$

Major earthquakes (magnitude 8.0+) occur once every 500 years.*

1. What is the probability of a major earthquake in the next 30 years?

We know on average:

$E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda} = 500 \dfrac{\text{years}}{\text{earthquake}}$

$\frac{1}{500} = 0.002 \dfrac{\text{earthquakes}}{\text{year}}$

$1 \dfrac{\text{earthquakes}}{500 \text{ years}}$

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda = 0.002)$.

$E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

≥ 1 event within 30 yrs $\Longleftrightarrow$ first event within 30 years

$P(X < 30)$

*In California, according to historical data from USGS, 2015

Earthquakes

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ $\quad E[X] = 1/\lambda$ $\quad f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ if $x \geq 0$

Major earthquakes (magnitude 8.0+) occur once every 500 years.*

1. What is the probability of a major earthquake in the next 30 years?

Define events/ RVs & state goal

X: when next earthquake happens (years)

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda = 0.002)$

λ: year^{-1} $= 1/500$

Want: $P(X < 30)$

Solve

$$P(X<30) = P(0<X<30)$$

$$= \int_0^{30} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}\,dx$$

$$= \lambda \left[\frac{1}{-\lambda} e^{-\lambda x}\right]_0^{30}$$

$$= \left[-e^{-30\lambda} - (-e^{-0\lambda})\right]$$

$$= 1 - e^{-30\lambda} \approx 0.058$$

Recall

$$\int e^{cx}\,dx = \frac{1}{c} e^{cx}$$

$c = -\lambda$

*In California, according to historical data from USGS, 2015

Earthquakes

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ $E[X] = 1/\lambda$
$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ if $x \geq 0$

Major earthquakes (magnitude 8.0+) occur once every 500 years.* $= E[X]$

1. What is the probability of a major earthquake in the next 30 years?
2. What is the standard deviation of years until the next earthquake?

Define events/ RVs & state goal

X: when next earthquake happens

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda = 0.002)$

λ: year^{-1}

Want: $P(X < 30)$

Solve

$\frac{1}{\lambda} = 500$

$SD(X) = \sqrt{Var(X)} = \sqrt{1/\lambda^2}$

$= \frac{1}{\lambda} = 500$ years

*In California, according to historical data from USGS, 2015

(live)
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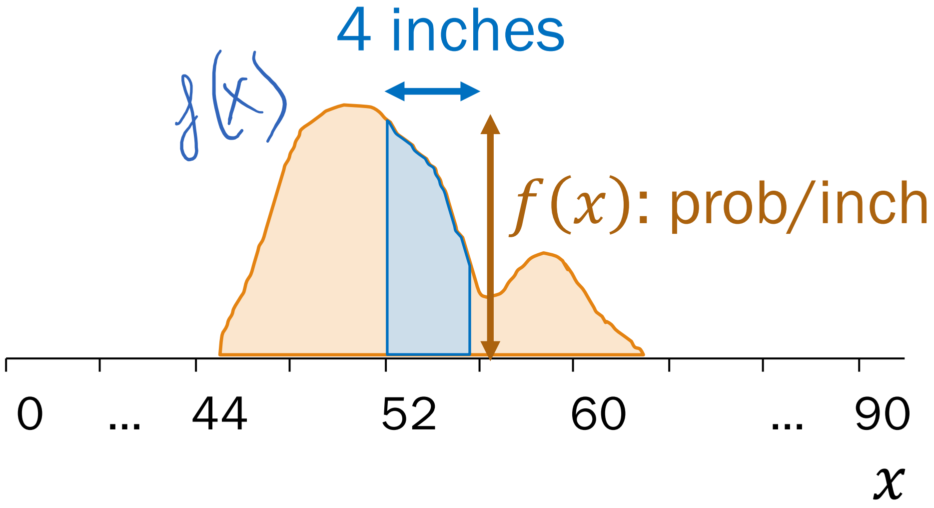
October 2, 2020

Today's main takeaway, #1

Integrate $f(x)$ to get probabilities.

