

## Uniform/Rectangular Distribution

Let 'X' be a continuous random variable with interval (a,b) is said to be rectangular or uniform distribution having its p.d.f

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \quad a \leq x \leq b$$

If  $x \approx U(b)$  & If  $x \approx U(\theta)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} \quad 0 \leq x \leq \theta$$

If  $\theta=1$  then it follow standard form of uniform distribution

$$f(x) = 1 \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

### Properties

i) Uniform distribution is a continuous distribution.

ii) The total area under the curve is unity.

iii) The mean of Uniform distribution is  $E(x) = \frac{b+a}{2}$ .

iv) The variance of Uniform distribution is  $Var(x) = \frac{(a-b)^2}{12}$

v) The Harmonic Mean of Uniform distribution is  $H.M = \frac{b-a}{\ln b - \ln a}$

vi) The Median of Uniform distribution is  $m = \frac{a+b}{2}$

### Prove that total area under the curve is unity

Solution: Let by definition

$$\text{Total Area} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

As  $x \approx U(a,b)$  with p.d.f

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \quad a \leq x \leq b$$

$$\text{Area} = \int_a^b \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b dx = \frac{1}{b-a} x \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{b-a} (b-a) = 1 \quad \text{Hence proved.}$$

**Find rth moments about origin of Uniform Distribution & find mean and Variance.**

$$\mu_r' = E(x^r) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^r f(x) dx$$

As  $x \approx U(a,b)$  with p.d.f

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \quad a \leq x \leq b$$

$$\mu_r' = \int_a^b x^r \frac{1}{b-a} dx$$

$$\mu_r' = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b x^r dx$$

$$\mu_r' = \frac{1}{b-a} \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} \Big|_a^b$$

$$\mu_r' = \frac{1}{b-a} \left( \frac{b^{r+1} - a^{r+1}}{r+1} \right)$$

$$\mu_r' = \frac{(b^{r+1} - a^{r+1})}{(b-a)(r+1)}$$

Put  $r=1$

$$\mu_1' = \frac{(b^{1+1} - a^{1+1})}{(b-a)(1+1)} = \frac{(b^2 - a^2)}{2(b-a)} = \frac{(b-a)(b+a)}{2(b-a)} = \frac{(b+a)}{2}$$

$$\text{var}(x) = \mu_2' - (\mu_1')^2 \quad \text{Put } r = 2$$

$$\mu_2' = \frac{(b^{2+1} - a^{2+1})}{(b-a)(2+1)} = \frac{(b^3 - a^3)}{3(b-a)} = \frac{(b-a)(b^2 + a^2 + ab)}{3(b-a)} = \frac{(b^2 + a^2 + ab)}{3}$$

$$\text{var}(x) = \mu_2' - (\mu_1')^2 = \frac{(b^2 + a^2 + ab)}{3} - \left(\frac{(b+a)}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\text{var}(x) = \frac{(b^2 + a^2 + ab)}{3} - \frac{(b^2 + a^2 + 2ab)}{4}$$

$$\text{var}(x) = \frac{(4b^2 + 4ab + 4a^2 - 3a^2 - 3b^2 + 6ab)}{12} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab}{12}$$

$$\text{var}(x) = \frac{(a-b)^2}{12}$$

### Find Harmonic Mean of Uniform Distribution

Solution: Let by definition

$$\text{H.M} = \frac{1}{E\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} \quad (i)$$

As  $x \approx U(a,b)$  with p.d.f

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \quad a \leq x \leq b$$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} f(x) dx$$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \int_a^b \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{b-a} dx$$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \ln x \Big|_a^b$$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{b-a} (\ln b - \ln a)$$

$$E\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{(\ln b - \ln a)}{b-a}$$

Put in (i)

$$\text{H.M} = \frac{1}{\frac{(\ln b - \ln a)}{b-a}} = \frac{b-a}{(\ln b - \ln a)}$$

### Find Median of Uniform Distribution

Let by definition of median

$$P(x < m) = \frac{1}{2}$$

As  $x \approx U(a,b)$  with p.d.f

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \quad a \leq x \leq b$$

$$\int_a^m f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_a^m \frac{1}{b-a} dx = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^m dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{b-a} x \Big|_a^m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{b-a} (m-a) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(m-a) = \frac{b-a}{2}$$

$$\frac{b-a}{2} + a = m$$

$$\frac{b-a+2a}{2} = m$$

$$m = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

**Show that odd order moment about mean are zero and even order moment about**

**mean is**  $\mu_{2r} = \frac{2(b-a)^{2r+1}}{2^{2r+1}(b-a)(2r+1)}$

**Solution:** Let by definition

$$\mu_r = E(x-\mu)^r = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x-\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2})^r f(x)dx \quad \mu = \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}$$

As  $x \approx U(a,b)$  with p.d.f

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \quad a \leq x \leq b$$

$$\mu_r = \int_a^b (x-\frac{b+a}{2})^r f(x)dx$$

$$\mu_r = \int_a^b (x-\frac{b+a}{2})^r \frac{1}{b-a} dx$$

$$\mu_r = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b (x-\frac{b+a}{2})^r dx$$

$$\mu_r = \frac{1}{b-a} \left[ \frac{(x-\frac{b+a}{2})^{r+1}}{r+1} \right]_a^b$$

$$\mu_r = \frac{1}{(b-a)(r+1)} \left[ (b-\frac{b+a}{2})^{r+1} - (a-\frac{b+a}{2})^{r+1} \right]$$

$$\mu_r = \frac{1}{(b-a)(r+1)} \left[ \frac{(b-a)^{r+1}}{2^{r+1}} - \frac{(a-b)^{r+1}}{2^{r+1}} \right]$$

$$\mu_r = \frac{1}{2^{r+1}(b-a)(r+1)} \left[ (b-a)^{r+1} - (a-b)^{r+1} \right] \quad (i)$$

For order moment we put  $r = 2r+1$  in (i)

$$\mu_{2r+1} = \frac{1}{2^{2r+1+1}(b-a)(2r+1+1)} \left[ (b-a)^{2r+1+1} - (a-b)^{2r+1+1} \right]$$

$$\mu_{2r+1} = \frac{1}{2^{2r+2}(b-a)(2r+2)} \left[ (b-a)^{2r+2} - (a-b)^{2r+2} \right]$$

Therefore  $-(b-a)^{2r+2} = (a-b)^{2r+2}$

If  $r=0,1,2,\dots$  Then power is even

$$\mu_{2r+1} = \frac{1}{2^{2r+2} (b-a)(2r+2)} \left[ (b-a)^{2r+2} - (b-a)^{2r+2} \right]$$

$$\mu_{2r+1} = \frac{1}{2^{2r+2} (b-a)(2r+2)} [0]$$

$$\mu_{2r+1} = 0$$

Hence prove that odd order moment about mean is zero

**For even order moment put  $r = 2r$  in (i)**

$$\mu_{2r} = \frac{1}{2^{2r+1} (b-a)(2r+1)} \left[ (b-a)^{2r+1} - (a-b)^{2r+1} \right]$$

$$\mu_{2r} = \frac{1}{2^{2r+1} (b-a)(2r+1)} \left[ (b-a)^{2r+1} - (-1)^{2r+1} (a-b)^{2r+1} \right]$$

If  $r=0,1,2,\dots$  Then power is odd  $(-1)^{2r+1} = (-1)^{odd} = -1$

$$\mu_{2r} = \frac{1}{2^{2r} 2(b-a)(2r+1)} \left[ (b-a)^{2r+1} + (a-b)^{2r+1} \right]$$

$$\mu_{2r} = \frac{2(b-a)^{2r+1}}{2^{2r} 2(b-a)(2r+1)}$$

$$\mu_{2r} = \frac{(b-a)^{2r} (b-a)}{2^{2r} (b-a)(2r+1)}$$

$$\mu_{2r} = \frac{(b-a)^{2r}}{2^{2r} (2r+1)}$$

For moment ratios ( $b_1, b_2$ )

$$\mu_{2r} = \frac{(b-a)^{2r}}{2^{2r} (2r+1)} \quad \text{Put } r = 1$$

$$\mu_2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{2^2 (2+1)} = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

Now put  $r = 2$

$$\mu_4 = \frac{(b-a)^4}{2^4 (2 \cdot 2 + 1)}$$

$$\mu_4 = \frac{(b-a)^4}{16(5)} = \frac{(b-a)^4}{80}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{\mu_3^2}{\mu_2^3} = \frac{0}{\left( \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} \right)^3} = 0 \quad \text{So, } b_1 = 0. \text{ So, it is symmetrical distribution.}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{\mu_4}{\mu_2} = \frac{\frac{(b-a)^4}{80}}{\left( \frac{(b-a)^2}{12} \right)^2} = \frac{144(b-a)^4}{80(b-a)^4} = \frac{144}{80} = 1.8 \quad \text{Require result.}$$

$b_2 < 3$  So it is platy kurtic