

# Final Exam

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ SID: \_\_\_\_\_

You have three hours. The exam is worth 100 points. There are 9 questions worth 11 points each, and you get 1 point for turning in your exam with your name written in the space provided on every page.

A two-sided reference sheet is provided with the exam.

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. We will be scanning your exam and using Gradescope. Please write only within the black borders of each page, and write your name in the space provided on each page. There is one problem per page. Extra space for the problem is provided on the reverse of the page.
2. Provide calculations or reasoning in every part of every question.
3. Unless the question asks for a decimal answer, you may leave answers as unsimplified numerical formulas including finite sums, exponential and trigonometric functions, and in terms of the standard normal c.d.f.  $\Phi$  and the gamma function  $\Gamma$ . But **do not leave integrals or infinite sums or “...” in your answers.**
4. Some problems ask you to identify a distribution as one of the famous ones. Those distributions are listed on the reference sheet. When you name such a distribution you must also provide the parameters in the context of the problem. Note that if a problem asks you to provide “the parameters,” plural, that includes the case where the distribution has just one parameter.
5. You are expected to do your own unaided work. Please read and sign the statement below.

**I agree to abide by the Berkeley Honor Code. On my honor, I have neither given nor received any assistance in the taking of this exam.**

Your signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

1. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  have joint density given by

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 3e^{-(2x+y)} & \text{for } 0 < x < y \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(a) Find the density of  $X$ . Identify it as one of the famous ones and provide the parameters.

(b) Are  $X$  and  $Y$  independent? Explain your answer.

(c) For  $c > 0$ , find  $P(Y - X > c)$ , and hence identify the distribution of  $Y - X$  as one of the famous ones. Don't forget the parameters.

**Extra space for PROBLEM 1 ONLY**

You may use this space for scratch work, but **only for the problem specified above**. If you need it to complete your answers on the other side of this sheet, please indicate clearly which parts you are completing, by labeling each answer with the letter corresponding to the appropriate part of the question.

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**2.** A random coin lands heads with probability  $R$  picked according to the beta  $(4, 6)$  distribution. The coin is tossed 20 times. Let  $H$  be the number of heads in the 20 tosses.

**(a)** What is the conditional distribution of  $H$  given  $R = 0.35$ ?

**(b)** What is the posterior distribution of  $R$  given  $H = 11$ ?

**(c)** The same coin will be tossed one more time. Given  $H = 11$ , what is the chance that it lands heads?

**(d)** Which is bigger,  $P(R > 0.5)$  or  $P(R > 0.5 \mid H = 11)$ ? Explain.

**Extra space for PROBLEM 2 ONLY**

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**3.** Dibya and Jason are UGSIs for a class that has 50 students labeled 1 through 50. Students 1 through 20 are in Jason's section. The remaining 30 students, labeled 21 through 50, are in Dibya's section.

All 50 students take the midterm and professor stacks the 50 graded exams on top of each other. Unfortunately for the UGSIs, she stacks the exams randomly so that all permutations of the 50 exams are equally likely.

Jason picks up the 20 exams at the top of the stack. Dibya picks up the remaining 30 exams.

- Let  $J$  be the number of Jason's students whose exams are among the 20 that he picks up.
- Let  $D$  be the number of Dibya's students whose exams are among the 30 that he picks up.
- Let  $T$  be the total number of students whose exams are picked up by their own UGSI.

**(a)** What is the distribution of  $J$ ?

**(b)** Are  $J$  and  $D$  independent? Explain your answer. If they are not independent, what is the relation between them?

**(c)** Find  $E(T)$ .

**(d)** Find  $Var(T)$ .

**Extra space for PROBLEM 3 ONLY**

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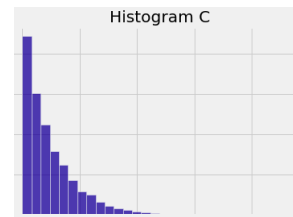
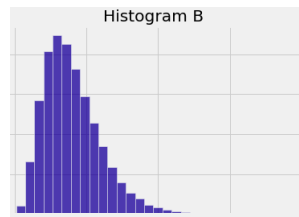
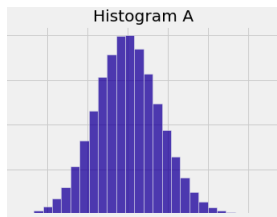


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

4. The code below was run after importing all the necessary libraries.

```
def exponential_sum(n):  
    x = stats.expon.rvs(scale = 1, size = n) # n simulated i.i.d. exponential (1) variables  
    return sum(x)  
  
def simulate_sum(n, repetitions):  
    sums = make_array()  
    for i in np.arange(repetitions):  
        sums = np.append(sums, exponential_sum(n))  
    return sums  
  
w = simulate_sum(400, 100000)  
  
Table().with_column('w', w).hist(bins = 30) # histogram has 30 bins of equal width
```

(a) The last line of code resulted in the display of one of the histograms A, B, and C. Which do you think it was, and why?



