

Q.5 A random variable V has the distribution function

$$F(v) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } v < 0, \\ 1 - (1 - v)^A & \text{for } 0 \leq v \leq 1, \\ 1 & \text{for } v > 1, \end{cases}$$

where $A > 0$ is a parameter. Determine the density function, mean, and variance.

$$\int_a^b f = - \int_b^a f$$

$$f(v) = A(1 - v)^{A-1}$$

$$E(v) = \int_0^1 vA(1 - v)^{A-1} dv$$

بالتعويض بـ u

$$u=1-v \quad v=1-u$$

$$dv=-du$$

$$= A \int_0^1 (1 - u)u^{A-1} du =$$

$$> A \int_0^1 u^{A-1} - u^A du \Rightarrow A \left[\frac{u^A}{A} - \frac{u^{A+1}}{A+1} \right]_0^1$$

$$E(v) = 1 - \frac{A}{A+1}$$

$$E(v^2) = \int_0^1 v^2 A(1 - v)^{A-1} dv$$

بالتعويض بـ u

$$u=1-v \quad v=1-u$$

$$dv=-du$$

$$= A \int_0^1 (1 - u)^2 u^{A-1} du \Rightarrow A \int_0^1 (1 - 2u + u^2) u^{A-1} du$$

$$\Rightarrow A \int_0^1 (u^{A-1} - 2u^A + u^{A+1}) du$$

$$\Rightarrow A \left[\frac{u^A}{A} - \frac{2u^{A+1}}{A+1} + \frac{u^{A+2}}{A+2} \right]_0^1$$

$$E(v^2) = 1 - \frac{2A}{A+1} + \frac{A}{A+2}$$

$$V(v) = E(v^2) - (E(v))^2 \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{2A}{A+1} + \frac{A}{A+2} - \left(1 - \frac{A}{A+1}\right)^2$$

Q.6 Determine the distribution function, mean, and variance corresponding to the triangular density.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 2 - x & \text{for } 1 \leq x \leq 2, \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere.} \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - 1 & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 1 & 2 < x \end{cases}$$

$$E(x) = \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 x(2-x) dx = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = 1$$

$$E(x^2) = \int_0^1 x^3 dx + \int_1^2 x^2(2-x) dx = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{11}{12} = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$V(x) = E(x^2) - (E(x))^2 = \frac{1}{6}$$

OR

$$V(x) = \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 x dx + \int_1^2 (x-1)^2 (2-x) dx = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Q.7 Suppose X is a random variable with finite mean μ and variance σ^2 , and $Y = a + bX$ for certain constants $a, b \neq 0$. Determine the mean and variance for Y .

$$E(Y) = E(a + bX) = a + bE(X)$$

$$V(Y) = V(a + bX) = b^2V(X)$$

Q.9 Random variables X and Y are independent and have the probability mass functions

$$p_X(0) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad p_Y(1) = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$p_X(3) = \frac{1}{2}, \quad p_Y(2) = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$p_Y(3) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Determine the probability mass function of the sum $Z = X + Y$.

X	Y	Z	P(Z)=P(X)+P(Y)
0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$
	2	2	$\frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$
	3	3	$\frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
3	1	4	$\frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{12}$
	2	5	$\frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$
	3	6	$\frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

Z	1	2	3	4	5	6
P(Z)	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

Q.10 Random variables U and V are independent and have the probability mass functions

$$p_U(0) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad p_V(1) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$p_U(1) = \frac{1}{3}, \quad p_V(2) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$p_U(2) = \frac{1}{3},$$

Determine the probability mass function of the sum $W = U + V$.

U	V	W	P(W)=P(U)+P(V)
0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$
1		2	$\frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$
2		3	$\frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$
0	2	2	$\frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$
1		3	$\frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$
2		4	$\frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$

Z	1	2	3	4
P(Z)	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

Q.12 A fair die is rolled 10 times.

$n=10$ $P=0.5$ $\Omega = \{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$ x : An even number will show
 $\Rightarrow \{2,4,6\}$

$$P(X = x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$$

a- What is the probability that the rolled die will not show an even number?

$$P(X = 0) = \binom{10}{0} (0.5)^0 (0.5)^{10-0} =$$

b- What is the probability that the rolled die will show an even number 7 times?

$$P(X = 7) = \binom{10}{7} (0.5)^7 (0.5)^{10-7} =$$

c-What is the probability that the rolled die will show an odd number 3 times?

$$(X = 7) = \binom{10}{7} (0.5)^7 (0.5)^{10-7} =$$

d-What is the probability that the rolled die will show an odd number 3,5,7,9 times?

e-What is the probability that the rolled die will show an odd number one times?

$$(X = 9) = \binom{10}{9} (0.5)^9 (0.5)^{10-9} =$$

f-What is the probability that the rolled die will show just an even number?

$$(X = 10) = \binom{10}{10} (0.5)^9 (0.5)^{10-9} =$$

g-What is the probability that the rolled die will show an even number 5 times?

$$(X = 5) = \binom{10}{5} (0.5)^{10} (0.5)^{10-10} =$$

Q.13. Suppose that five fair coins are tossed independently.

$n=5$ $P=0.5$ $\Omega = \{H, T\}$ x : A Head will show $\Rightarrow \{H\}$

$$P(X = x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x q^{n-x}$$

a- What is the probability that exactly one of the coins will be different from the remaining four?

$$P(X = 1) + P(X = 4) = \binom{5}{1} (0.5)^1 (0.5)^{5-1} + \binom{5}{4} (0.5)^4 (0.5)^{5-4}$$

b-What is the probability that Head will show 3 times?

$$P(X = 3) = \binom{5}{3} (0.5)^3 (0.5)^{5-3}$$

c-What is the probability that Head will show at least 3 times?

$$P(X \geq 3) =$$

d-What is the probability that Head will show at most 3 times?

$$P(X \leq 3) =$$

e-What is the probability that Head will show less than 3 times?

$$P(X < 3) =$$

f-What is the probability that Head will show more than 3 times?

$$P(X > 3)$$

Q1. Suppose two dice are tossed (for each die, it is equally likely that 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 dots will show).

a) What is the probability that the total of the two dice will add up to 7 or 11?

b) What is the probability that the total of the two dice will add up to a number other than 2 or 12?

c) Are the events

E1 = first die shows a 3

E2 = total of the two dice is 6

Independent events?

d) Are the events

E1 = first die shows a 3

E2 = total of the two dice is 7

independent events?

e) Given that the total of the two dice is 5, what is the probability that the first die showed 2 dots?

f) Given that the first die shows 5, what is the probability that the total of the two dice is even?

Q2. A desk contains three drawers. Drawer 1 contains two gold coins. Drawer 2 contains one gold coin and one silver coin. Drawer 3 contains two silver coins. I randomly choose a drawer and then randomly choose a coin. If a silver coin is chosen, what is the probability that I chose drawer 3?