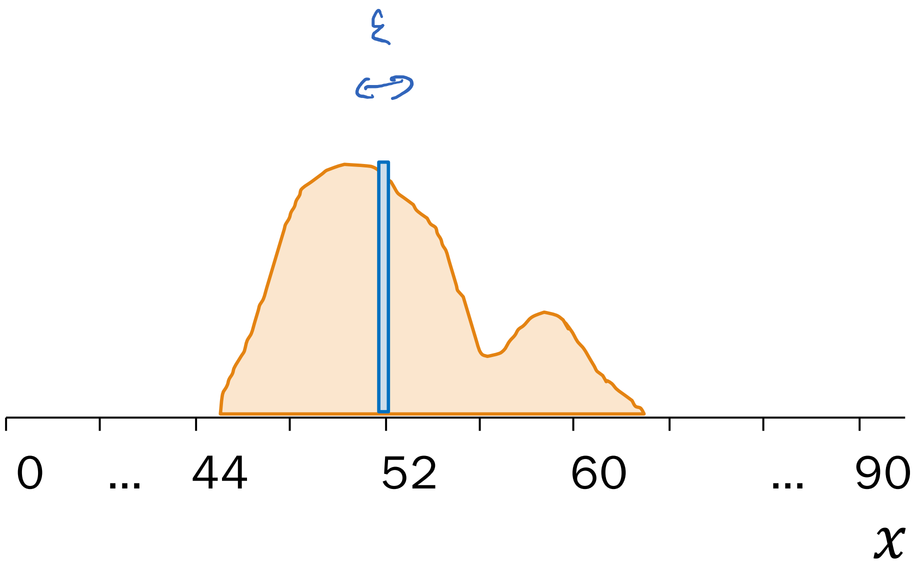


$$P(a \le X \le b) = \int_a^b f(x)\,dx$$

Today's main takeaway, #2

For a continuous random variable X with PDF $f(x)$,

$$P(X = c) = \int_c^c f(x)dx = 0.$$



Implication: $P(a \leq X \leq b) = P(a < X < b)$

Think

Slide 35 has a matching question to go over in Zoom polling. We'll go over it together afterwards.

Post any clarifications here or in chat!

https://us.edstem.org/courses/2678/discussion/134633

Think by yourself: 1.5 min

(by yourself)

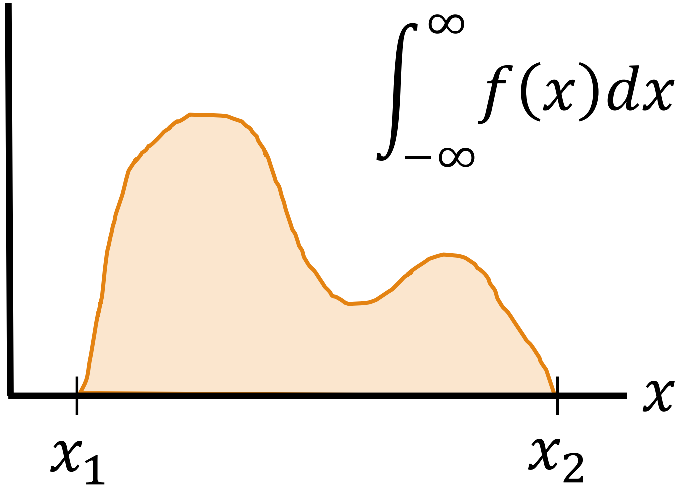
Determining valid PDFs

$$P(a \le X \le b) = \int_a^b f(x)\,dx$$

Which of the following functions are valid PDFs?

50%

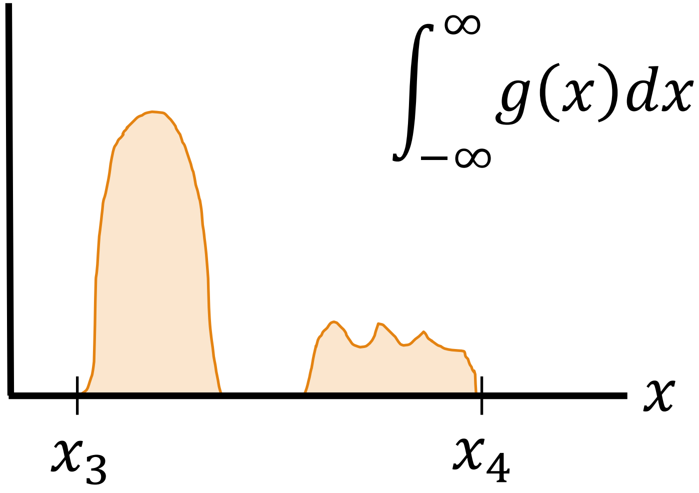
1. $f(x)$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = 0.5$$

90%

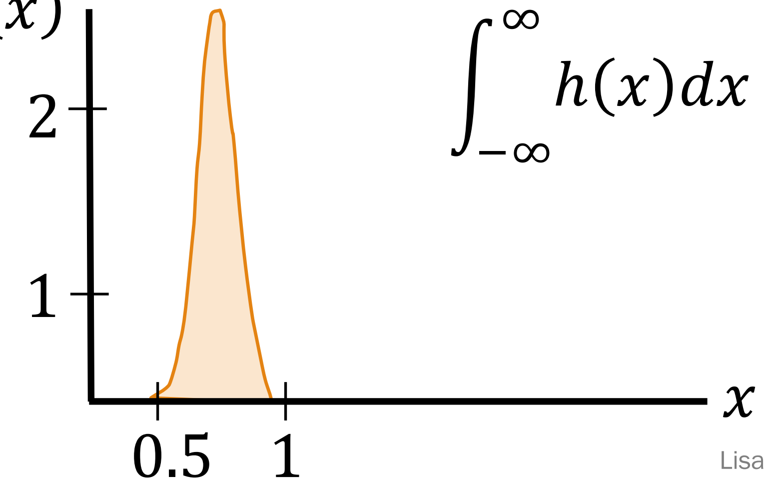
2. $g(x)$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)dx = 1$$

