SOA and CAS: Exam P, Probability¹ Chapter 9: Percentiles

Yi Li ² January 13, 2024

(1) Definition: Medium measures the center of a distribution, besides mean and mode

Medium	$X_P^{0.5}$: which makes $F_X(x) = 0.5 < => \int_{-\infty}^{X_P^{0.5}} f_X(x) dx = 0.5$
	("50th percentile of X" is at $X_P^{0.5}$)
25^{th} Percentile	$X_P^{0.25}$: which makes $F_X(x) = 0.25 <=> \int_{-\infty}^{X_P^{0.25}} f_X(x) dx = 0.25$
	("25th percentile of X" is at $X_P^{0.25}$)
75^{th} Percentile	$X_P^{0.75}$: which makes $F_X(x) = 0.75 < => \int_{-\infty}^{X_P^{0.75}} f_X(x) dx = 0.75$
	("75th percentile of X" is at $X_P^{0.75}$)
Mid-range	$mid - range = a + \frac{(b-a)}{2}$
	For example: $f_X(x) = x^2 \ (1 < x \le 5) < => \ mid-range = 1 + \frac{(5-1)}{2} = 3$

For example: Question gives $f_X(x) = \frac{x^2}{21}$ $(1 \le x \le 4)$, then (i) What is medium $X_P^{0.5}$? Solve: $\int_1^{\mathbf{X}_P^{0.5}} \frac{x^2}{21} dx = 0.5 => X_P^{0.5} = 3.19125$

- (ii) What is mid-range? Solve: $X = \underbrace{a}_{1} + \underbrace{\frac{b}{4} a}_{2} = 2.5$
- (2) Property:
 - (2.1) If g(X) is a monotonically strictly increasing function of X

Then, "g(X)'s a^{th} percentile" is g of "X's a^{th} percentile"

For example: 75th percentile of X is 2. Then, 75th percentile of $(X-1)^3 = (\underbrace{X_P^{0.75}}_2 - 1)^3 = 1$

(2.2) If g(X) is a monotonically strictly decreasing function of X

Then, "g(X)'s $(100 - a)^{th}$ percentile" is g of "X's a^{th} percentile"

For example: 75^{th} percentile of X is 2. Then, $(100-75)=25^{th}$ percentile of $(1-X)^3 = (1-X_P^{0.75})^3 = -1$

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²Email: liyifinhub@outlook.com This note was drafted when I was preparing for the exam. Please email me if you find any errors. My personal website http://www.yilifinhub.com