WORKSHEET XIV: A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO PROBABILITY

Definitions:

- f(x) is a *probability density function* (pdf) for X if the probability that $a \le X \le b$ is $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$
- The *Mean* value for X with probability density function f(x) is $\mu = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx$ (the weighted average value of x)
- The *Median* value for X with probability density function f(x) is a value T such that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{T} f(x) dx = \int_{T}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

The probability density function for the *exponential distribution* in general (where $\lambda > 0$):

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

The mean = $1/\lambda$

Example: The probability density function for the time until failure for a smart phone chip is given by

 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0\\ 0.04e^{-0.04x} & \text{if } x \ge 0 \end{cases}, \text{ where } x \text{ is measured in weeks.} \end{cases}$



D. Find the probability that the chip fails at a time between 5 and 20 weeks.

$$\operatorname{Prob}(5 \le X \le 20) = \int_{5}^{20} 0.04e^{-0.04t} dt = 0.369$$

E. Find the probability that the chip lasts longer than 36 weeks:

$$\operatorname{Prob}(X \ge 36) = \int_{36}^{\infty} 0.04e^{-0.04t} dt = 1 - \int_{0}^{36} 0.04e^{-0.04t} dt = 1 - 0.763 = 0.237$$

F. Find the <i>median failure time</i> for this chip:	G. Find the <i>mean failure time</i> for this chip:
median = T , where Prob($X \le T$) = 0.5.	Mean = weighted average =
$\operatorname{Prob}(X \le T) = \int_{0}^{T} 0.04 e^{-0.04x} dx = 0.5$	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf(x)dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} x\left(0.04e^{-0.04x}\right)dx =$
Solve the equation for T :	$\lim_{c \to \infty} \left(-25e^{-0.04x} - xe^{-0.04x} \Big _{0}^{c} \right)$
$-e^{-0.04x}\Big _{0}^{T} = -e^{-0.04T} - (-e^{0}) = 1 - e^{-0.04T} = 0.5$	$= \lim_{c \to \infty} \left(-25e^{-c} - ce^{-c} \right) - \left(-25e^{0} - 0 \right)$
$1 - 0.5 = e^{-0.4T}, \ 0.5 = e^{-0.4T}, \ \ln(0.5) = -0.04T$	
$T = \frac{\ln(0.5)}{-0.04} = \frac{-\ln(2)}{-0.04} = \frac{\ln(2)}{0.04} = 17.32 \text{ weeks}$	=(0-0)-(-25-0)=25 weeks

The most important questions in life are, for the most part, really only problems of probability.

- Pierre Simon de La Place