

92004

1. The pmf of r.v. X is $p(0) = 1/3, p(2) = 2/3$. Determine $E \frac{X+2}{X+1}$.

$$E \frac{X+2}{X+1} = \sum_x \frac{X+2}{X+1} P(X) = \frac{2}{1} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

(YOU NEED NOT REDUCE)

2. Random variables X, Y have

$E X = 1 \quad \text{sd } X = 2$

$E Y = 3 \quad \text{sd } Y = 4$

a. Determine $E(X + 9Y - 8)$ $E X + 9 E Y - 8 = 1 + 9(3) - 8 = 20$ "

b. Determine $\text{sd}(6Y - 15)$ $6 \text{sd } Y = 6(4) = 24$ "

c. Supposing that X, Y are independent, determine Variance($10X + 30Y + 40$).

$\text{Var } P = \text{Var } 10X + \text{Var } 30Y = 10^2 2^2 + 30^2 4^2$ "

3. F stands for "casting is faulty"
+ stands for "casting appears to be faulty" etc.

$P(F) = 0.1 \quad P(+ | F) = 0.6 \quad P(+ | F^c) = 0.2$

Determine

a. $P(+)$ $= P(F) P(+ | F) + P(F^c) P(+ | F^c) = 0.1 \cdot 0.6 + 0.9 \cdot 0.2$ "

b. $P(F | +)$ $= P(F | +) / P(+)$ $= 0.1 \cdot 0.6 / (0.1 \cdot 0.6 + 0.9 \cdot 0.2)$ "

4. Tom will draw first with equal probability. Sue will draw second with equal probability on those remaining from {5 5 5 5 1 1 1 3 3}

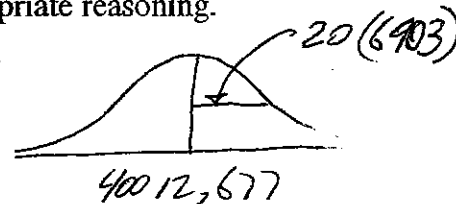
a. $P(\text{Sue 5} | \text{Tom 1})$ (per description, intuitive) DRAW FROM 5555 1133 = 2/8.

b. $P(\text{Sue 5})$ using total probability and mult rules (show your work, do not reduce). $= \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{8} + \frac{5}{9} \cdot \frac{4}{8}$
 $P(S5 | T5) + P(S5 | T5^c) = P(T5) P(S5 | T5) + P(T5^c) P(S5 | T5^c)$

c. $P(\text{Tom or Sue get 5})$ (show your work, do not reduce)
 $P(T5 \cup S5) = P(T5) + P(S5) - P(T5 S5) = \frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{9} - \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{8}$

5. Business receipts average 12,677 per day with sd 6,903. Receipts on different days seem to be independent. Sketch the approximate distribution of T = total receipts from 400 such days. Be sure to evaluate and display in your sketch E T and sd T. Show appropriate reasoning.

$E T = E(X_1 + \dots + X_{400}) = 400 E X = 400(12,677)$
 $\text{Var } T = \text{Var}(X_1 + \dots + X_{400}) = 400 \text{Var } X = 400(6,903)^2$ DISP $\approx T$



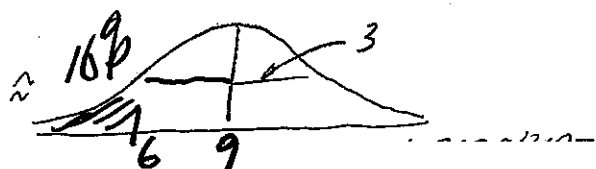
6. The Poisson distributed number of bad microchips averages around 9 per batch.

b. How unusual is it to find 6 or fewer bad chips in a batch? (see (a) below)

$\frac{6-9}{3} = -1.5 \sigma \approx 16\% \text{ BELOW MEAN } -1.5 \sigma$

a. Sketch the approximate dist of number of bad chips in a batch, labeling mean, sd.

SD POISSON
 $= \sqrt{\text{MEAN}} = 3$



Q2 005

1. The pmf of r.v. X is $p(0) = 1/3, p(-2) = 1/3, p(2) = 1/3$. Determine $E X^3$.

$$E X^3 = \sum_x x^3 p(x) = 0^3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + (-2)^3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + 2^3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 0 \quad (\text{YOU NEED NOT REDUCE TO 0})$$

2. Random variables X, Y have

$$E X = 2 \quad \text{sd } X = 3$$

$$E Y = 4 \quad \text{sd } Y = 5.$$

a. Determine $E(6X - Y + 1) = 6EX - EY + 1 = 6(2) - 4 + 1 = 9$ "

b. Determine $\text{sd}(11X + 9) = |11| \text{SD } X = 11(3) = 33$ "

c. Supposing that X, Y are independent, determine Variance $(20X + 15Y + 13)$.

$$\stackrel{\text{INDEP}}{=} \text{Var } 20X + \text{Var } 15Y = 20^2 \text{Var } X + 15^2 \text{Var } Y = 20^2 3^2 + 15^2 5^2$$

3. D stands for "person has the disease"

+ stands for "person tests positive for the disease" etc.

$$P(D) = 0.2$$

$$P(+ | D) = 0.6$$

$$P(+ | D^c) = 0.1$$

Determine

a. $P(+)$ = $P(D+) + P(D^c+) = P(D)P(+|D) + P(D^c)P(+|D^c) = 0.2 \cdot 0.6 + 0.8 \cdot 0.1$

b. $P(D|+)$ = $\frac{P(D+)}{P(+)} = \frac{0.2 \cdot 0.6}{(0.2 \cdot 0.6 + 0.8 \cdot 0.1)}$

4. $P(A) = 0.5, P(B) = 0.4, P(B|A) = 0.2$. Determine but do not reduce:

a. $P(AB) = P(A)P(B|A) = 0.5 \cdot 0.2 = 0.1$

b. $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB) = 0.5 + 0.4 - 0.1 = 0.8$ "

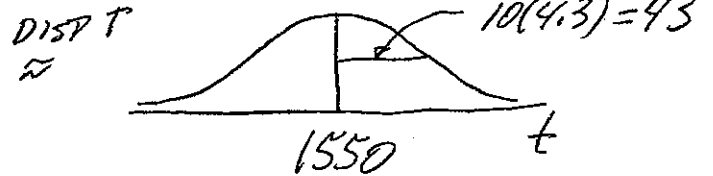
c. Are A, B independent? Show your reasoning!

Is $P(B|A) = P(B)$? NO, $0.2 \neq 0.4 \Rightarrow A, B$ ARE NOT INDEPENDENT.

5. A random sample of 100 vehicles is selected with replacement and with equal probability from a fleet whose mpg average 15.5 with sd 4.3. Sketch the approximate distribution for T = total mpg of all 100 sample vehicles. Be sure to evaluate and display in your sketch E T and sd T. Show appropriate reasoning.

$$E T = E(X_1 + \dots + X_{100}) = 100 E X = 1550$$

$$\text{Var } T = \text{Var}(X_1 + \dots + X_{100}) = 100 \text{Var } X = 100 \cdot 4.3^2$$



6. The Poisson distributed number of bad microchips averages around 9 per batch.

b. How unusual is it to find 12 or more bad chips in a batch? (see (a) below)

$$\frac{12-9}{3} = +1 \text{ SD} \quad 16\% \text{ ABOVE MEAN} + 1.0 \text{ SD}$$

a. Sketch the approximate dist of number of bad chips in a batch, labeling mean, sd.

$$\text{SD FOR POISSON} = \sqrt{\text{MEAN}} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

