

Figure 2.1 Concrete cylinder test considered in Example 2.1.

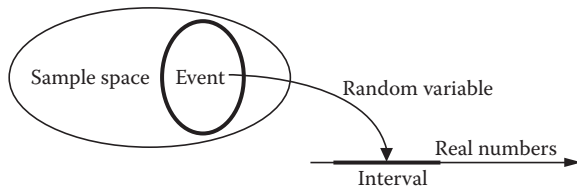


Figure 2.2 Schematic representation of a random variable as a function.

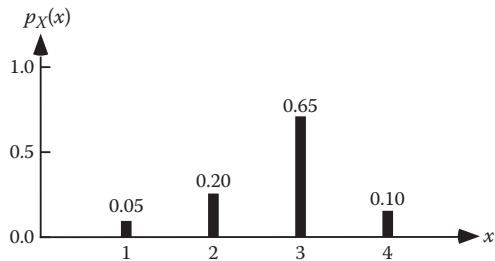


Figure 2.3 A probability mass function.

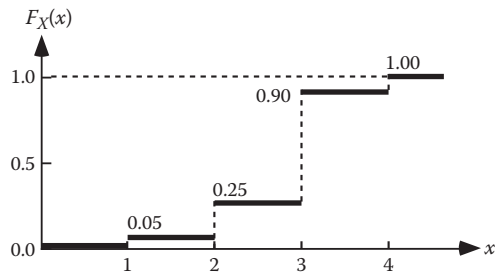


Figure 2.4 A CDF for a discrete random variable.

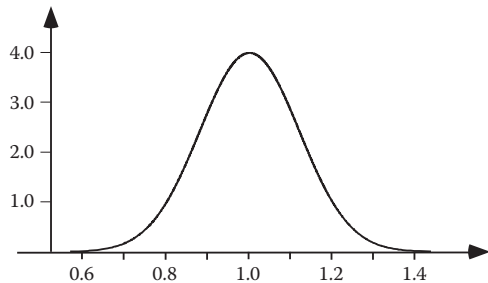


Figure 2.5 Example of a PDF.

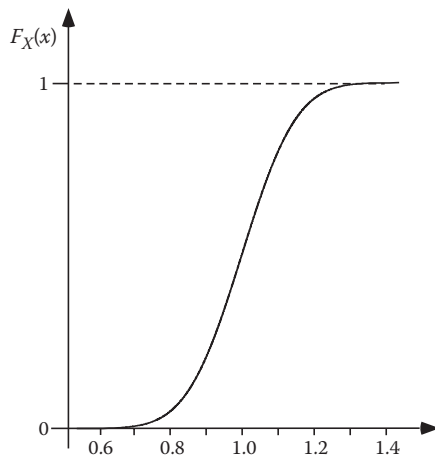


Figure 2.6 Example of a CDF.

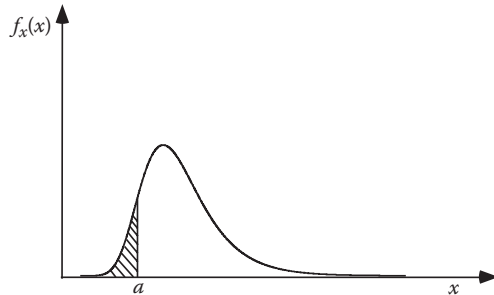


Figure 2.7 Relationship between CDF and PDF described by Equation 2.13.

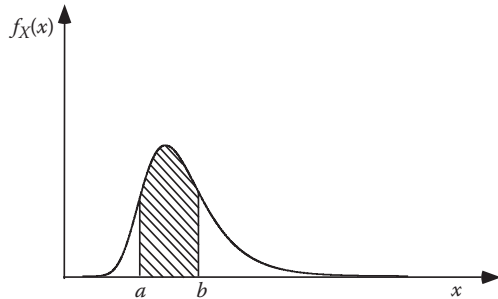


Figure 2.8 Graphical representation of $F_X(b) - F_X(a)$ in Equation 2.15.

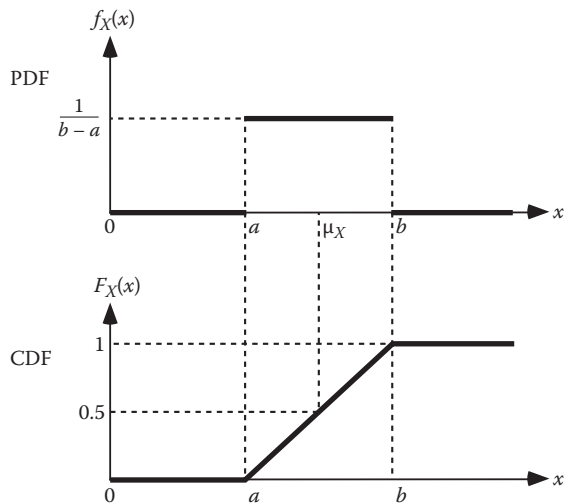


Figure 2.9 PDF and CDF of a uniform random variable.

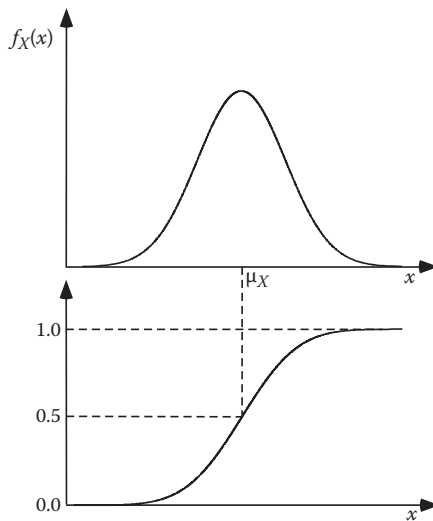


Figure 2.10 PDF and CDF of a normal random variable.

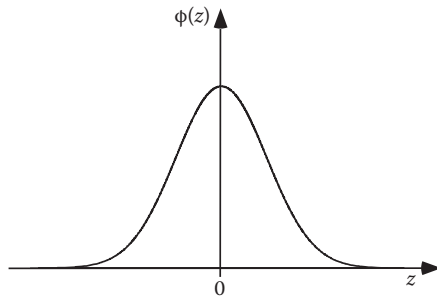


Figure 2.11 PDF $\phi(z)$ for a standard normal random variable.

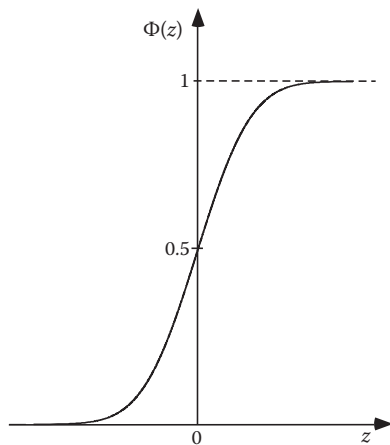


Figure 2.12 CDF $\Phi(z)$ for a standard normal random variable.

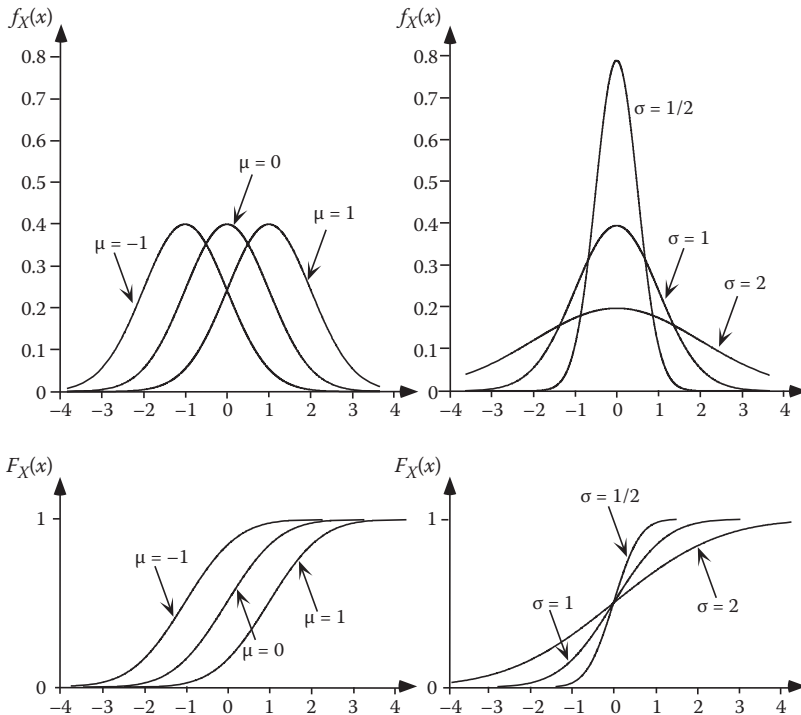


Figure 2.13 Examples of PDFs and CDFs for normal random variables.

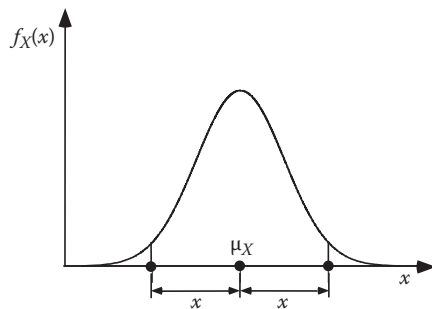


Figure 2.14 Normal random variable PDF is symmetrical about the mean.

