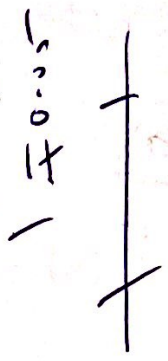




Q1) (7 marks)

$$1k\Omega \pm 0.05$$

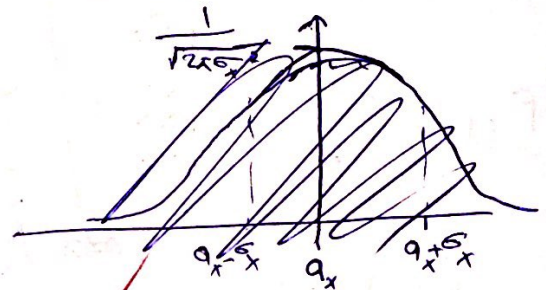
A factory produces resistors with 1 kΩ nominal values. It was clear that the probability of actual measured resistors follow Gaussian distribution. If about 60.7% of produced resistors have values within ±1.05 kΩ. Assume that 1,000,000 resistors are used in the analysis and only measured resistors within ±3σ are shipped to customers.



- Calculate the tolerance of shipped resistors?
- The total number of shipped resistors?
- The probability of producing resistors with no more than 1.1 kΩ?

~~gaussian distribution~~ gaussian distribution

$$f_x(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_x} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_x)^2}{2\sigma_x^2}}$$



$$R \approx 1k\Omega$$

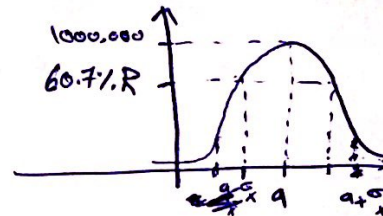
$$\mu_x = 1.05 \quad \sigma_x$$

$$\text{tolerance} = \sigma_x$$

$$\mu_x = 1k\Omega$$

$$\sigma_x = 0.05$$

$$a) \text{ tolerance} = \pm 3\sigma_x = \pm 3 * 0.05 = \pm 0.15$$



$$b) f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma_x} f\left(\frac{x-\mu_x}{\sigma_x}\right)$$

shipped resistors $\rightarrow 1k\Omega \pm 0.15$

$$\mu - 3\sigma_x = 0.85k\Omega$$

$$\mu + 3\sigma_x = 1.15k\Omega$$

$$\mu - \sigma_x = 1 - 0.05 = 0.95k\Omega$$

$$\mu + \sigma_x = 1.05k\Omega$$

$$P[0.85 \leq x \leq 1.15] = F_x(1.15) - F_x(0.85) \\ = F\left(\frac{1.15-1}{0.15}\right) - F\left(\frac{0.85-1}{0.15}\right) \\ = 0.8413$$

2/7

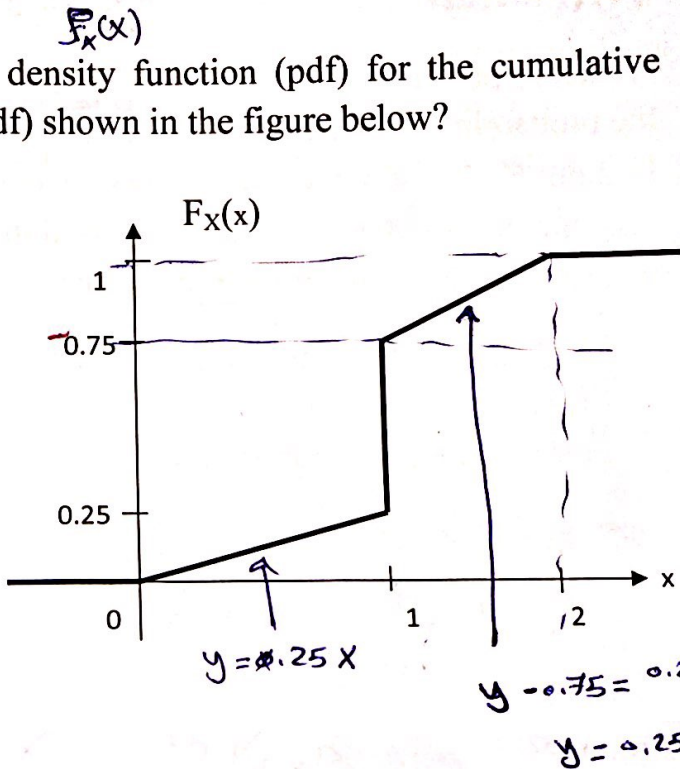
$$c) P[x \leq 1.1k\Omega] = F_x(x \leq 1.1) = F\left(\frac{x-\mu_x}{\sigma_x}\right) = F\left(\frac{1.1-1}{0.15}\right) \\ = F(0.6667) = 0.7454$$

$$f_x(x) = \frac{dF_x(x)}{dx}$$



Q2) (5 marks)

- a) Sketch the probability density function (pdf) for the cumulative distribution function (cdf) shown in the figure below?
 b) Validate the pdf?

