

CDF of X :

$$F_X(x) = \sum_{t \leq x} P_X(t)$$

0	$x < 1$
$\frac{1}{6}$	$1 \leq x < 2$
$\frac{2}{6}$	$2 \leq x < 3$
$\frac{3}{6}$	$3 \leq x < 4$
$\frac{4}{6}$	$4 \leq x < 5$
$\frac{5}{6}$	$5 \leq x < 6$
1	$6 \leq x$

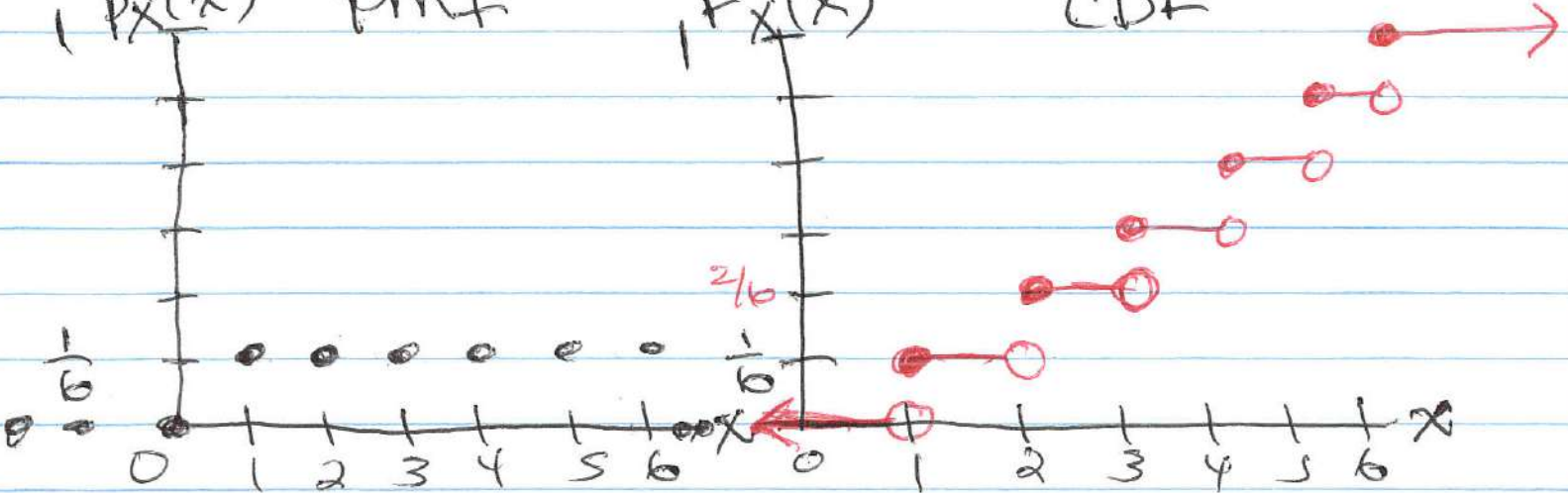
cover all real #s

max value of $F_X(x) = 1$

min value of $F_X(x) = 0$

$P_X(x)$ pmf

$F_X(x)$ CDF



$$F_X(x) = \mathbb{P}(X \leq x) \quad (3)$$

ex) Continuous RV X

Suppose X is a number chosen at random between 0 and 1.

Take $\mathbb{P}_X((a,b)) = b-a$, $0 < a < b < 1$

Find the CDF of X .

SOL

Case 1: If $x \leq 0$, $\mathbb{P}(X \leq 0) = 0$

Case 2: If $x \geq 1$, $\mathbb{P}(X \leq 1) = 1$
 $\mathbb{P}(X \leq 2) = 1$
 \vdots
 $1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots$

