## Question 1:

1. Given that CDF(5.0) = 0.3, the probability that X < 5.0 is about **0.3** because the CDF(x) is the probability that the random variable X <= x
2. P(X = 10.0) = 0 because the probability for a point value is 0.
3. Given that P(X <= 5.0) = 0.3, and P(X <= 12.0) = 0.8,

P(5.0 < X < 12.0) = P(X <= 12.0) - P(X <= 5.0)

= 0.8 – 0.3 = **0.5**

1. b. CDF(16.0) > 0.7 because CDF(12.0) = 8 and because 16 > 12, CDF(16) must be > CDF(12)
2. c. can’t be determined because I do not know the shape of the PDF. It is possible for CDF(16.0) to be above 0.9 or below 0.9

## Question 2:

1. In a general sense the probability of getting a silver card (s) with the only other option being a gold card with probability g is: s = 1 – g.
2. The geometric distribution should be used because it is multiple trials of a binary outcome.
3. The mean of a geometric distribution is 1/p.

The average number of trials to get a gold card is 1/g.

The average number of trials to get a silver card is 1/(1-g)

The average number of trials to get a gold and a silver card is 1/g + 1/(1-g) – 1

1. Here’s a table comparing the formula to the confidence interval produced by my simulation:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| g | Formula | Simulation |
| 0.5 | 3.0 | (2.9953753069540237, 3.012984693045976) |
| 0.25 | 4.333333333333333 | (4.3231007347468635, 4.363059265253136) |
| 0.1 | 10.11111111111111 | (10.10183654026224, 10.219043459737758) |

The file “Running Q2d.jl” will print all of this information if run all at once.

## Question 3: