

Computacional Mathematics Entrance Test

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Problem 1

Solution:

- $x(u, v) = u \cos v, \quad y(u, v) = u \sin v$
- $f(x, y) = e^{x^2+y^2}$

Then:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_B f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_A f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) |JF(u, v)| du dv \\&= \int_A e^{u^2 \cos^2 v + u^2 \sin^2 v} \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right| du dv \\&= \int_A e^{u^2 \cos^2 v + u^2 \sin^2 v} \left| \frac{\partial(u \cos v)}{\partial u} \quad \frac{\partial(u \cos v)}{\partial v} \right| du dv \\&= \int_A e^{u^2 \cos^2 v + u^2 \sin^2 v} \left| \frac{\partial(u \cos v)}{\partial u} \quad \frac{\partial(u \sin v)}{\partial v} \right| du dv \\&= \int_A e^{u^2} \begin{vmatrix} \cos v & -u \sin v \\ \sin v & u \cos v \end{vmatrix} du dv \\&= \int_A e^{u^2} (u \cos^2 v + u \sin^2 v) du dv \\&= \int_A e^{u^2} u du dv \\&= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} dv \int_2^3 e^{u^2} du^2 \\&= \frac{\pi}{12} (e^9 - e^4)\end{aligned}$$

Problem 2

- a) $P(A \cap B) = 0$, due the fact that: $A \cap B = \emptyset$.

So then, if A and B are independent:

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$$

$$0 = P(A)P(B)$$

$$\implies P(A) = 0 \vee P(B) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } P((A \cup B)/C) &= \frac{P((A \cup B) \cap C)}{P(C)} \\ &= \frac{P((A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C))}{P(C)} \\ &= \frac{P((A \cap C) + P(B \cap C) - P(A \cap B \cap C))}{P(C)} \\ &= P(A/C) + P(B/C) - P((A \cap B)/C) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i / C\right) &= \frac{P((A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n)/C)}{P(C)} \\ &= \frac{P((A_1 \cap C) \cup (A_2 \cap C) \cup \dots \cup (A_n \cap C))}{P(C)} \\ &= \frac{P(A_1 \cap C) + P(A_2 \cap C) + \dots + P(A_n \cap C)}{P(C)} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P(A_j \cap C)}{P(C)} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} P(A_j / C) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } P(A) &= P((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap B^c)) \\ &= P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap B^c) \\ &= P(A/B)P(B) + P(A/B^c)P(B^c) \end{aligned}$$