

STAT1301 Advanced Analysis of Scientific Data

Semester 2, 2025

Assignment 2

1 Introduction

Throughout the report, the following syntactical shortcuts and notation will be used.

If X is a random variable of the sample space Ω , an abbreviation of set notation is as follows:

$$\text{Abbreviate } \{d : \forall d \in \Omega \text{ and } X(d) = x\} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{As } \{X = x\} \quad (2)$$

Additionally, when thinking in terms of sets becomes obsolete,

$$\text{Abbreviate } P(\{d : \forall d \in \Omega \text{ and } X(d) = x\}) \quad (3)$$

$$\text{As } P(X = x) \quad (4)$$

The abbreviation will be used with inequalities as well.

Given some random variable X , there must exist a function mapping from the sample space Ω to the domain of X , which can be at most \mathbb{R} . This function is (intuitively) named X . This function incidentally defines the random variable, which is the motivating reason for using its letter to represent its mapping. The notation $\text{Domain}[X]$ will be used throughout this report to indicate the domain of the function mapping X and hence the random variable X itself by definition.

2 Question 1

To begin, let's define the sample space

$$\Omega = \{(a, b) \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}\}$$

$$|\Omega| = 36$$

Notice this is uniform, and hence that a and b are independent

$$P(A) = \frac{|A|}{|\Omega|} = \frac{|A|}{36} \quad (5)$$

2.1 Part a)

Let X be a random variable representing the payout of a given dice roll $(a, b) \in \Omega$:

$$X((a, b) \in \Omega) = a \cdot b$$

Let f_X be the PMF of X . Note $f_X(x \in \Omega) = P(\{X = x\})$. By cases, the probability distribution of X can be deduced:

$f_X(1) = \frac{1}{36}$	$f_X(8) = \frac{2}{36}$	$f_X(18) = \frac{2}{36}$
$f_X(2) = \frac{2}{36}$	$f_X(9) = \frac{1}{36}$	$f_X(20) = \frac{2}{36}$
$f_X(3) = \frac{2}{36}$	$f_X(10) = \frac{2}{36}$	$f_X(24) = \frac{2}{36}$
$f_X(4) = \frac{3}{36}$	$f_X(12) = \frac{4}{36}$	$f_X(25) = \frac{1}{36}$
$f_X(5) = \frac{2}{36}$	$f_X(15) = \frac{2}{36}$	$f_X(30) = \frac{2}{36}$
$f_X(6) = \frac{4}{36}$	$f_X(16) = \frac{1}{36}$	$f_X(36) = \frac{1}{36}$

For all other values x , $f_X(x) = 0$

2.2 Part b)

This makes determining the expected value of X trivial:

$$E(X) = \sum_{c \in \Omega} X(c)P(c) \quad (6)$$

$$= \sum_{x \in \text{Domain}[X]} xP(\{X = x\}) \quad (7)$$

$$= 1 \cdot f_X(1) + 2 \cdot f_X(2) + \cdots 30 \cdot f_X(30) + 36 \cdot f_X(36) \quad (8)$$

$$= \frac{1}{36} + \frac{4}{36} + \cdots \frac{60}{36} + \frac{36}{36} \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{441}{36} = \frac{49}{4} = 12.25 \quad (10)$$

2.3 Part c)

Evaluating $\text{Var}(X)$ is similarly trivial

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[(X - E(X))^2] \quad (11)$$

$$= \sum_{c \in \Omega} (X(c) - \frac{49}{4})^2 P(\{c\}) \quad (12)$$

$$= \sum_{x \in \text{Domain}[X]} (x - \frac{49}{4})^2 P(\{X = x\}) \quad (13)$$

$$= (1 - \frac{49}{4})^2 \cdot \frac{1}{36} + (2 - \frac{49}{4})^2 \cdot \frac{2}{36} + \cdots (30 - \frac{49}{4})^2 \cdot \frac{2}{36} + (36 - \frac{49}{4})^2 \cdot \frac{1}{36} \quad (14)$$

$$= \frac{11515}{144} \approx 79.97 \quad (15)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_X = \sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} = \sqrt{\frac{11515}{144}} \approx 8.942 \quad (16)$$

3 Question 2

Understanding this question in terms of a sample space isn't very fruitful. Ω is completely unspecified, we can only deduce that $|\Omega| \geq (0, 20)$, which implies it is continuous. $P(A) : \exists A \in \Omega$ is also completely unknown.

3.1 Part a)

Let X be the continuous random variable of algae growth as measured in grams of biomass produced. Note $\text{Domain}[X] = (0, 20)$.