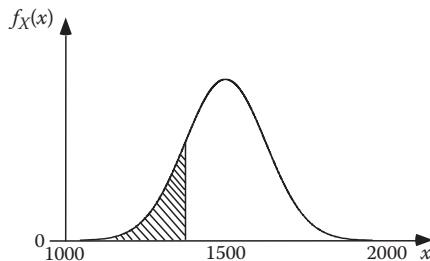


Figure 2.15 PDF of normal random variable in Example 2.4.

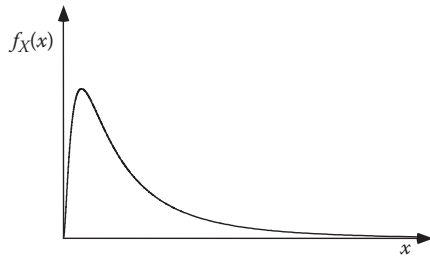


Figure 2.16 PDF of a lognormal random variable.

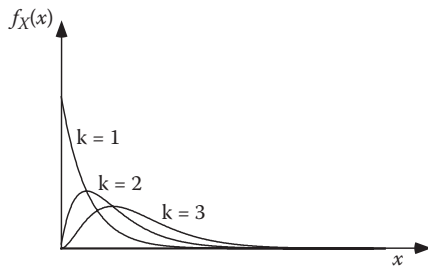


Figure 2.17 PDFs of gamma random variables.

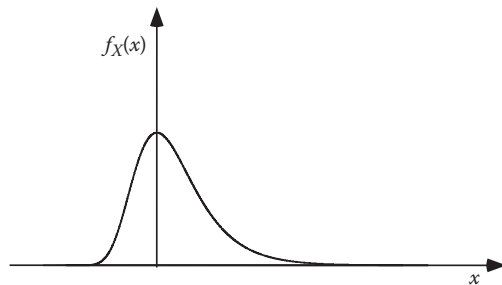


Figure 2.18 PDF of an extreme Type I random variable.

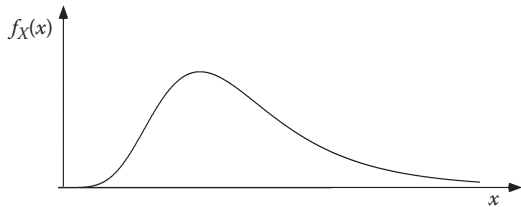


Figure 2.19 PDF for an extreme Type II random variable.

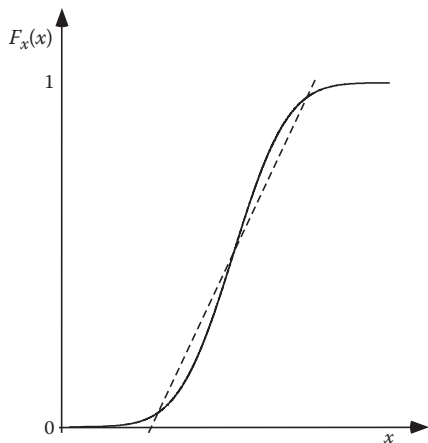


Figure 2.20 The S-shaped CDF for a normal random variable.

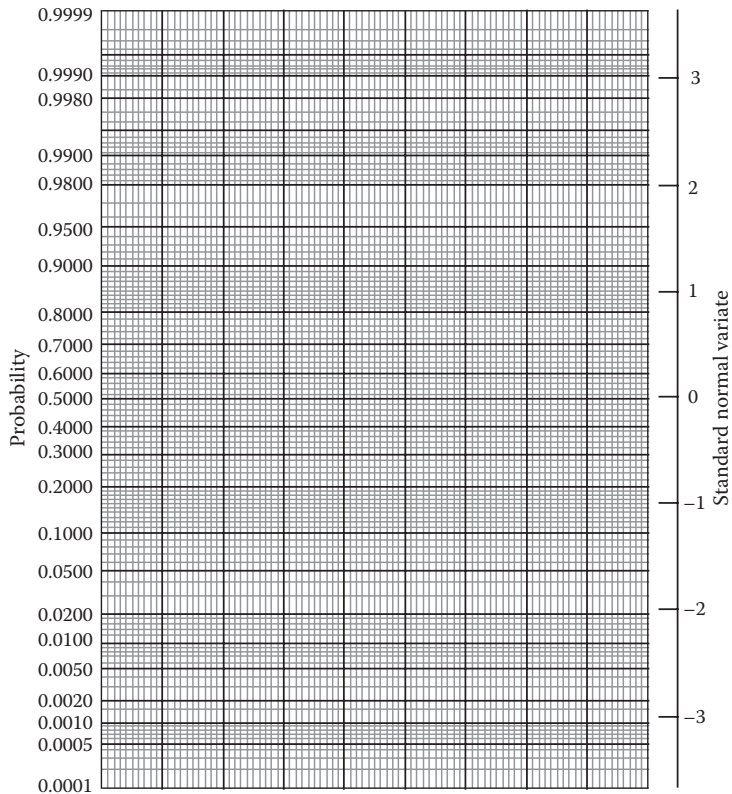


Figure 2.21 Example of normal probability paper.

