

# Solution4

## HUDM 4125

### 3.3-1

(b)

$$P(-0.97 \leq Z \leq 1.27) = P(Z \leq 1.27) - P(Z \leq -0.97) = 0.8980 - 0.1660 = 0.7320$$

(c)

$$P(Z > -1.56) = 1 - P(Z \leq -1.56) = 1 - 0.0594 = 0.9406$$

(d)

$$P(|Z| < 3) = P(-3 < Z < 3) = P(Z \leq 3) - P(Z \leq -3) = 0.9987 - 0.0013 = 0.9974$$

### 3.3-2

(c)

$$P(-2.31 \leq Z \leq -0.65) = P(Z \leq -0.65) - P(Z \leq -2.31) = 0.2578 - 0.0104 = 0.2474$$

(d)

$$P(|Z| > 1.93) = P(Z > 1.93) + P(Z < -1.93) = (1 - 0.9732) + 0.0268 = 0.0536$$

### 3.3-4

(a)

$$z_{0.10} \approx 1.28$$

(b)

$$-z_{0.0485} \approx -1.66$$

### 3.3-6

(a) The Mean of  $X$

$$\mu = 166$$

(b) The Variance of  $X$

$$\sigma^2 = 400$$

(c)  $P(170 < X < 200)$

$$P(170 < X < 200) = P(0.2 < Z < 1.7) = 0.9554 - 0.5793 = 0.3761$$

(d)  $P(148 \leq X \leq 172)$

$$P(148 \leq X \leq 172) = P(-0.9 \leq Z \leq 0.3) = 0.6179 - 0.1841 = 0.4338$$

```
# Calculate P(Z <= 0.3)
p1 <- pnorm(0.3)

# Calculate P(Z <= -0.9)
p2 <- pnorm(-0.9)

# Calculate P(-0.9 <= Z <= 0.3)
probability <- p1 - p2
probability
```

```
## [1] 0.4338513
```

### 3.3-11

(a) Finding  $P(X > 22.07)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X > 22.07) &= P\left(Z > \frac{22.07 - 21.37}{0.4}\right) = P(Z > 1.75) \\ &= 1 - P(Z \leq 1.75) = 1 - 0.9599 = 0.0401 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$P(X < 20.857) = P\left(Z < \frac{20.857 - 21.37}{0.4}\right) = P(Z < -1.2825) \approx 0.10$$

Using the binomial distribution  $Y \sim \text{Binomial}(n = 15, p = 0.10)$ :

$$P(Y \leq 2) = P(Y = 0) + P(Y = 1) + P(Y = 2)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y = 0) &\approx 0.2059, \quad P(Y = 1) \approx 0.3434, \quad P(Y = 2) \approx 0.2751 \\ P(Y \leq 2) &\approx 0.2059 + 0.3434 + 0.2751 = 0.8244 \end{aligned}$$

### 3.3-15

(a)

$$P(X < 12) = 0.01$$

Standardize the inequality:

$$P\left(Z < \frac{12 - 12.1}{\sigma}\right) = 0.01$$
$$\frac{-0.1}{\sigma} = -2.33$$

$$\sigma = \frac{0.1}{2.33} \approx 0.0429$$

So,  $\sigma \approx 0.0429$ .

(b)

$$P(X < 12) = 0.01$$

Standardize the inequality:

$$P\left(Z < \frac{12 - \mu}{0.05}\right) = 0.01$$
$$\frac{12 - \mu}{0.05} = -2.33$$

$$\mu = 12 + (2.33 \times 0.05) \approx 12.1165$$

So,  $\mu \approx 12.1165$ .

#### 4.1-2

(a) Sample Space of  $X$  and  $Y$

The sample space  $S$  is:

$$S = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4)\}$$

(b) Joint PMF of  $X$  and  $Y$

Since each outcome is equally likely, the joint PMF is:

$$P(X = x, Y = y) = \frac{1}{16} \quad \text{for all } x, y \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

(c) Marginal PMF of  $X$

$$P(X = x) = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{for } x = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

(d) Marginal PMF of  $Y$

$$P(Y = y) = \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{for } y = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

(e) Independence of  $X$  and  $Y$

Since  $P(X = x, Y = y) = P(X = x) \cdot P(Y = y)$  for all  $x$  and  $y$ ,  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent.