80%

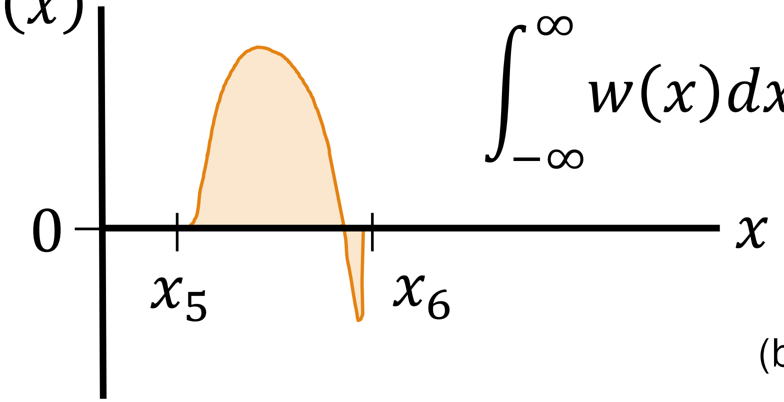
3. $h(x)$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x)dx = 1$$

6%

4. $w(x)$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w(x)dx = 1$$

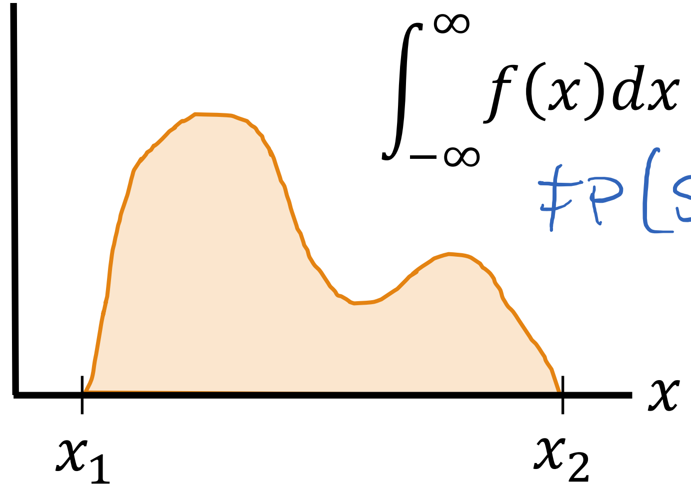
(by yourself)

Determining valid PDFs

$$P(a \le X \le b) = \int_a^b f(x)\,dx$$

Which of the following functions are valid PDFs?

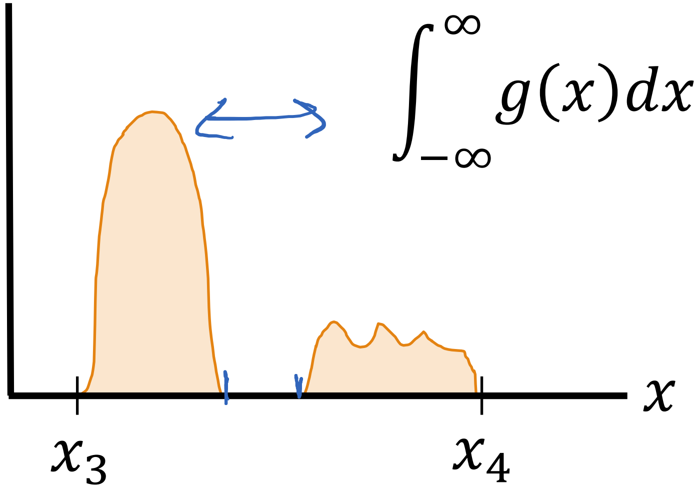
X 1. $f(x)$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \underline{0.5}$$

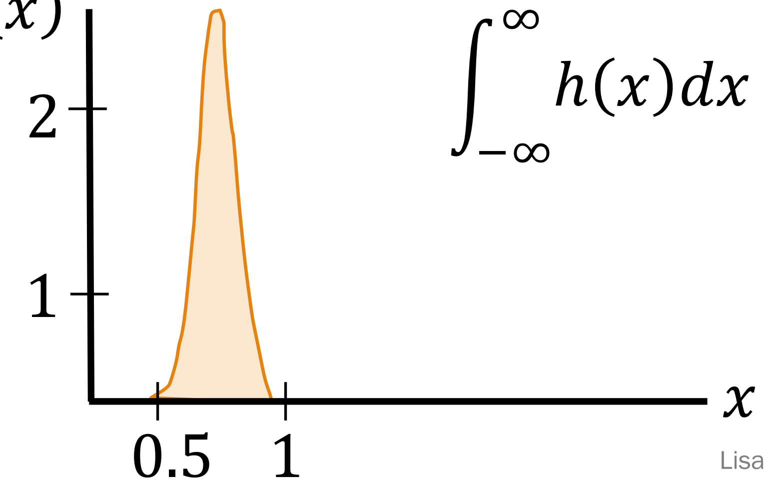
FP(S)

