

6.1 Probability Density Functions

Def Let X be a random variable. If there exists a non-negative real-valued function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that for any subset of real numbers A which can be constructed from intervals by a countable number of set operations,

$$P(X \in A) = \int_A f(x) dx.$$

Then $f(x)$ is called the probability density function for X , and X is then called a **continuous** random variable. Generally, we just say $f(x)$ is the density function for X .

Properties of Density Functions

$$F(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t f(x) dx.$$

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

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

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

$$= P(a < X \leq b) = P(a \leq X \leq b) = \int_a^b f(t) dt.$$

Example 6.1

Experience has shown that while walking in a certain park, the time X , in minutes, between seeing 2 people smoking has a density function of the form

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda x e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- Calculate the value of λ .
- Find the probability distribution function of X .
- What is the probability that Jeff, who has just seen a person smoking, will see another person smoking in 2 to 5 minutes? In at least 7 minutes?

Example 6.1 continued

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\infty} \lambda x e^{-x} dx = \lambda \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-x} dx.$$

(b)

$$F(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t f(x) dx = \int_0^t \lambda x e^{-x} dx = 1 - (t+1)e^{-t}.$$

(c) $P(2 < X < 5) = F(5) - F(2) = (1 - 6e^{-5}) - (1 - 3e^{-2}) = 0.37$
 $P(X \geq 7) = 1 - F(7) = 0.007.$

Probability density functions

(b) $F(t) = 0$ if $t < 0$. For $t \geq 0$,

$$F(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t f(x) dx = \int_0^t \lambda x e^{-x} dx = 1 - (t+1)e^{-t}.$$

(c) $P(2 < X < 5) = F(5) - F(2) = (1 - 6e^{-5}) - (1 - 3e^{-2}) \approx 0.37$

$$P(X \geq 7) = 1 - F(7) \approx 0.007.$$

Example 6.2

(a) Sketch the graph of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}|x-3| & 1 \leq x \leq 5 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and show that it is the probability density function of a random variable X .

- Find F , the distribution function of X , and show that it is continuous.
- Sketch the graph of F .