

## ECE 314 Quiz 1

At the top of the page you scan in, please write:

name: UIN:

1. (-1 point if you don't answer this problem) Write your name initials on the paper to indicate your agreement to the following statement:

**I know that:**

- **I may consult one page of notes. Otherwise it is closed book, no calculators, tablets, etc.**
- **The time limit of this quiz is 20 minutes writing + 10 minutes uploading to Gradescope.**

2. (20 points) Look at the following code segments. Write down the output generated by these two codes.

```
[ ]: x = ["dog", "cat", "mouse", 1, 2, 3 ]  
      print (x[1]+x[2])
```

```
[ ]: import numpy as np  
      x = np.array([1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6])  
      print (x[:,1])
```

3. (30 points) Sketch the pmf and CDF of a random variable specified by the following  $c$  and  $p$  vectors. Clearly label the axes of your two graphs.









c	1	2	3
p	0.2	0.3	0.5

4. (20 points) Suppose  $X$  is a Poisson random variable with parameter 3. The possible values for such a random variable are all nonnegative integers. The probability distribution of  $X$  is implemented by the object `our_poisson` in the code snippet below. Write some additional code or pseudocode that prints out the probability that  $X$  is an odd integer less than  $n$ . Your code should work for any positive integer value of  $n$ .

```
[ ]: import scipy.stats as st  
      our_poisson = st.poisson(3)  
      # Your code would go here
```

5. (30 points)

Calculate the probabilities of getting a single pair and getting a three of a kind in a poker hand. (You don't need to solve for the probability, just show the equation)

- (a) From a standard 52-card deck you draw a 6 , 5 , 4 , and 3 . You then reshuffle the deck and draw two more cards. What is the probability that you will complete a straight? (A straight is a poker hand containing five cards of sequential rank and not all of the same suit.)
- (b) Suppose you draw **four** cards randomly from a standard 52 card deck. Calculate  $p$ , the probability that you get TWO-PAIRS (e.g. 6 , 6 , 4 , 4 ). Just show the expression, no need to calculate the value.

**Academic Integrity Statement:** By submitting your solutions to the quiz, you declare you have completed the quiz entirely by yourself. Any violation of the academic integrity requirement may cause an academic integrity report to be filed that could go into your student record. See Students' Quick Reference Guide to Academic Integrity for more information.