✓ 2. $g(x)$



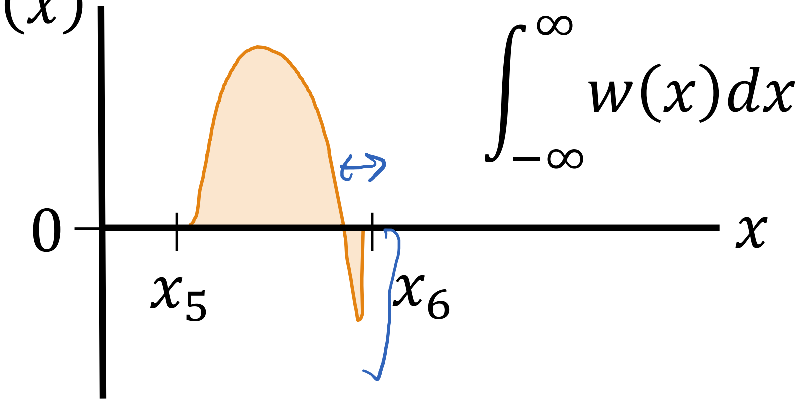
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x)dx = \underline{1}$$

✓ 3. $h(x)$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x)dx = 1$$

X 4. $w(x)$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w(x)dx = 1$$

Breakout Rooms

Check out the question on the next slide (Slide 38). Post any clarifications here!

https://us.edstem.org/courses/2678/discussion/134633

Breakout rooms: 4 min. Introduce yourself!

Riding the Marguerite Bus

Lisa & others

~~You~~ want to get on the Marguerite bus.

- The bus stops at the Gates building at 15-minute intervals (2:00, 2:15, etc.).
- You arrive at the stop uniformly between 2:00-2:30pm.

P(you wait < 5 minutes for bus)?

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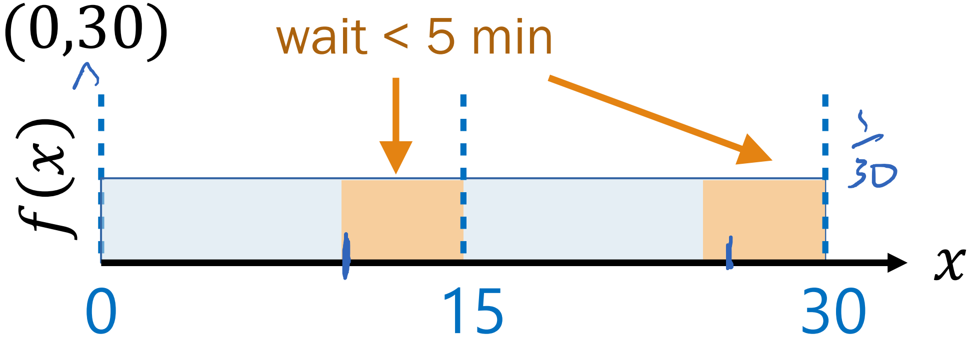
- You arrive at the stop uniformly between 2:00-2:30pm.

P(you wait < 5 minutes for bus)?

1. Define events/ RVs & state goal

X: time passenger arrives after 2:00

$X \sim \text{Uni}(0,30)$



2. Solve

$$P(10 < X < 15) + P(25 < X < 30)$$

$$= \int_{10}^{15} \frac{1}{30}\, dx + \int_{25}^{30} \frac{1}{30}\, dx$$

$$= \frac{5}{30} + \frac{5}{30} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Sums up the 90s

$$\boxed{\sum_{i=90}^{99} i}$$

Interlude for jokes

Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF)

Review

For a random variable X, the cumulative distribution function (CDF) is defined as

$$F(a) = F_X(a) = P(X \leq a), \text{where } -\infty < a < \infty$$

For a discrete RV X, the CDF is:

$$F(a) = P(X \leq a) = \sum_{\text{all } x \leq a} p(x)$$

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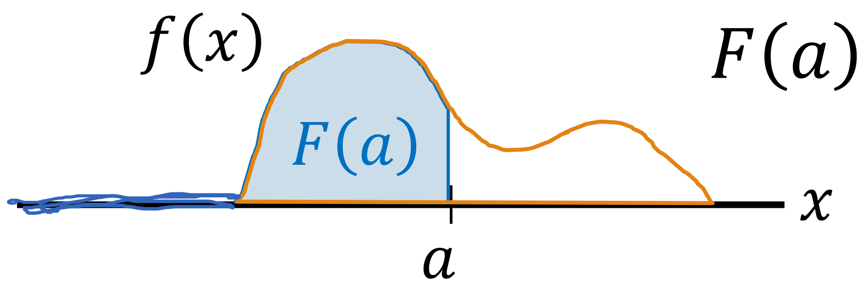
For a continuous RV X, the CDF is:



$$F(a) = P(X \leq a) = \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x)dx$$

CDF is a probability, though PDF is not.