#### 4.1-3

Given the joint PMF:

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{32}, \quad x = 1, 2, \quad y = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

The marginal PMF of  $X$  is:

$$f_X(x) = \sum_{y=1}^4 f(x, y)$$

For  $x = 1$ :

$$f_X(1) = \frac{1+1}{32} + \frac{1+2}{32} + \frac{1+3}{32} + \frac{1+4}{32} = \frac{14}{32} = \frac{7}{16}$$

For  $x = 2$ :

$$f_X(2) = \frac{2+1}{32} + \frac{2+2}{32} + \frac{2+3}{32} + \frac{2+4}{32} = \frac{18}{32} = \frac{9}{16}$$

So,

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{7}{16} & \text{if } x = 1 \\ \frac{9}{16} & \text{if } x = 2 \end{cases}$$

(b) The marginal PMF of  $Y$  is:

$$f_Y(y) = \sum_{x=1}^2 f(x, y)$$

For  $y = 1$ :

$$f_Y(1) = \frac{1+1}{32} + \frac{2+1}{32} = \frac{5}{32}$$

For  $y = 2$ :

$$f_Y(2) = \frac{1+2}{32} + \frac{2+2}{32} = \frac{7}{32}$$

For  $y = 3$ :

$$f_Y(3) = \frac{1+3}{32} + \frac{2+3}{32} = \frac{9}{32}$$

For  $y = 4$ :

$$f_Y(4) = \frac{1+4}{32} + \frac{2+4}{32} = \frac{11}{32}$$

So,

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{5}{32} & \text{if } y = 1 \\ \frac{7}{32} & \text{if } y = 2 \\ \frac{9}{32} & \text{if } y = 3 \\ \frac{11}{32} & \text{if } y = 4 \end{cases}$$

(c)

$$P(X > Y) = f(2, 1) + f(2, 2) + f(2, 3) = \frac{3}{32} + \frac{4}{32} + \frac{5}{32} = \frac{12}{32} = \frac{3}{8}$$

(d)  $P(Y = 2X)$

$$P(Y = 2X) = f(1, 2) + f(2, 4) = \frac{3}{32} + \frac{6}{32} = \frac{9}{32}$$

(e)  $P(X + Y = 3)$

$$P(X + Y = 3) = f(1, 2) + f(2, 1) = \frac{3}{32} + \frac{3}{32} = \frac{6}{32} = \frac{3}{16}$$

(f)  $P(X \leq 3 - Y)$

$$P(X \leq 3 - Y) = f(1, 1) + f(2, 1) + f(1, 2) = \frac{2}{32} + \frac{3}{32} + \frac{3}{32} = \frac{8}{32} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(g) Since  $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$  for all  $x$  and  $y$ ,  $X$  and  $Y$  are dependent.

(h) Means and Variances of  $X$  and  $Y$

$$E(X) = \sum_{x=1}^2 x \cdot f_X(x) = 1 \cdot \frac{7}{16} + 2 \cdot \frac{9}{16} = \frac{25}{16} = 1.5625$$

$$E(Y) = \sum_{y=1}^4 y \cdot f_Y(y) = 1 \cdot \frac{5}{32} + 2 \cdot \frac{7}{32} + 3 \cdot \frac{9}{32} + 4 \cdot \frac{11}{32} = 2.8125$$

$$E(X^2) = \sum_{x=1}^2 x^2 \cdot f_X(x) = 1^2 \cdot \frac{7}{16} + 2^2 \cdot \frac{9}{16} = \frac{7+36}{16} = \frac{43}{16} = 2.6875$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(X) &= E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = 2.6875 - (1.5625)^2 \\ &= 2.6875 - 2.4414 = 0.2461\end{aligned}$$

$$E(Y^2) = \sum_{y=1}^4 y^2 \cdot f_Y(y) = \frac{145}{16} = 9.0625$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(Y) &= E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2 = 9.0625 - (2.8125)^2 \\ &= \frac{295}{256} = 1.1523\end{aligned}$$

- **Mean of  $X$ :**  $E(X) = 1.5625$
- **Variance of  $X$ :**  $\text{Var}(X) = 0.2461$
- **Mean of  $Y$ :**  $E(Y) = 2.8125$
- **Variance of  $Y$ :**  $\text{Var}(Y) = 1.1523$

#### 4.1-5

(a) Let  $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$  and  $y = 0, \dots, x$ .

The marginal pmf of  $X$ ,  $f_X(x)$ , is given by:

$$f_X(x) = \frac{x+1}{15}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4;$$

The marginal pmf of  $Y$ ,  $f_Y(y)$ , is given by:

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{5-y}{15}, \quad y = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

(d) Let  $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$  and  $y = 4 - x, \dots, 4$ .

The marginal pmf of  $X$ ,  $f_X(x)$ , is given by:

$$f_X(x) = \frac{x+1}{15}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4;$$

The marginal pmf of  $Y$ ,  $f_Y(y)$ , is given by:

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{y+1}{15}, \quad y = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

#### 4.1-6

$$P(X_1 = 7, X_2 = 8, X_3 = 6, X_4 = 4) = \frac{n!}{x_1! x_2! x_3! x_4!} p_1^{x_1} p_2^{x_2} p_3^{x_3} p_4^{x_4}$$

where: -  $n = 25$ , -  $x_1 = 7$ ,  $x_2 = 8$ ,  $x_3 = 6$ ,  $x_4 = 4$ , -  $p_1 = 0.30$ ,  $p_2 = 0.40$ ,  $p_3 = 0.20$ ,  $p_4 = 0.10$ .