Since X is a random variable, its PDF f_X must sum to 1:

$$1 = \int_{c \in \Omega} P(\{c\}) \quad (17)$$

$$= \int_{x \in \text{Domain}[X]} P(\{X = x\}) \quad (18)$$

$$= \int_0^{20} c(x^2 - 60x + 800)dx \quad (19)$$

$$= c \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 30x^2 + 800x \right]_{x=0}^{x=20} \quad (20)$$

$$1/c = \left[\frac{1}{3}(20)^3 - 30(20)^2 + 800(20) \right] - [0 - 0 + 0] \quad (21)$$

$$1/c = \frac{20000}{3} \quad (22)$$

$$c = \frac{3}{20000} \quad (23)$$

3.2 Part b)

Let F_X be the CDF of X :

$$F_X = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(x)dx \quad (24)$$

$$= \int_0^x c(x^2 - 60x + 800)dx \quad (25)$$

$$= c \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 30x^2 + 800x \right]_{x=0}^{x=x} \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{F_X}{c} = \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 30x^2 + 800x \right] - \left[\frac{1}{3}0^3 - 30 \cdot 0^2 + 800 \cdot 0 \right] \quad (27)$$

$$\implies F_X = c \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 30x^2 + 800x \right) \text{ for } 0 \leq x \leq 20 \quad (28)$$

$$= \frac{1}{20000}x^3 - \frac{9}{2000}x^2 + \frac{3}{25}x \quad (29)$$

3.3 Part c)

$$E(X) = \int_{x \in \text{Domain}[X]} x f_X dx \quad (30)$$

$$= \int_0^{20} x \cdot c(x^2 - 60x + 800) dx \quad (31)$$

$$\frac{E(X)}{c} = \int_0^{20} x^3 - 60x^2 + 800x dx \quad (32)$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{4}x^4 - 20x^3 + 400x^2 \right]_{x=0}^{x=20} \quad (33)$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{4}(20)^4 - 20(20)^3 + 400(20)^2 \right] - [0 - 0 + 0] \quad (34)$$

$$= 40000 - 160000 + 160000 \quad (35)$$

$$E(X) = c \cdot 40000 \quad (36)$$

$$E(X) = 6 \text{ grams} \quad (37)$$

3.4 Part d)

$$P(\{X > 10\} | \{X > 2\}) \quad (38)$$

$$= \frac{P(\{X > 10\} \cap \{X > 2\})}{P(\{X > 2\})} \quad (39)$$

$$= \frac{P(\{X > 10\})}{P(\{X > 2\})} \quad (40)$$

From the CDF definition of X, $P(\{X < x\}) = F_X(x)$

$$\implies P(\{X > 10\}) = 1 - P(\{X < 10\}) \quad (41)$$

$$= 1 - F_X(10) \quad (42)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{4}{5} \quad (43)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \quad (44)$$

$$\implies P(\{X > 2\}) = 1 - P(\{X < 2\}) \quad (45)$$

$$= 1 - F_X(2) \quad (46)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{139}{625} \quad (47)$$

$$= \frac{486}{625} \quad (48)$$

$$\implies \frac{P(\{X > 10\})}{P(\{X > 2\})} = \frac{\frac{1}{5}}{\frac{486}{625}} = \frac{125}{486} \approx 0.2572 \quad (49)$$

Therefore, the probability that the biomass exceeds 10 grams, given that it is detectable, is above in (49) = $\frac{125}{486}$.

4 Question 3

Assume that $p = 0.25$ for all the products, not just the 25 that were sampled.

The sample space for this is again completely unspecified, and the P probability function is practically useless for this question. For convenience, the sample space Ω is therefore defined as the domain of X, representing the number of products passing the specific inspection.

$$\Omega = \{1, 2, 3 \dots 24, 25\}$$

This makes the definition of X trivial, and its domain incidentally the entire sample space:

$$X(a \in \Omega) = a$$

4.1 Part a)

Since each product has a $p = 0.25$ probability of passing inspection, and there are 25 products, and it is assumed each inspection and product is independant of each other, X is a binomial distribution:

$$X \sim \text{Bin}(n = 25, p = 0.25)$$

Notes the following theorems about binomial distributions and X:

$$P(\{X = x\}) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1 - p)^{n-x} = \binom{25}{x} 0.25^x \cdot 0.75^{25-x}$$

$$E(X) = np = \frac{25}{4}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = np(1 - p) = \frac{75}{16}$$