If you learn to use CDFs, you can avoid integrating the PDF.

Think

Slide 46 has a matching question to go over by yourself. We'll go over it together afterwards.

Post any clarifications here or in chat!

https://us.edstem.org/courses/2678/discussion/134633

Think by yourself: 1.5 min

(by yourself)

Using the CDF for continuous RVs

For a **continuous** random variable X with PDF $f(x)$, the CDF of X is

$$F(a) = P(X \leq a) = \cancel{\int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x)dx}$$

Matching (choices are used 0/1/2 times)

1. $P(X < a)$
2. $P(X > a)$
3. $P(X \geq a)$
4. $P(a \leq X \leq b)$

A. $F(a)$
B. $1 - F(a)$
C. $F(a) - F(b)$
D. $F(b) - F(a)$

(by yourself)

Using the CDF for continuous RVs

For a **continuous** random variable X with PDF $f(x)$, the CDF of X is

$$F(a) = P(X \leq a) = \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x)dx$$

$$P(X \leq a) = P(X < a) + \cancel{P(X = a)}^{0}$$

Matching (choices are used 0/1/2 times)

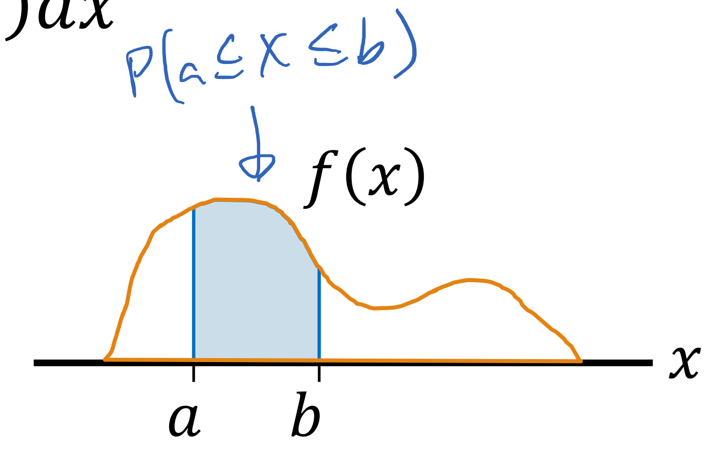
1. $P(X < a)$ — A. $F(a)$
2. $P(X > a)$ — B. $1 - F(a)$
3. $P(X \geq a)$ — B. / C. $F(a) - F(b)$
4. $P(a \leq X \leq b)$ — D. $F(b) - F(a)$ (next slide)

$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx$

Using the CDF for continuous RVs

For a continuous random variable X with PDF $f(x)$, the CDF of X is

$$F(a) = P(X \le a) = \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x)dx$$



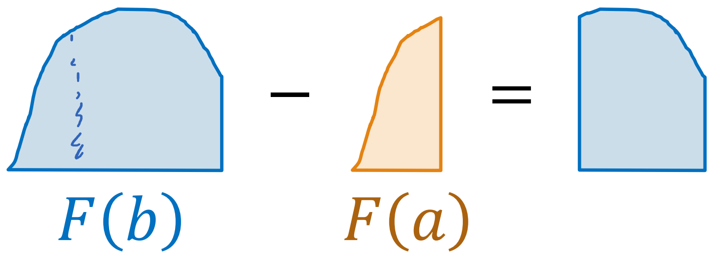
4. $P(a \le X \le b) = F(b) - F(a)$

Proof:

$$F(b) - F(a) = \int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x)dx - \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x)dx$$

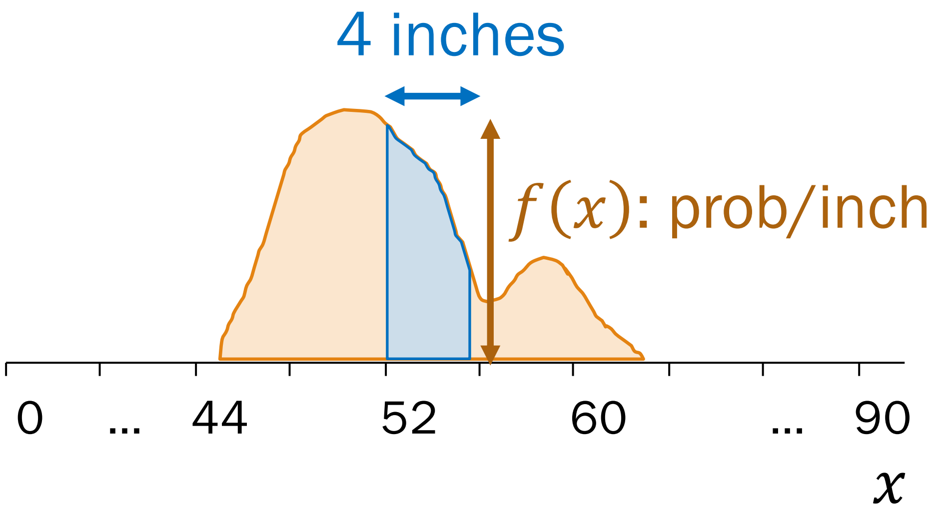
$$= \left(\int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x)dx + \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx\right) - \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x)dx$$