Case 3: If $0 < x < 1$

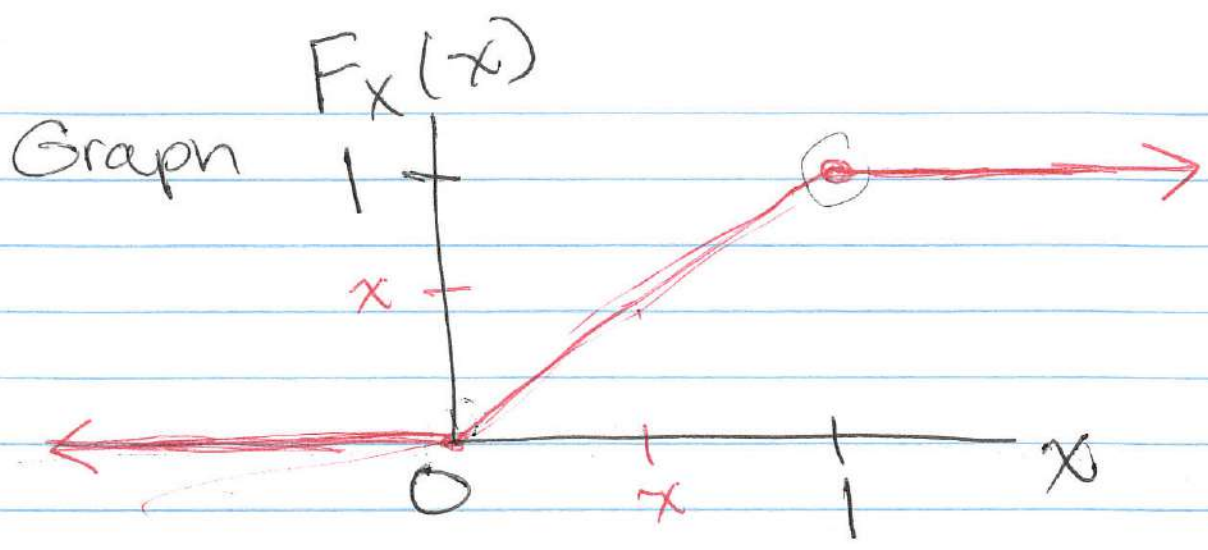
$$\mathbb{P}(X \leq x) = \mathbb{P}(0 < X \leq x) = \mathbb{P}_X((0,x))$$

$$= x - 0$$

$$= x$$

CDF of X :

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & 1 \leq x \end{cases}$$



Properties of a CDF

Let X be a RV with CDF $F_X(x)$
then

- ① $F(a) \leq F(b)$ if $a \leq b$
(F is nondecreasing)
- ② $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F_X(x) = 0$
- ③ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F_X(x) = 1$
- ④ $\lim_{x \downarrow x_0} F(x) = F(x_0)$ (Right Continuous)

ex) $\lim_{x \downarrow 1} F(x) = F(1) = \frac{1}{6}$ die roll

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} F(x) = \text{DNE}$ die roll

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} F(x) = \frac{1}{6}$ die roll

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5) $P(a < X \leq b) = F_X(b) - F_X(a)$

for $a < b$

ex) Let X be the lifetime in yrs of a mechanical part.

Define CDF to be

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-x}, & 0 \leq x \end{cases}$$

Find the prob that a part has a lifetime between 1 and 3 yrs.

SOL $P(1 < X \leq 3) = F_X(3) - F_X(1)$
 $= P(X \leq 3) - P(X \leq 1)$
 $= (1 - e^{-3}) - (1 - e^{-1})$
 $= e^{-1} - e^{-3}$

Continuous

$$= \int_1^3 f(x) dx$$

$$= P(1 \leq X \leq 3) = P(1 < X < 3)$$

⑥

$$\textcircled{6} \quad P(X=x) = F_X(x) - F_X(x-)$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$F_X(x-) = \lim_{z \uparrow x} F_X(z)$$

i.e. $P(X=x) = P(X \leq x) - P(X < x)$

Other Notes:

For continuous RVs:

From pdf to CDF

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

↑ lower bound depends on problem.

From CDF to PDF

$$\frac{d}{dx} F(x) = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x+3}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

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Ex 11) $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ \frac{x+3}{9}, & 1 \leq x < 3 \\ 1, & 3 \leq x \end{cases}$

a) Discrete or Continuous?

c) $P\left(\frac{3}{2} < X \leq \frac{5}{2}\right)$

$$= F\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) - F\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2.5+3}{9} - \frac{1.5+3}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$f(x)$ ← pdf
 $\int_{3/2}^{5/2} f(x) dx$

d) $P(X=2) = F(2) - F(2-)$

$$= \frac{2+3}{9} - \lim_{x \uparrow 2} \frac{x+3}{9}$$

$$= \frac{5}{9} - \frac{5}{9} = 0$$

e) $P(X=3) = F(3) - F(3-)$

$$= 1 - \frac{3+3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$