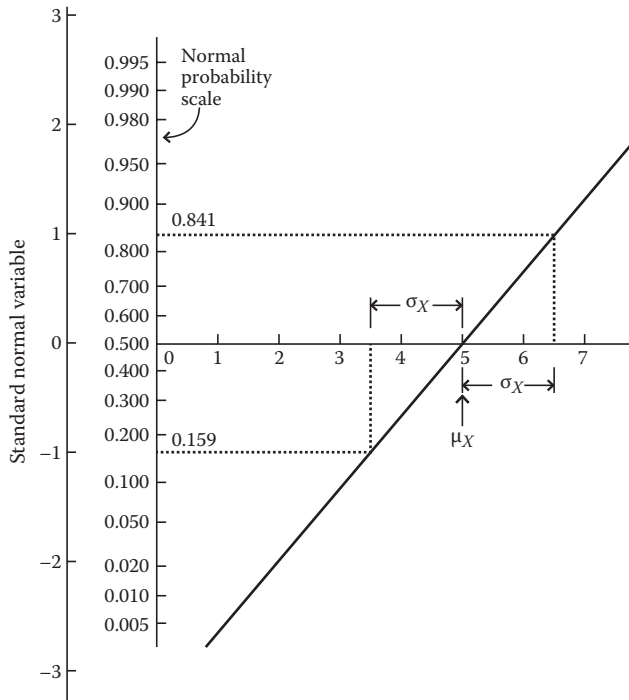


Figure 2.22 Interpretation of a straight line plot on normal probability paper in terms of the mean and standard deviation of the normal random variable.

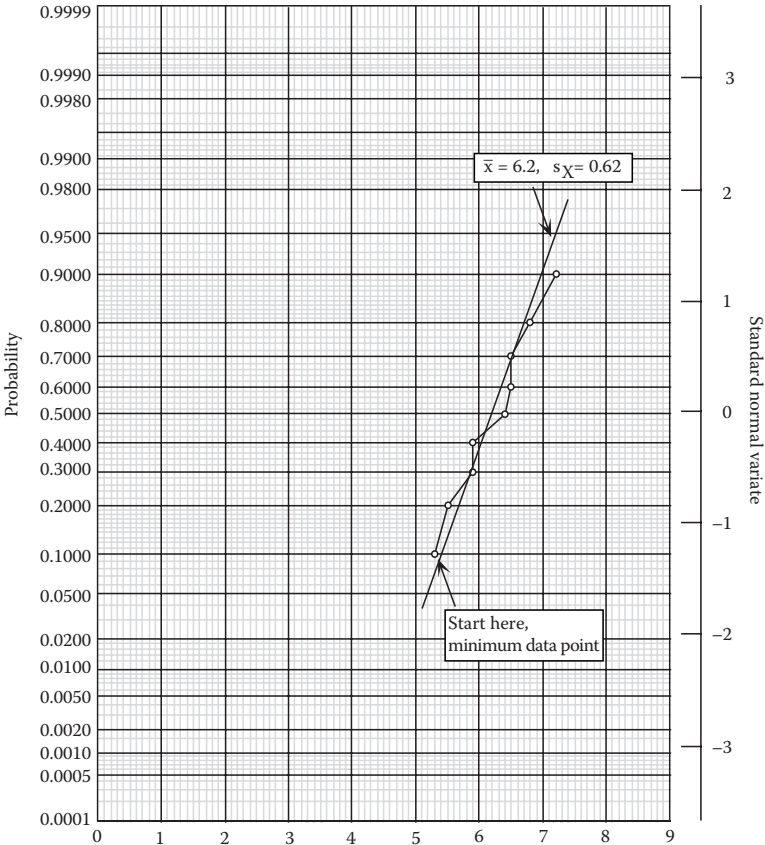


Figure 2.23 Data from Example 2.7 plotted on normal probability paper.

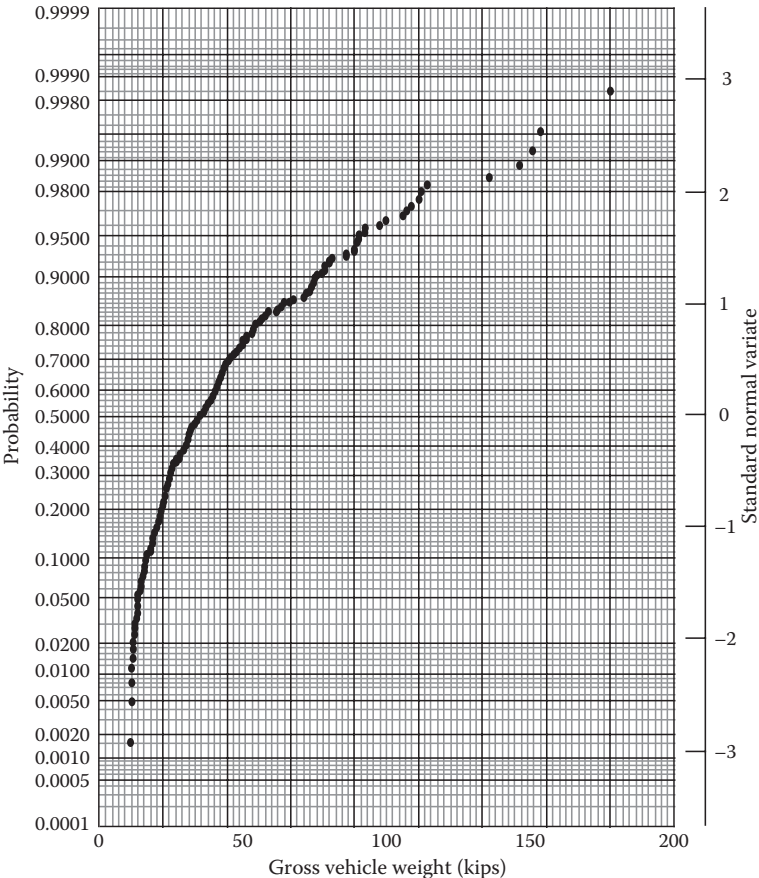


Figure 2.24 Observed data on GVW plotted on normal probability paper (1 kip = 4.448 kN).

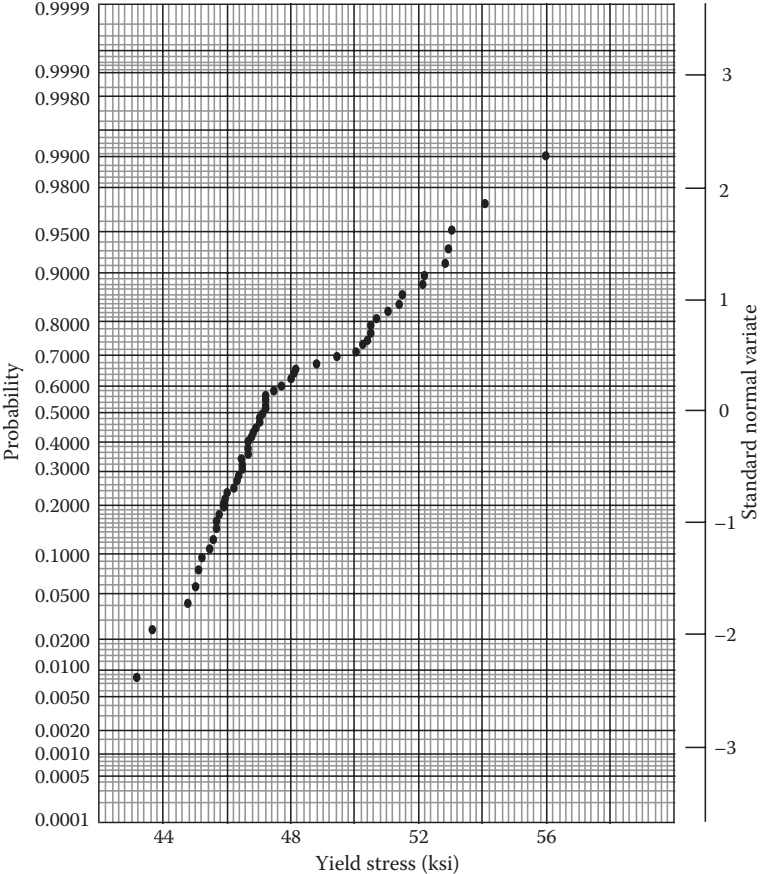


Figure 2.25 Test results of yield stress of steel on commercial normal probability paper.

