# A M5

#### October 18, 2024

## 0.1 Module 5 Assessment

[]: library(testthat)

#### 0.1.1 Problem 1

Let X be a random variable such that E(X) = 3, sd(X) = 4, and let Y be a r.v. such that E(Y) = 1, sd(Y) = 2. X and Y are not linearly independent, and corr(X,Y) = 0.5.

- **a)** What is E(X + 3Y + 1)?
- []: e1.1 <- 3 + 3 \* 1 + 1
- []: # Hidden test cell
  - b) What is sd(4X + 2Y + 2)? Round your answer to two decimal places.
- []: sd1.2 <- sqrt(16 \* 16 + 4 \* 4 + 2 \* 4 \* 2 \* 4)
  sd1.2 <- round(sd1.2, 2)
- []: # Hidden test cell
  - c) What is E(3X 2Y 10)?
- []: e1.3 <- 3 \* 3 2 \* 1 10
- []: # Hidden test cell
  - d) What is sd(3X 3Y 5)? Round your answer to two decimal places.
- []: sd1.4 <- sqrt(9 \* 16 + 9 \* 4 2 \* 3 \* 3 \* 4) sd1.4 <- round(sd1.4, 2)
- []: # Hidden test cell

#### 0.1.2 Problem 2

Two components needed in automotive manufacturing each can be represented in 1 of 3 grades. Let X be the cost of the first component (in hundreds of dollars) and let Y be the cost of the second component (also in hundreds of dollars). The following table represents the weekly fraction of cars that utilize each combination of these components.

	y=7	y=9	y=10
x=7	0.05	0.05	0.10
x=9	0.05	0.10	0.35
x=10	0	0.20	0.10

a) What is Cov(X,Y)? Round your answer to three decimal places.

```
[]: cov.xy <- 0.135
```

### []: # Hidden Test Cell

b) Suppose the random variables measure the cost of each part in dollars, rather than hundreds of dollars. In this case, the random variables would be U = 100X and V = 100Y. What is Cov(U, V)? (This question shows us how changing the units of the random variable can change the value of the covariance)

```
[]: cov.uv <- 100^2 * cov.xy
```

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[]: # Hidden Test Cell
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c) What is the correlation coefficient  $\rho_{X,Y}$ ? Save this value as rho.xy. What is the correlation coefficient  $\rho_{U,V}$ ? Save this value as rho.uv? Round your answers to three decimal places.

```
[]: rho.xy <- 0.1428
rho.uv <- 0.1428
```