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



Addendum to today's main takeaway, #1

Integrate $f(x)$ to get probabilities.*



*If you have $F(a)$, you already have probabilities, since $F(a) = \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x)dx$

$$P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x)\,dx$$

CDF of an Exponential RV

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ $\quad f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ if $x \geq 0$

$$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda) \qquad F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x} \quad \text{if } x \geq 0$$

Proof:

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) = \int_{y=-\infty}^{x} f(y)dy = \int_{y=0}^{x} \lambda e^{-\lambda y} dy$$

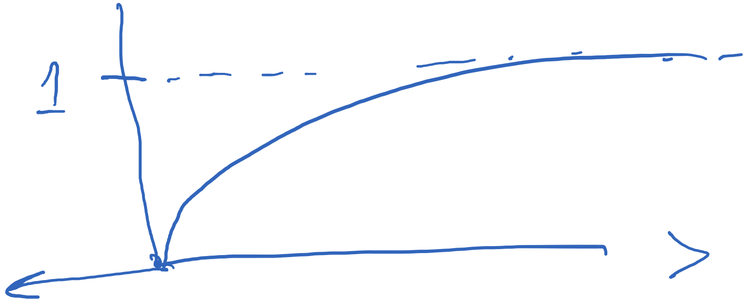
$$= \lambda \frac{1}{-\lambda} e^{-\lambda y} \Big|_{0}^{x}$$

