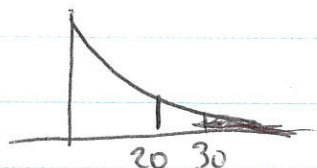


$$\mu = \beta$$

If  $X \sim \text{exp}(\beta)$  - same as  $X \sim \text{Gamma}(1, \beta)$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-x/\beta} \quad x \geq 0$$

The time between equipment breakdowns at a factory follows an exp with mean 20 days.

What is the prob a month goes by without a breakdown?

$X \sim \text{exp}(20)$       month = 30 days

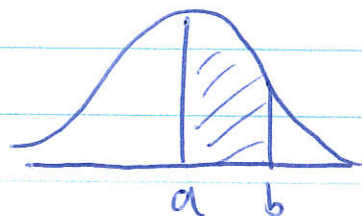
$$P(X > 30) = \int_{30}^{\infty} \frac{1}{20} e^{-x/20} dx \quad u = \frac{x}{20} \quad du = \frac{1}{20} dx$$

$$= \int_{1.5}^{\infty} e^{-u} du = -e^{-u} \Big|_{1.5}^{\infty}$$

$$= -e^{-\infty} - (-e^{-1.5}) = e^{-1.5} = e^{-30/20} = e^{-1.5} = e^{-1.5}$$

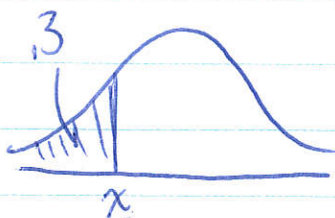
$$1 - F(30)$$

normalcdf(a, b,  $\mu$ ,  $\sigma$ )



$$P(X > x) = \text{normalcdf}(x, \infty, \mu, \sigma)$$

$$1 - \text{normalcdf}(-\infty, x, \mu, \sigma)$$



~~$$x = \mu + \sigma z$$~~

$$x = \mu + \sigma z$$

For  $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$E(\bar{X}) = \mu \quad \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$$

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In General:

Thm Central Limit Theorem

If  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  iid from a distribution with mean  $\mu$ , and variance  $\sigma^2$ ,

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

follows a  $N(0,1)$  distribution as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

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even for  $n \geq 30$  the distribution is approximately normal

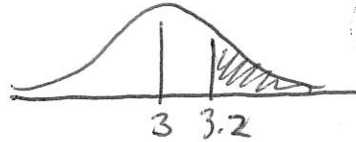
If distribution was "bellshaped" to begin with,  $n$  can be even smaller.

or  $\bar{X} \underset{\text{approx}}{\sim} N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$

If ~~weight~~ diameter of ball bearings follows a normal dist. with  $\mu = 3\text{mm}$ ,  $\sigma = .1\text{mm}$

What is the prob that a single ball bearing is more than 3.2 mm wide?

$$X \sim N(3, .1^2)$$



$$P(X > 3.2) =$$

$$\text{normalcdf}(3.2, 10, 3, .1)$$

$$\approx .02275$$

Take a sample of 10 ball bearings, what is the prob that  $\bar{X} > 3.2$ ?

$$\bar{X} \sim N(3, \frac{.1^2}{10})$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{.1^2}{10}}$$

$$P(\bar{X} > 3.2) = \text{normalcdf}(3.2, 10, 3, .0316)$$

$$\approx 0.$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}}^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$