

Two continuous random variables  $X$  and  $Y$  have the joint density  $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \frac{3}{4}(x^2 + y^2)$  if  $-1 < x < 1$  and  $0 < y < 1$ . Otherwise  $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = 0$ .

Find the expected value of the product, i.e.,  $\mathbb{E}[XY] = ?$ .

Soruyu boş bırakmak isterseniz işaretlediğiniz seçeneğe tekrar tıklayınız.

15,00 Puan

☒ A

0

☐ B

1

☐ C

2

☐ D

3

☐ E

4

~~Dependent~~  
independent

$$E[X] \cdot E[Y].$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^1 x \cdot y \cdot \frac{3}{4} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

Let us given two random variables  $X$  and  $Y$  whose joint PDF is given by

$$f_{X,Y}(x, y) = \begin{cases} x + y, & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Find the joint CDF of  $X$  and  $Y$ , i.e.,  $F_{X,Y}(x, y) = ?$ .

Soruyu boş bırakmak isterseniz işaretlediğiniz seçeneğe tekrar tıklayınız.

15,00 Puan

A

$$F_{X,Y}(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{for } x > 1 \text{ and } y > 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{xy^2}{2}, & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{for } x < 0 \text{ and } y < 0 \end{cases}$$

B

$$F_{X,Y}(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{for } x > 1 \text{ and } y > 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{xy^2}{2}, & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{for } x < 0 \text{ or } y < 0 \end{cases}$$

C

$$F_{X,Y}(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{for } x > 1 \text{ or } y > 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{xy^2}{2}, & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{for } x < 0 \text{ or } y < 0 \end{cases}$$

D

$$F_{X,Y}(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{for } x > 1 \text{ or } y > 1 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{xy^2}{2}, & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ or } 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{for } x < 0 \text{ or } y < 0 \end{cases}$$

E

None of them.

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x+y) dy dx$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{yx}{2} dy$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^2 y}{2} + \frac{y^2 x}{2}}$$

A random variable  $X$  follows the PDF given by

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}(1 - x^a), & \text{if } -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Find the value of the parameter " $a$ ".

Soruyu boş bırakmak isterseniz işaretlediğiniz seçeneğe tekrar tıklayınız.

14,00 Puan

☐ A 2.5

☐ B 2

☐ C 1.5

☐ D 1

☐ E 0.5

$$\int_{-1}^1 \left[ 1 - x^a \right] dx = 1$$

$$\left[ x - \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} \right]_{-1}^1 = 1$$

$$\left( 1 - \frac{1^{a+1}}{a+1} \right) - \left( -1 - \frac{(-1)^{a+1}}{a+1} \right) = 1$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{a+1} + 1 - \frac{1}{a+1} = 1$$

$$2 - \frac{2}{a+1} = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{a+1} = 1$$

$$a+1 = 2$$

$$a = 1$$

Let us assume we are given a random variable  $X$  whose CDF is given by

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } -1 < x \\ 1/2, & \text{if } -1 \leq x < 0 \\ (1+x)/2, & \text{if } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & \text{if } 1 \geq x \end{cases}$$

Accordingly, find  $\Pr(X = 1)$ .

Soruyu boş bırakmak isterseniz işaretlediğiniz seçeneğe tekrar tıklayınız.

14,00 Puan

A

0.5

B

0.4

C

0.2

D

0.1

E

0

Let  $X$  be a random variable. We have expected value  $\mathbb{E}[X] = 20$  and variance  $\text{var}(X) = 25$ . Which of the following is certainly true?

Soruyu boş bırakmak isterseniz işaretlediğiniz seçeneğe tekrar tıklayınız.

14,00 Puan

☐ A

$$\Pr(|X - 30| > 10) \leq 0.20$$

☒ B

$$\Pr(|X - 20| > 10) \leq 0.25$$

$\alpha$

☐ C

$$\Pr(|X - 30| > 10) \leq 0.05$$

☐ D

$$\Pr(|X - 20| > 10) \leq 0.95$$

☐ E

$$\Pr(|X - 30| > 10) \geq 0.25$$

$$\Pr(|X - \mathbb{E}[X]| > d) \leq \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{d}$$

$$\Pr(|X - 20| > d) \leq \frac{25}{d^2}$$

Let us be given a joint Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) for two random variables  $X$  and  $Y$ , that is

$$F_{X,Y}(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{1}{x^2 y^2}, & \text{for } x \geq 1 \text{ and } y \geq 1 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Which one of the following is correct about this joint distribution?

Soruyu boş bırakmak isterseniz işaretlediğiniz seçeneğe tekrar tıklayınız.

14,00 Puan

☐ A

It is a valid CDF.

☐ B

It is not a valid CDF.

☒ C

$F_{X,Y}(\infty, \infty) = 1$

☐ D

$F_{X,Y}(-\infty, -\infty) = 0$

☐ E

None of them is correct.



A soccer player converts 0.1 of kicks to goals, independently of any other goal kick. What is the probability that in a series of 3 goal kicks, at most one will be a goal?

Soruyu boş bırakmak isterseniz işaretlediğiniz seçeneğe tekrar tıklayınız.

14,00 Puan

$P_K$

A

0.582

B

0.618

C

0.716

D

0.832

☒ E

0.972