Each of the expressions in Parts (b)-(d) evaluated to a number that is approximately equal to one of the options below. In each part, choose the correct option and provide a brief explanation.

- (i)  $1/400$     (ii)  $1/20$     (iii)  $1/2$     (iv) 1    (v) 2    (vi) 20    (vii) 400

(b) `np.mean(w)`

(c) `np.std(w)`

(d) `np.count_nonzero(w > 400) / 100000`

**Extra space for PROBLEM 4 ONLY**

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**5.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  have a bivariate normal distribution with parameters  $(\mu, \mu, \sigma^2, \sigma^2, \rho)$ , where the correlation  $\rho$  is in the interval  $(-1, 1)$ .

**(a)** What is the joint distribution of  $X$  and  $X - Y$ ?

**(b)** What is the conditional distribution of  $X$  given  $X - Y = w$ ?

**(c)** Find  $E(|X - Y|)$ .

**(d)** Find  $Var(|X - Y|)$ .

**Extra space for PROBLEM 5 ONLY**

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**6.** Let  $U$  have uniform distribution on the interval  $(0, 1)$ . For a fixed  $r > 0$ , let  $X, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{10}$  be independent and identically distributed beta  $(r, 1)$  random variables.

Find the distribution of each of the random variables below. In each case, recognize it as one of the famous ones and provide its name and parameters.

**(a)**  $-\log(U)$

**(b)**  $X^r$

**(c)**  $-\log((X_1 X_2 \cdots X_5)^r)$      [Strongly recommended: Use Parts (a) and (b).]

**(d)**  $-2\log((X_1 X_2 \cdots X_5)^r)$

**(e)**  $-\log((X_1 X_2 \cdots X_5)^r) - \log((X_6 X_7 \cdots X_{10})^r)$

**Extra space for PROBLEM 6 ONLY**

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7. According to a Hardy-Weinberg genetics model, each individual in a population belongs to one of three classes independently of all other individuals. The model says that there is a parameter  $\theta \in (0, 1)$  such that for every individual the chance of belonging to the three classes is as specified in the table below.

Class	A	B	C
Probability	$\theta^2$	$2\theta(1 - \theta)$	$(1 - \theta)^2$

Suppose there are  $n$  people. Let  $N_A$  be the number of people in Class A,  $N_B$  the number in class B, and  $N_C$  the number in class C, so that  $N_A + N_B + N_C = n$ .

(a) Suppose  $n = 10$ . Find  $P(N_A = 2, N_B = 5, N_C = 3)$  in terms of  $\theta$ .

(b) Now let  $n$  be any positive integer, and suppose your data are  $N_A$ ,  $N_B$ , and  $N_C$  with  $N_A + N_B + N_C = n$  as defined above. For  $\theta \in (0, 1)$ , find the likelihood  $lik(\theta)$ .

(c) Find the maximum likelihood estimate (MLE) of  $\theta$ .

(d) Is the MLE an unbiased estimate of  $\theta$ ? Prove your answer.

**Extra space for PROBLEM 7 ONLY**

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**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**8.** Let  $U_1, U_2, U_3, \dots$  be independent uniform  $(0, 1)$  random variables. Let  $N$  have the Poisson  $(\mu)$  distribution, independently of  $U_1, U_2, U_3, \dots$

**(a)** Find  $E\left(\frac{1}{N+1}\right)$ . Be careful, and show all your calculations.

**(b)** Define the random variable  $M$  by

$$M = \begin{cases} \min\{U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n\} & \text{if } N = n \geq 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } N = 0 \end{cases}$$

Find  $E(M)$ .

**Extra space for PROBLEM 8 ONLY**

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**9.** Consider three independent random variables  $X$ ,  $Y$ , and  $Z$  such that:

- $X$  has the exponential  $(\alpha)$  distribution
- $Y$  has the gamma  $(r, \lambda)$  distribution
- $Z$  is non-negative with density  $f_Z$  and moment generating function  $M_Z$  that is finite on  $(-\infty, \infty)$

**(a)** Use the survival function of  $X$  to find  $P(X > Y)$ .

**(b)** Find  $P(X > Z)$  in terms of  $M_Z$ .

**Extra space for PROBLEM 9 ONLY**

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