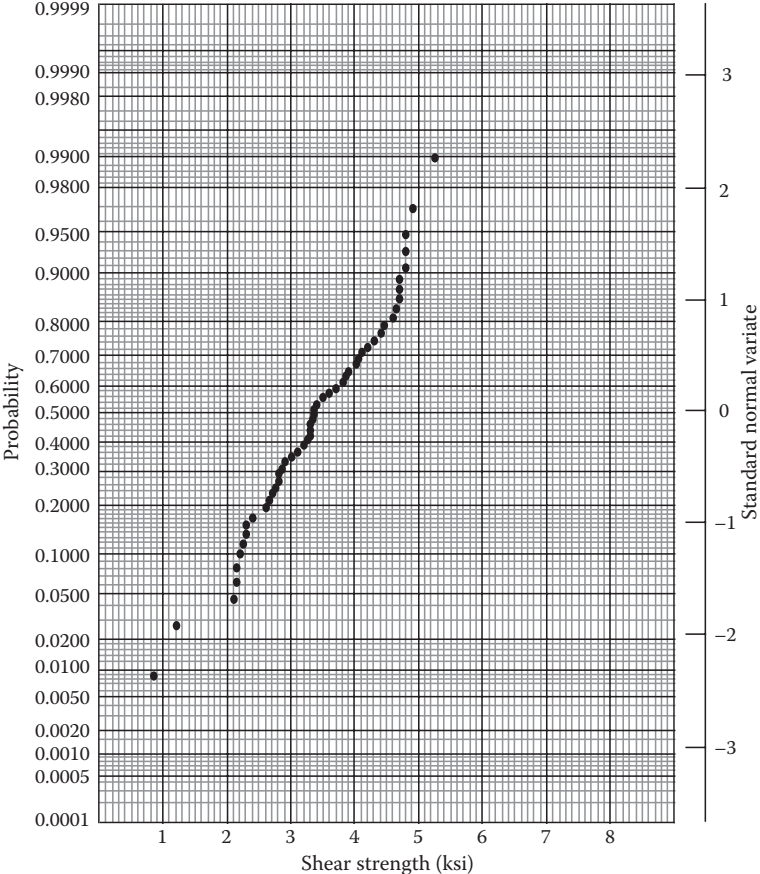


Figure 2.26 Test results of shear strength of spot welds on normal probability paper.

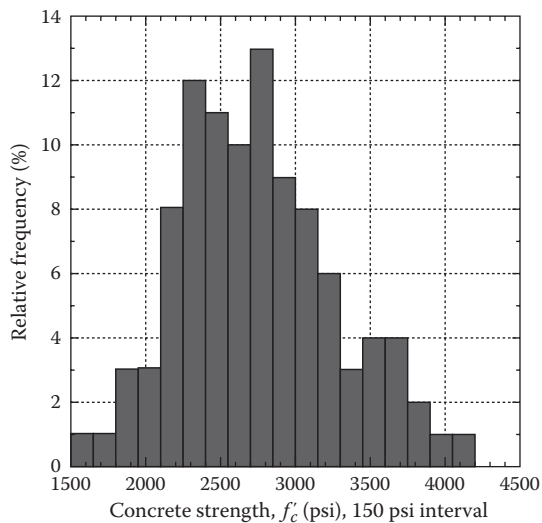


Figure 2.27 Relative frequency histogram for concrete strength (Example 2.9).

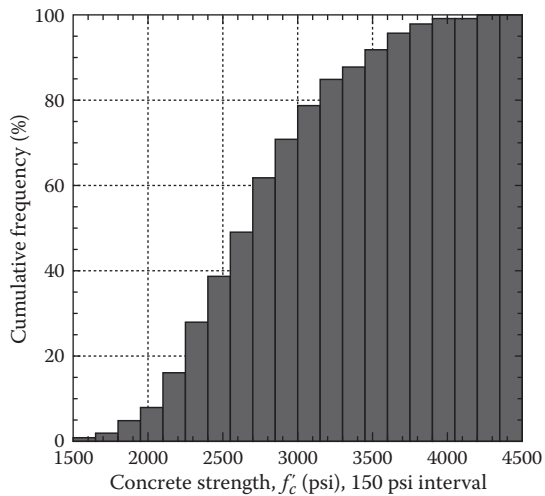


Figure 2.28 Cumulative frequency histogram for concrete strength (Example 2.9).

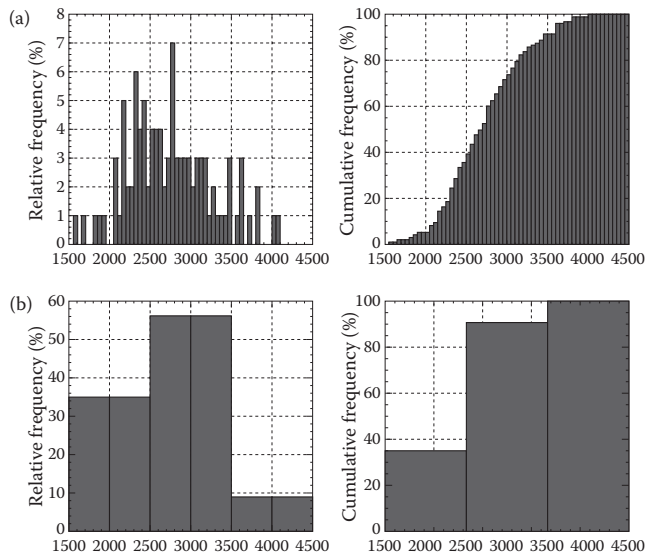


Figure 2.29 Influence of interval size on appearance of histogram (Example 2.9) (a) for interval of 50 psi and (b) for interval of 1000 psi.