$$= -1\left(e^{-\lambda x} - e^{-\lambda 0}\right)$$

$$= 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

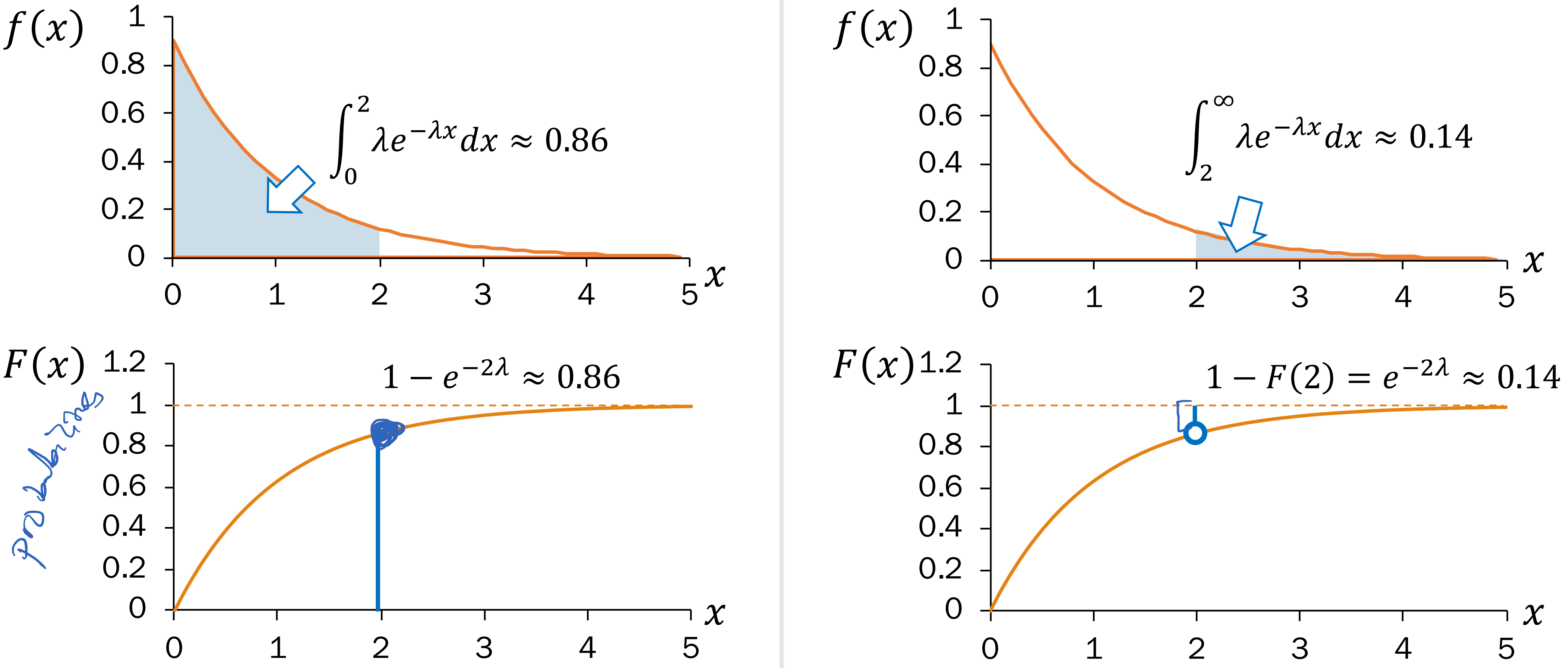
Recall

$$\int e^{cx} dx = \frac{1}{c} e^{cx}$$



PDF/CDF $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda = 1)$

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ $\quad x \geq 0$: $f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$, $F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$



$P(X \leq 2)$ $\qquad$ $P(X > 2)$

Breakout Rooms

Check out the question on the next slide (Slide 52). Post any clarifications here!

https://us.edstem.org/courses/2678/discussion/134633

Breakout rooms: 3 min.

Earthquakes

Major earthquakes (magnitude 8.0+) occur independently on average once every 500 years.*

What is the probability of zero major earthquakes next year?

*In California, according to historical data form USGS, 2015

Earthquakes

$F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$

Major earthquakes (magnitude 8.0+) occur independently on average once every 500 years.*

$\frac{\#\text{ events}}{\text{time}}$ $\frac{1}{500}$

What is the probability of zero major earthquakes next year?

Strategy 1: Exponential RV

Define events/RVs & state goal

T: when first earthquake happens

$T \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda = 0.002)$

Want: $P(T > 1) = 1 - F(1)$

Solve

$$P(T > 1) = 1 - \left(1 - e^{-\lambda \cdot 1}\right) = e^{-\lambda}$$

*In California, according to historical data form USGS, 2015

Earthquakes

$Y \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda) \quad p(k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$

Major earthquakes (magnitude 8.0+) occur independently on average once every 500 years.*

What is the probability of zero major earthquakes next year?

Strategy 1: Exponential RV

Define events/RVs & state goal

T: when first earthquake happens

$T \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda = 0.002)$

Want: $P(T > 1) = 1 - F(1)$

Solve

$P(T > 1) = 1 - \left(1 - e^{-\lambda \cdot 1}\right) = e^{-\lambda}$

Strategy 2: Poisson RV

Define events/RVs & state goal

N: # earthquakes next year

$N \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda = 0.002)$

$\lambda: \frac{\text{earthquakes}}{\text{year}}$

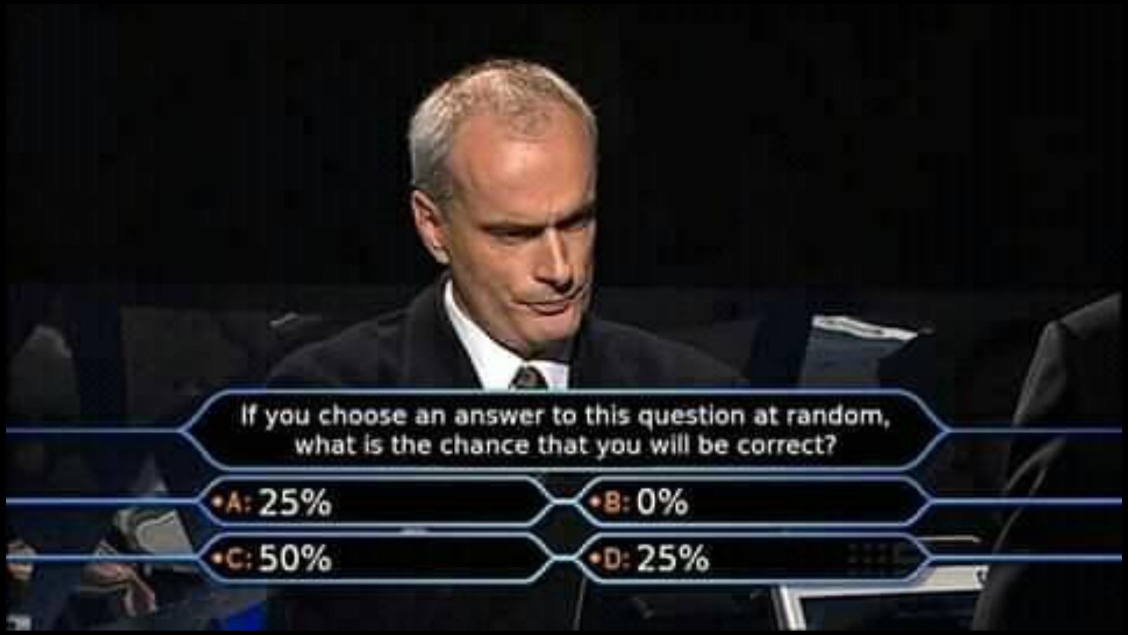
Want: $P(N = 0)$

Solve

$P(N = 0) = \frac{\lambda^0 e^{-\lambda}}{0!} = e^{-\lambda} \approx 0.998$

Read more in Ross! (section 9.1)

