

Math 362 Midterm 2 Practice

April 7, 2021

Name: _____

- You may use a calculator and notes from our class as well as worksheet solutions on Blackboard, but nothing else. If you don't understand a word, you can use an online dictionary. In general, please show your work, simplify as completely as possible, and *box your final answer*.
- *Collaboration is strictly prohibited* on this exam. Use of Chegg or similar sites carries steep penalties that are described in the syllabus.

Problem	Points	Score
1	12	
2	10	
3	15	
4	10	
5	5	
6	8	
Total:	60	

1. (12 points) (*Expectation and Variance*)

Consider the following discrete random variable with the following PMF:

X	0	1	2	3
p_X	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4

(a) (2 points) Compute $E(X)$.

(b) (2 points) Compute $V(X)$.

(c) (2 points) Consider a new random variable Y , which is a linear function of X , whose PMF is below

Y	2	9	16	23
p_Y	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4

Now, compute $E(Y)$.

(d) (2 points) Compute $V(Y)$.

- (e) (2 points) You can think of X as describing the roll of a four-sided die. Suppose you roll two four sided die and sum their values, so $S_2 = X_1 + X_2$ where X_1 and X_2 are IID with the same PMF as X .

Now, compute $E(S_2)$.

- (f) (2 points) Compute $V(S_2)$.

2. (10 points) Suppose I interview 8 people and I ask for their height H and their weight W , measure in inches and pounds respectively. Their answers are as follows:

H	62	62	64	65	69	69	72	72
W	115	135	135	165	170	180	180	210

- (a) (2 points) Fill out the following joint probability table, whose entries $p_{H,W}(i, j)$ equals the probability of someone having height i and weight j , based on the data above.

	62 in	64 in	65 in	69 in	72 in
115 lbs					
135 lbs					
165 lbs					
170 lbs					
180 lbs					
210 lbs					

- (b) (2 points) Compute the PMFs for height $p_H(i)$ and $p_W(j)$.

- (c) (2 points) Compute $\mu_H = E(H)$ and $\mu_W = E(W)$

- (d) (2 points) Compute $E[(H - \mu_H)(W - \mu_W)]$. This is called the *covariance* of H and W .

- (e) (2 points) Are H and W independent? Explain how you know this.

3. (15 points) (*Important Distributions and Related Attributes*)

Kyra goes to a conference, where there are 730 other people. Kyra discovers that 6 other people that have her same birthday.

(a) (2 points) What's the expected number of people that will share Kyra's birthday?

(b) (3 points) What's the *exact* probability that 6 other people will have Kyra's birthday?

(c) (3 points) Using the Poisson approximation, compute the probability that 6 other people have the same birthday as Kyra.

- (d) (2 points) Use Markov's inequality to give an upper bound on the probability that Kyra will find 6 or more people in a randomly selected group of 730 that have her same birthday.
- (e) (3 points) The variance of a Poisson random variable is λ . Use Chebyshev's inequality applied to the Poisson approximation to give an upper bound on the probability that Kyra will find 6 or more people in a randomly selected group of 730 that have her same birthday.
- (f) (2 points) Explain why this problem is different from the usual Birthday problem, which asks for the probability that no two people share the same birthday.

4. (10 points) (*Important Distributions and Related Attributes*)

A die is rolled until the first time a 6 comes up. Denote this random variable by T .

- (a) (2 points) Write below a formula for the probability that the first six occurs on the k th roll.

$$P(T = k) =$$

- (b) (2 points) Compute the expectation of T .

$$E(T) =$$

- (c) (2 points) Compute the variance of T .

$$V(T) =$$

- (d) (2 points) Compute the probability that T is between 5 and 7 rolls, inclusive.

$$P(5 \leq T \leq 7) =$$

- (e) (2 points) Compute the probability $P(T \geq 9)$

$$P(T \geq 9) =$$

5. (5 points) (*Law of Large Numbers*) The average face value of an 8-sided die is $\mu = 9/2 = 4.5$. The standard deviation is $\sigma = \sqrt{65/12} \approx 2.32$.

Suppose I roll an 8-sided die n times and compute the average face value A_n . How many times do I need to roll an 8-sided die to be 75% sure that I am within .5 of the true mean?

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6. (8 points) The daily high temperature in Albany in May is normally distributed with mean 71 degrees (Fahrenheit) and standard deviation of 10 degrees.
- (a) (2 points) Using the conversion formula $C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$, determine the mean and standard deviation for daily high temperature measured in degrees Centigrade.
- (b) (3 points) Using the attached Z-table, determine the probability that the high is below 51 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (c) (3 points) Using the attached Z-table, determine the probability that the high temperature is between 46 and 86 degrees Fahrenheit.

A normal distribution curve is shown. The area under the curve to the left of a point z is shaded. An arrow labeled "Table entry" points to this shaded area. The point z is marked on the horizontal axis.

[illegible]