4.2 Part b)

Let X_2 be the random variable representing the probability distribution of X with an n parameter such that the probability of finding a defect-free product exceeds 99%:

$$X_2 \sim \text{Bin}(n, p = 0.25)$$

$$P(\{X_2 \geq 1\}) > 0.99 \quad (50)$$

$$0.99 < P(\{X_2 \geq 1\}) \quad (51)$$

$$0.99 < 1 - P(\{X_2 = 0\}) \quad (52)$$

$$0.99 - 1 < -\binom{n}{0}(0.25)^0(0.75)^n \quad (53)$$

$$0.01 > 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0.75^n \quad (54)$$

$$\log_{0.75} 0.01 > n \quad (55)$$

$$\implies n < \log_{0.75} 0.01 \approx 16.008 \quad (56)$$

Therefore the minimum (integer) sample size is $n = 16$.

4.3 Part c)

The random variable Y is dependant on X . Given a possibility $a \in \Omega$ from the sample space, $Y(a)$ explicetely depends upon $X(a)$ such that it exactly equals:

$$Y(a \in \Omega) = 3X(a) - (25 - X(a)) \quad (57)$$

$$= 4X(a) - 25 \quad (58)$$

This allows us to calculate $E(X)$ and $\text{Var}(X)$ relatively easily using probability theorems:

$$E(Y) = E(4X - 25) \quad (59)$$

$$= 4E(X) - 25 \quad (60)$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{25}{4} - 25 \quad (61)$$

$$= 0 \quad (62)$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \text{Var}(4X - 25) \quad (63)$$

$$= 4^2 \text{Var}(X) \quad (64)$$

$$= 16 \cdot \frac{75}{16} \quad (65)$$

$$= 75 \quad (66)$$

4.4 Part d)

Since Y is defined in terms of X , this isn't too difficult to evaluate:

$$P(\{Y \geq 27\}) = P(\{4X - 25 \geq 27\}) \quad (67)$$

$$= P(\{4X \geq 52\}) \quad (68)$$

$$= P(\{X \geq 13\}) \quad (69)$$

$$\approx 0.00337 \quad (70)$$

This can be calculated by running `1 - pbinom(12, 25, 0.25)` in R

5 Question 4

Let $\Omega = (-\infty, +\infty)$ in units °C, representing the continuous range of possible temperatures in the storeroom. An argument could be made to limit this to $(-\infty, 8)$.

Let X be a random variable for the temperature inside the storeroom.

5.1 Part a)

$$X \sim N(\mu = 7.5^\circ\text{C}, \sigma = 0.3^\circ\text{C})$$

$$P(\{7.2 < X < 8\}) = P(\{\frac{7.2 - 7.5}{0.3} < \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} < \frac{8 - 7.5}{0.3}\}) \quad (71)$$

$$= P(\{-\frac{2}{3} < Z < \frac{5}{3}\}) \quad (72)$$

$$= P(\{Z < \frac{5}{3}\}) - P(\{-\frac{2}{3} < Z\}) \quad (73)$$

$$\text{Playing around with } P(\{-\frac{2}{3} < Z\}) \quad (74)$$

$$P(\{-\frac{2}{3} < Z\}) = P(\{Z > -\frac{2}{3}\}) \quad (75)$$

$$(76)$$

5.2 Part b)

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma = 0.3^\circ\text{C})$$

$$P(\{X > 8^\circ\text{C}\}) = 1\% \quad (77)$$

$$0.01 = P(\{X > 8\}) \quad (78)$$

$$= 1 - P(\{X < 8\}) \quad (79)$$

$$0.99 = P(\{X < 8\}) \quad (80)$$

$$= P(\{\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} = \frac{8 - \mu}{\sigma}\}) \quad (81)$$

$$0.99 = P(\{Z = \frac{8 - \mu}{3}\}) \quad (82)$$

$$(83)$$

Let z be the value which satisfies $P(\{Z < z\}) = 0.99$.

$$\implies \frac{8 - \mu}{3} = z \quad (84)$$

$$8 - \mu = 3z \quad (85)$$

$$-\mu = 3z - 8 \quad (86)$$

$$\mu = 8 - 3z \quad (87)$$

Using the stats table, $z \approx 2.33$ which implies $\mu \approx 8 - 3 \cdot 2.33 = 1.01^\circ\text{C}$. Using R, $z = \text{qnorm}(0.99) \approx 2.326348$, which implies $\mu \approx 8 - 3 \cdot 2.326348 \approx 1.021^\circ\text{C}$.