*In California, according to historical data form USGS, 2015



Happy Friday

Extra

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$

① $\mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

② after lecture
CDF 或 Exp

Expectation of the Exponential

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ $\quad f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$ if $x \geq 0$

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ $\qquad$ Expectation $\qquad E[X] = \dfrac{1}{\lambda}$

Proof:

$$E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} x\lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= -xe^{-\lambda x}\Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$= -xe^{-\lambda x}\Big|_0^{\infty} - \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x}\Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$x \to \infty$ $\qquad x \to \infty$

$$= [0 - 0] + \left[0 - \left(\frac{-1}{\lambda}\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$\lim_{x\to\infty} \dfrac{-x}{e^{+\lambda x}}$

$= \lim_{x\to\infty} \dfrac{-1}{\lambda e^{\lambda x}}$

$= 0$

Integration by parts

$$\int x\lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \int u \cdot dv$$

$u = x \qquad dv = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$

$du = dx \qquad v = -e^{-\lambda x}$

$$\int u \cdot dv = u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du$$

$$-xe^{-\lambda x} - \int -e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

Website visits (please watch after lecture if you want)

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ $E[X] = 1/\lambda$
$F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$

Suppose a visitor to your website leaves after X minutes.

- On average, visitors leave the site after 5 minutes.
- The length of stay, X, is exponentially distributed.

1. $P(X > 10)$?

2. $P(10 < X < 20)$?

Website visits

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ $E[X] = 1/\lambda$
$F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$

$= P(X \le x)$

Suppose a visitor to your website leaves after X minutes.

- On average, visitors leave the site after 5 minutes.
- The length of stay, X, is exponentially distributed.

$E[X] = 5 = \frac{1}{\lambda} \to \lambda = 1/5$

X: minutes

1. $P(X > 10)$?

Define

X: when visitor leaves

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda = 1/5 = 0.2)$

alternate strat: $\int_{10}^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$

Solve

$$P(X > 10) = 1 - F(10)$$

$$= 1 - \left(1 - e^{-10/5}\right) = e^{-2} \approx 0.1353$$

2. $P(10 < X < 20)$?

$\int_{10}^{20} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$

Solve

$$P(10 < X < 20) = F(20) - F(10)$$

$$= (1 - e^{-4}) - (1 - e^{-2}) \approx 0.1170$$

Replacing your laptop

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ $\quad E[X] = 1/\lambda$
$F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$

Let X = # hours of use until your laptop dies.

- X is distributed as an Exponential RV, where
- On average, laptops die after 5000 hours of use.
- You use your laptop 5 hours a day.

What is P(your laptop lasts 4 years)?

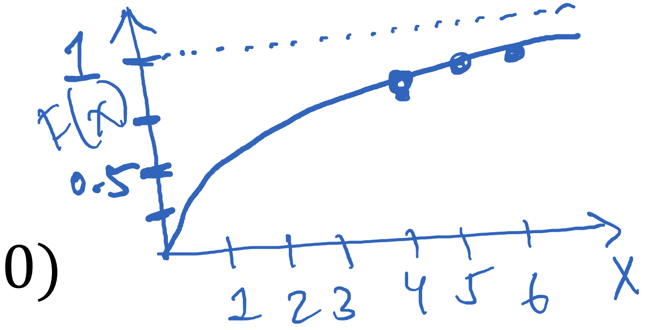
Replacing your laptop

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$ $\quad E[X] = 1/\lambda$ $\quad F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$

Let X = # hours of use until your laptop dies.

- X is distributed as an Exponential RV, where
- On average, laptops die after 5000 hours of use.
- You use your laptop 5 hours a day.

$E[X] = 5000$ hours $= \frac{1}{\lambda}$



What is P(your laptop lasts 4 years)?

Define

X: # hours until laptop death

$X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda = 1/5000)$

Want: $P(X > 5 \cdot 365 \cdot 4)$

$\frac{\text{hrs}}{\text{day}}$ $\quad \frac{\text{days}}{\text{yr}}$ $\quad$ yr

Solve

$$P(X > 7300) = 1 - F(7300)$$

$$= 1 - \left(1 - e^{-7300/5000}\right) = e^{-1.46} \approx 0.2322$$

Better plan ahead if you're co-terming!

- 5-year plan: $P(X > 9125) = e^{-1.825} \approx 0.1612$
- 6-year plan: $P(X > 10950) = e^{-2.19} \approx 0.1119$