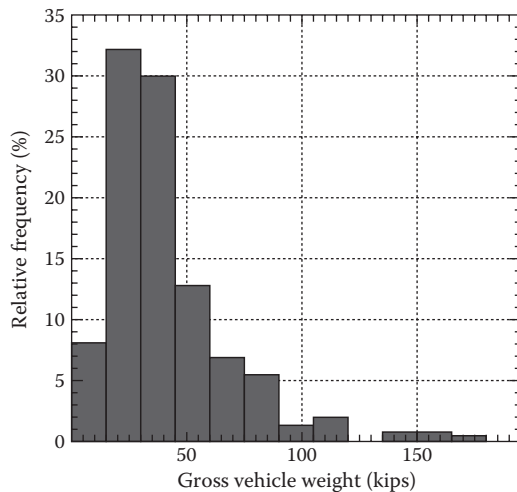


Figure 2.30 Relative frequency histogram for data in Table 2.4 (Example 2.10).

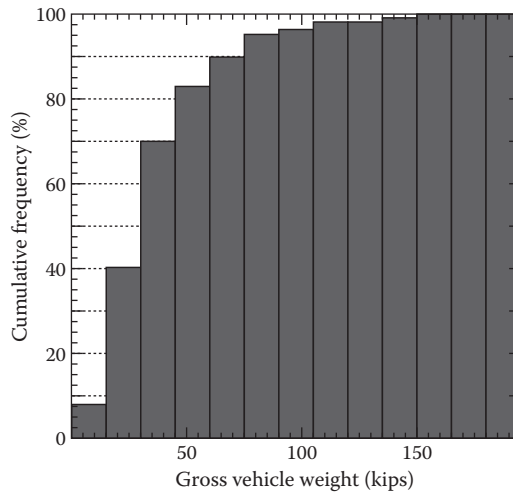


Figure 2.31 Cumulative frequency histogram for data in Table 2.4 (Example 2.10).

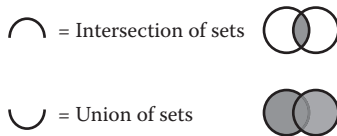


Figure 2.32 A Venn diagram showing the difference between the intersection and union of events.

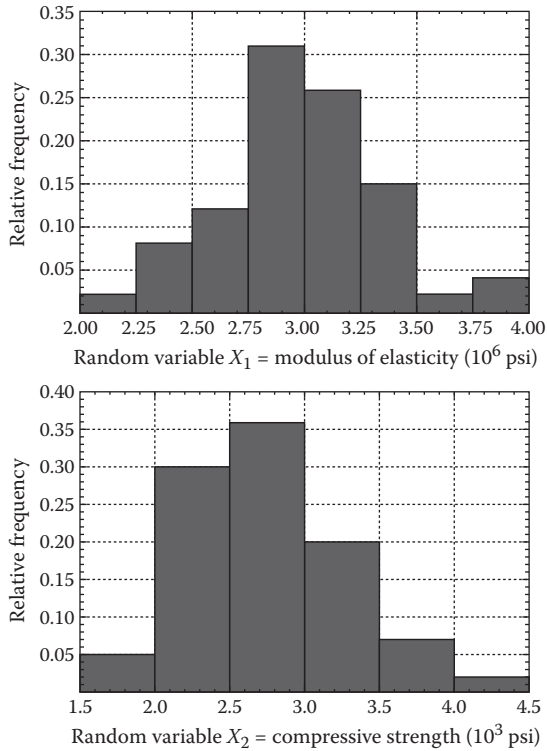


Figure 2.33 Relative frequency histograms for X_1 and X_2 considered independently.

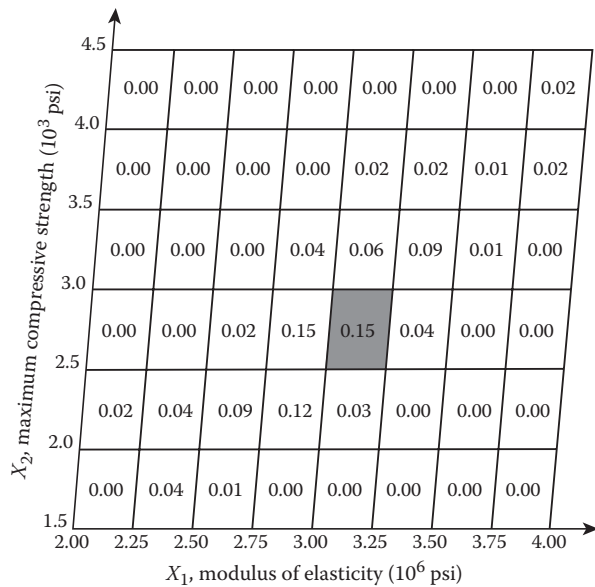


Figure 2.34 Relative frequency histogram for both X_1 and X_2 .

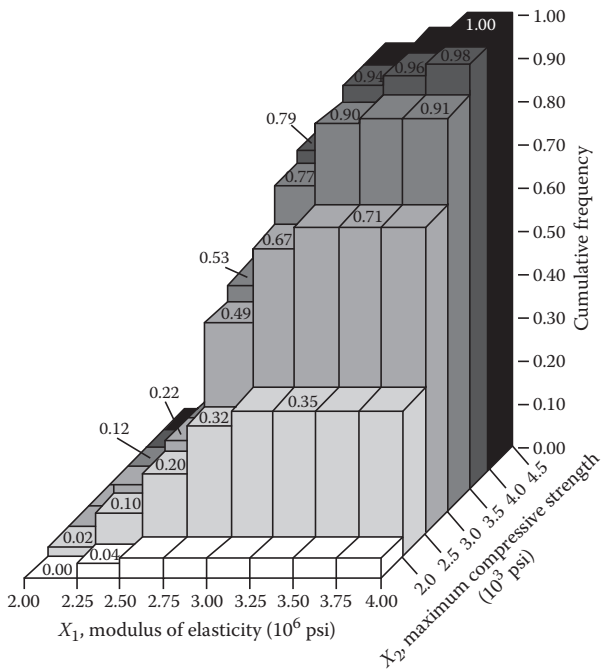
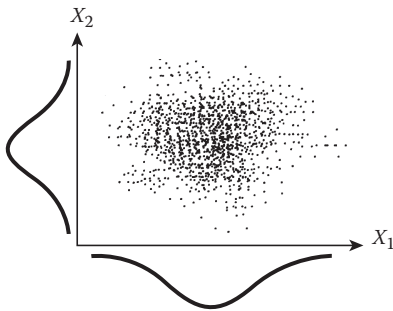
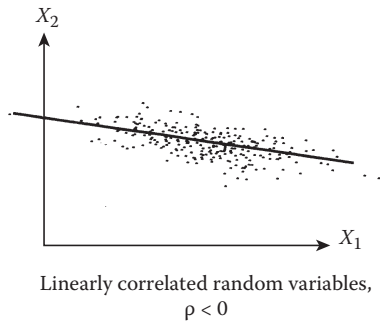


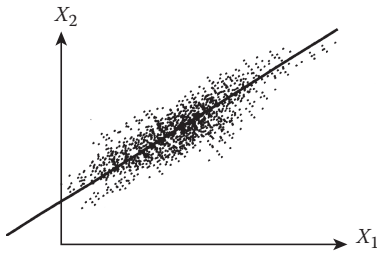
Figure 2.35 Cumulative frequency histogram for both X_1 and X_2 .



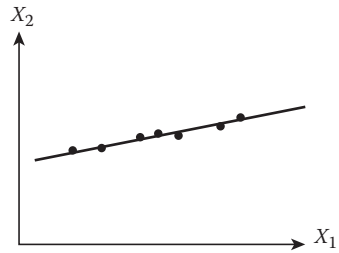
Uncorrelated random variables



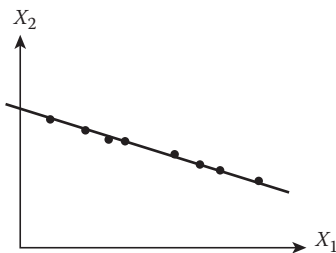
Linearly correlated random variables,
 $\rho < 0$



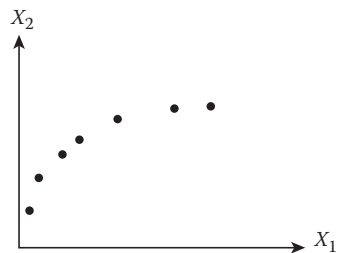
Linearly correlated random
variables, $\rho > 0$



Linearly perfectly correlated random
variables, $\rho = 1$



Linearly correlated random
variables, $\rho = -1$



Nonlinearly correlated random
variables

Figure 2.36 Examples of correlated and uncorrelated random variables.