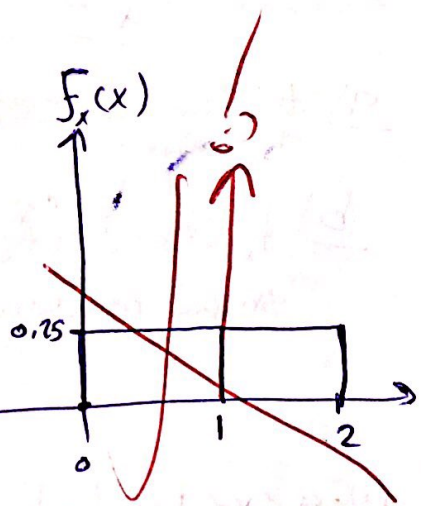


a)

$$F_x(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 0.25x, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 0.25x + 0.5, & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ 1, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f_x(x) = \frac{dF_x(x)}{dx}$$

$$f_x(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 0.25, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 0.25, & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ 0, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$



- b)
- $F_x(-\infty) = 0$
 - $F_x(\infty) = 1$
 - $F_x(x_1) < F_x(x_2)$

$$f_x(x) = F_x(x_2) - F_x(x_1) \quad \text{where } x_1 < x < x_2$$

~~at point 1 we cannot take derivative so it is not valid pdf~~

$$F_x(x^+) = F_x(x)$$

0/3



Q3) (8 marks)

- Verify the validity of the following probability distribution function?
- If it is not valid, go to part (c)? If it is valid go to part (d).
- Modify the distribution function to make it valid?
- Sketch its probability density function?
- Find the $P[-\frac{1}{2} \leq X < \frac{1}{2}]$

a) $F_x(\infty) = 1$ ✓
 $F_x(-\infty) = 0$ ✓
 $F_x(x^+) = F_x(x)$ ✓

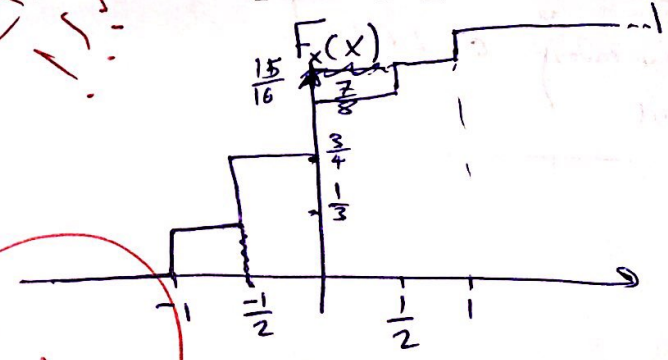
(3)

$$F_x[x_i] = \begin{cases} 0 & x < -1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & -1 \leq x < -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{7}{8} & 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{15}{16} & \frac{1}{2} \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

and there are derivative for it to find $f_x(x)$

~~$\frac{1}{3}u(x+1) = \frac{1}{3}S(x+1)$~~
 ~~$\frac{3}{4}u(x+\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{4}$~~

$x^- \downarrow x^+ \downarrow$
 $(f_x(x^-)) \downarrow (f_x(x^+)) \downarrow$
 ! ! !



So it is valid ✓

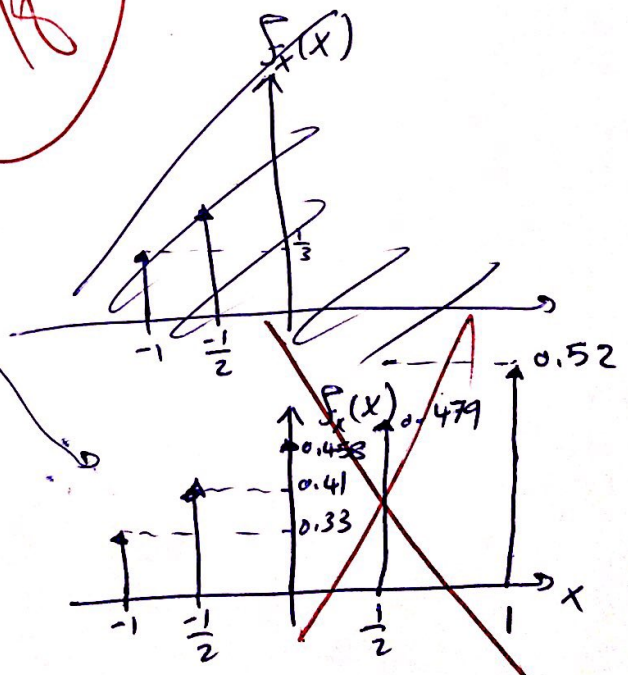
d)

e) $P[-\frac{1}{2} \leq X < \frac{1}{2}]$

since it is valid

~~$= F_x(\frac{1}{2}) - F_x(-\frac{1}{2})$~~
 ~~$= \frac{15}{16} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{16}$~~

(3/16)



$f_x(x^-) \downarrow$
 $f_x(x^+) \downarrow$

Q4) Bonus (3 marks)

At a certain military installation, six similar radars are placed in operation. It is known that a radar's probability of failing to operate before 500 hours of "ON" have accumulated is 0.06. What is the probability that; before 500 hours have elapsed, only one radar will fail?

$$P\{\text{Failing to operate}\} = 0.06$$

by binomial

$$P\{\text{only one radar will fail}\} = \binom{6}{1} (0.06)^1 (0.94)^{6-1}$$

$$= \frac{6!}{(6-1)! * 1!} (0.06)^1 (0.94)^5$$

$$= \frac{6 * 5!}{5!} * (0.06) (0.94)^5$$

3/3

$$P\{\text{only one radar will fail}\} = 0.264$$