Statistics 134 Fall 2005 Final Exam

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1. A random variable X with values between -1 and 1 has probability density function $f(x) = cx^2$ for x in that range, for some constant c.
   (a) Find c as a decimal.
   (b) Give a formula for the cumulative distribution function of X.
   (c) Find $\text{Var}(X)$ as a decimal.
   (d) Let $Y = X^2$. Find the probability density function of Y.

2. A multiple choice test has 4 possible answers for each question, exactly one of which is right. The test has 20 questions. A student knows the correct answer to 14 questions and guesses at random for the other 6. Let X be the number of questions the student gets right.
   (a) Describe the distribution of X by a formula.
   (b) Give a numerical expression for $P(X \geq 19)$.
   (c) Evaluate $E(X)$ as a decimal.
   (d) Evaluate $\text{Var}(X)$ as a decimal.

3. Suppose X and Y are independent variables, such that X has uniform distribution on $[0, 3]$, and Y has exponential distribution with rate $\lambda = 1$.
   (a) Find $P(X < Y)$.
   (b) Find the probability density function for $Z := \min(X, Y)$, the minimum of X and Y.

4. Dan and Stan each roll a six-sided die. If they roll different numbers, the one who rolled the higher number wins the difference between the numbers from the other, in dollars. If they roll the same number, they roll again until they get different numbers. As soon as they exchange money , that completes one game. They play 100 games. Let R_i be the number of times they both have to roll during the i-th game, and let X_i be the amount that Dan wins in the i-th game. Note that $R_i \geq 1$ and that X_i can be negative, but not 0.
   (a) Describe the distribution of R_1.

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(b) Describe the distribution of X_1.

(c) Find $P(R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4 = 7)$.

(d) Find $\text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i\right)$.

(e) Find the approximate value of $P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i \leq 3\right)$.

5. The joint density of X and Y is $f(x, y) = \frac{4y}{x}$ for $0 < y < x < 1$, and 0 otherwise. Find the following.

   (a) $E(XY)$.

   (b) The marginal density of X.

   (c) $E(Y|X = x)$ for $0 < x < 1$.

6. Each vehivle arriving at a toll both is either a car or a truck. Cars arrive as a Poisson process with rate $\lambda = 3$ per minute. Independently of the cars, trucks arrive as a Poisson process with rate $\lambda = 1$ per minute.

   (a) What is the probability that exactly 10 vehicles arrive in a two minute interval?

   (b) Consider the first vehicle to arrive after time $t = 0$. What is the probability that this vehicle arrives after time $t = 1$ and is a truck?

   (c) Give a formula for the probability density of the length of time between arrivals of the 5th and 7th cars after some fixed time.

   (d) Sketch a graph of the density found in c), with a properly labeled horizontal axis.

7. Let X and Y be independent normal variables, with $E(X) = 0$, $\text{SD}(X) = 3$, $E(Y) = 0$, $\text{SD}(Y) = 4$. Let $S = X + Y$ and $D = X - Y$.

   (a) Find $P(S < 1)$.

   (b) Find the covariance between S and D.

   (c) Find $E(S|D)$.

   (d) Find $\text{Var}(S|D)$.

   (e) What is the conditional distribution of S given $D = 1$?

8. A non-negative random variable X has mean 100 and variance 100.

   (a) Give an explicit example of a distribution of X consistent with these properties.

   (b) What does Markov's inequaltiy say about $P(X \geq 400)$?

   (c) What does Chebychev's inequality say about $P(X \geq 400)$?

   (d) Let S_n be the sum of n independent variables, each with the same distribution as X. Find a sequence x_n so that $P\left(S_n/n > 100 + x_n\right)$ converges to $1/4$ as $n \to \infty$.

9. Consider a sequence of 30 draws at random *without* replacement from a box of 500 tickets labeled by the numbers 1,2,3,4,5. Let X be the sum of numbers obtained from the first 10 draws and Y the sum of numbers from the next 10 draws.

   (a) Give a formula for the distribution of Y.

   (b) Evaluate the variance of Y as a fraction.

   (c) Without any calculation, say whether you think the correlation between X and Y is positive, negative, zero, and explain why.

   (d) Compute the covariance between X and Y.

10. A random variable X has beta (a, b) distribution on the interval $[0, 1]$. Conditionally given the value of X, a series of independent trials is performed, each with success probability X and with failure probability $1-X$.

   (a) What is the unconditional probability that the first trial is a success?

   (b) Describe the conditional distribution of X given that the first trial is a success.

   (c) What is the unconditional probability of exactly k successes in the first n trials?

   (d) Decribe the conditional distribution of X given exactly k successes in the first n trials.

   (e) Conditionally given exactly k successes in the first n trials, but without knowing the value of X, what is the probability of success on trial $(n + 1)$?