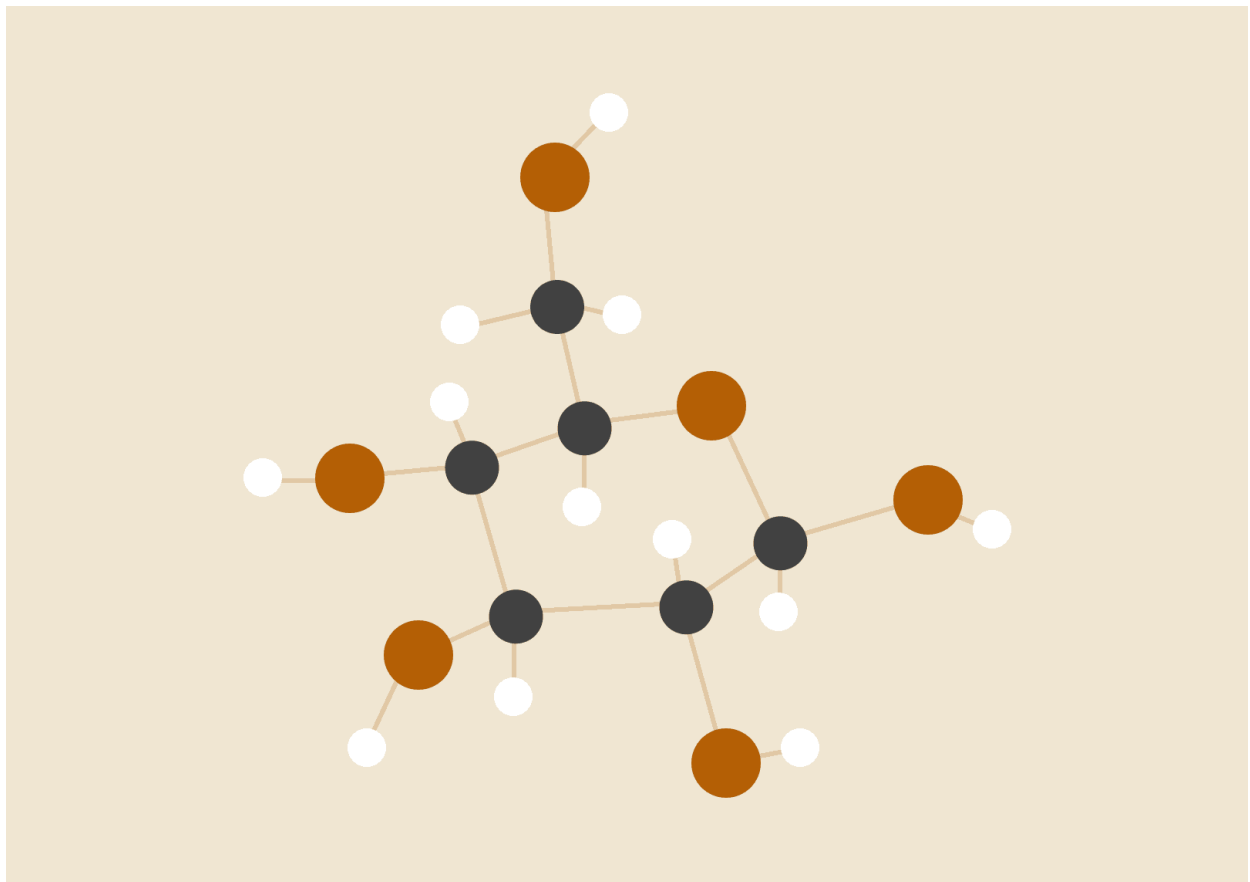


Baby Names and Numbers



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Probability and Applied Statistics

Problems in this paper are based on data from the csv file found in the Part2 folder, which is a csv file containing a list of baby's Names, Gender, Ethnicity, Count, and Rank for a specific Year, for the years 2011 through 2016.

2.3: A review of Set Notation

Suppose a family picks two baby names. With F representing a Girl name and M representing a boy name, and a pair {XY} letting X represent the first picked and Y being the second picked, such that the set of possibilities is $S = \{FF, FM, MF, MM\}$.

Let A mean there are no Females, B means there is at least one male, and C means both children are different genders.

What are the probabilities of A, B, C, $A \cap B$, $A \cap C$, $B \cap C$?

