

describes the probability that an ^{outcome} measurement will take a value (see diagram). The curve is symmetric about the average.

no. having value (x)

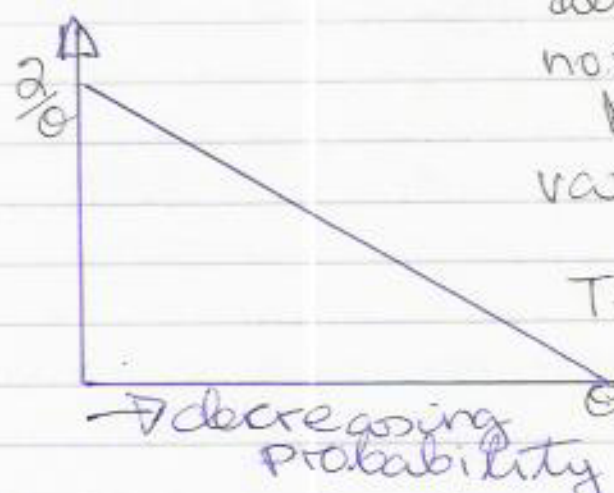


triangular distribution - the probability of a measurement or outcome is greatest for lowest values of the quantity measured, or a function of that quantity

Uniform distribution, $p(x) = \text{prob-ability of distribution for } x = \frac{1}{n}$, $n = \text{no. of possible outcomes}$

Normal distribution, probability varies as $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right]$

Triangular distribution, ^{cumulative} probability $P(w) = P(W \leq w) = 1 - \left(\frac{1-w}{\theta}\right)^2$, $0 \leq w \leq \theta$



b) i) Type, $v1 = \text{dice}(40, 8)$
 $\text{neq}(v1, 3)$

`v1=dice(40,8)`
`neq(v1,3)`

$\frac{4}{4}$

~~4~~