$P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$, because it is the MM Case

$P(B) = \frac{3}{4}$, because it is true for all cases besides FF

$P(C) = \frac{1}{2}$, because in half of the cases it is true (MF and FM)

$P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4}$, because this is true for the case of MM

$p(A \cap C) = 0$, because this is not true for any case

$p(B \cap C) = \frac{1}{2}$, because this is true for MF and FM

2.4: Experiments with Discrete Cases

Every childname in the dataset is assigned an ethnicity of either Hispanic, White, Asian and Pacific Islander, or Black. Let these equal H, W, A, and B respectively. Each name is also Male or Female, let these be represented by M, F respectively. List the sample space for the experiment of choosing one baby name with some given ethnicity and gender.

$SS = \{HM WM AM BM HF WF AF BF\}$

2.6: Tools for Counting Sample Points

A concerned parent cannot decide between 4 different baby names for their son. They ask their brother for input, and he lists the 4 names in order from his favorite to his least favorite. How many different orderings could he have made?

Size of SS = $4! = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 24$

2.7: Conditional Probability and Independence

The probability a baby's name is hispanic is 25% and the probability that a baby's name is hispanic and starts with the letter G is 1.375%. What is the probability of a baby's name starting with G given that baby is hispanic?

The probability is $1.375\% / 25\% = 5.5\%$

2.8: Two Laws of Probability

A Baby Name is going to be selected randomly. The probability of one baby name being hispanic is 25% and the probability of a baby name starting with the letter G given it is hispanic is 5.5%. The overall probability of selecting a hispanic baby name starting with G is 1.375%. Are the events of selecting a hispanic baby name and that name starting with G independent?

Yes. $25\% \cdot 5.5\% = 1.375\%$ so the events are independent.

2.10: Bayes Rule

Suppose that of the baby names starting with K, 60% are male and 40% are female. Of the male babies whose names start with K, 1% are named Kayn but of the female babies only 0.5% are named Kayn. What are the odds that a baby is male given it is named Kayn?

$P(M) =$ there is a 75% chance the baby is male, $75\% = 60\% \cdot 1\% / (60\% \cdot 1\% + 40\% \cdot .5\%)$

3.3: Expected Value and Average

The number of times the name Jeremy was seen among Hispanics every year is recorded

below, Find the expected value of the number, if a year was selected at random.

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
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4	6	4	5	7	7
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Expected Value = $(4 + 6 + 4 + 5 + 7 + 7) / 6 = 5.5$

3.4: Binomial Distribution

10 Hispanic Babies are selected from the US randomly. Among hispanic babies there is a 5.5% chance that their name starts with a G. What are the odds that at least 2 of the 10 have names starting with G?

$$P(y \geq 2) = P(y=2) + P(y = 3) + \dots + P(y = 10)$$

$$P(y = x) = 5.5\%^x + (1-5.5\%)^{(10 - x)}(10 \text{ Choose } x)$$

$$p(y \geq 2) = 0.10148 = 10.148\%$$

3.5: Geometric Distribution

Hispanic babies are drawn out of a hat which has a sufficient supply of babies until one of them has a name starting with G, which is a 5.5% chance. What are the odds one of the first 10 hispanic babies drawn will have a name starting with G?

$$P(y \leq 10) = 1 - (1-5.5\%)^{10} = 43\%$$

3.7: HyperGeometric Distribution

10 Babies are selected to wait to be selected randomly. 70% of these babies are male and 30% are female. 3 Babies are selected, what are the odds that they are all male?

$$P(\text{All Male}) = \frac{7}{10} * \frac{6}{9} * \frac{5}{8} = 0.292$$

3.8: Poisson Distribution

Suppose that there are on average 2 babies named John born in Delaware each second. What is the probability that there will be 4 Babies named John born in a specific second?

$$P(y = 4) = 2^4/4! * e^{-(2)} = 9.022\%$$

4.2: Density Function vs Distribution Function

Suppose the probability of a baby being White based on their birthplace was represented by x , where x is the distance to Wyoming in miles. What is the probability density function of being white based on distance to Wyoming?

$$F(y) = x^2, f(y) = F'(x) = 2x$$

4.3: Expected Values of Continuous Random Variables

If the distribution of a baby's name is $2x$ based on the parent's age, find the Expected value, $20 \leq x \leq 50$

$$F(x) = 2x, f(x) = 2. \text{ The integral of } 2y \text{ dy from } 20 \text{ to } 50 \text{ is } 50^2 - 20^2 \text{ which is } 2100.$$