Substitute these values:

$$P(X_1 = 7, X_2 = 8, X_3 = 6, X_4 = 4) = \frac{25!}{7! 8! 6! 4!} \times (0.30)^7 \times (0.40)^8 \times (0.20)^6 \times (0.10)^4 \approx 0.00405$$

#### 4.2-1

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{32}, \quad x = 1, 2, \quad y = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

**Marginal PMF of  $X$ :**

$$f_X(x) = \sum_{y=1}^4 f(x, y)$$

**Marginal PMF of  $Y$ :**

$$f_Y(y) = \sum_{x=1}^2 f(x, y)$$

The mean (expected value) of  $X$  is:

$$\mu_X = E(X) = \sum_{x=1}^2 x \cdot f_X(x) = 1.5625$$

The mean of  $Y$  is:

$$\mu_Y = E(Y) = \sum_{y=1}^4 y \cdot f_Y(y) = 2.8125$$

The variance of  $X$  is calculated as:

$$\sigma_X^2 = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = 0.2461$$

The variance of  $Y$  is:

$$\sigma_Y^2 = E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2 = 1.1523$$

The covariance between  $X$  and  $Y$  is:

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) = -0.0195$$

The correlation coefficient  $\rho$  is:

$$\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y} = -0.0367$$

Since the joint PMF  $f(x, y) \neq f_X(x) \cdot f_Y(y)$  for all  $x$  and  $y$ ,  $X$  and  $Y$  are **dependent**.

#### 4.2-6

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{6}, \quad 0 \leq x + y \leq 2, \quad x, y \text{ are nonnegative integers}$$

The support of  $(X, Y)$  is:

$$(0, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1), (2, 0), (1, 1), (0, 2)$$

**Marginal PMF of  $X$ :**

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } x = 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \text{if } x = 1 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \text{if } x = 2 \end{cases}$$

**Marginal PMF of  $Y$ :**

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } y = 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \text{if } y = 1 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \text{if } y = 2 \end{cases}$$

- **Mean of  $X$ :**  $\mu_X = 0.667$
- **Mean of  $Y$ :**  $\mu_Y = 0.667$
- **Variance of  $X$ :**  $\sigma_X^2 = 0.556$
- **Variance of  $Y$ :**  $\sigma_Y^2 = 0.556$
- **Covariance of  $X$  and  $Y$ :**  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = -0.278$

The correlation coefficient  $\rho$  is:

$$\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y} = -0.500$$

The best-fitting line for predicting  $Y$  based on  $X$  is:

$$Y = 1.0 - 0.5X$$

#### 4.2-7

(a) The correlation coefficient  $\rho$  is:

$$\rho = 0.5$$

(b) The correlation coefficient  $\rho$  is:

$$\rho = -0.5$$

#### 4.2-10

Given the joint PMF table for  $X$  (moisture content) and  $Y$  (impurity content):

$Y \backslash X$	1	2	3	4
2	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.05
1	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.10

(a) • **Marginal PMF of  $X$ :**

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0.15 & \text{if } x = 1 \\ 0.25 & \text{if } x = 2 \\ 0.45 & \text{if } x = 3 \\ 0.15 & \text{if } x = 4 \end{cases}$$

• **Marginal PMF of  $Y$ :**

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0.35 & \text{if } y = 1 \\ 0.65 & \text{if } y = 2 \end{cases}$$

• **Mean of  $X$  ( $\mu_X$ ):** 2.6

• **Mean of  $Y$  ( $\mu_Y$ ):** 1.65

• **Variance of  $X$  ( $\sigma_X^2$ ):** 0.84

• **Variance of  $Y$  ( $\sigma_Y^2$ ):** 0.2275

(b) **Covariance and Correlation Coefficient**

• **Covariance of  $X$  and  $Y$  ( $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$ ):**  $-0.09$

• **Correlation coefficient  $\rho$ :**  $-0.206$

(c)

$$E(C) = 34.7$$

#### 4.3-2

$(x, y)$	$f(x, y)$
(1, 1)	$\frac{3}{8}$
(2, 1)	$\frac{1}{8}$
(1, 2)	$\frac{1}{8}$
(2, 2)	$\frac{3}{8}$



- **Marginal PMF of  $X$ :**

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0.5 & \text{if } x = 1 \\ 0.5 & \text{if } x = 2 \end{cases}$$

- **Marginal PMF of  $Y$ :**

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0.5 & \text{if } y = 1 \\ 0.5 & \text{if } y = 2 \end{cases}$$

- **Conditional PMF of  $X|Y$ :**

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \begin{cases} 0.75 & \text{if } x = 1, y = 1 \\ 0.25 & \text{if } x = 2, y = 1 \\ 0.25 & \text{if } x = 1, y = 2 \\ 0.75 & \text{if } x = 2, y = 2 \end{cases}$$

- **Conditional PMF of  $Y|X$ :**

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} 0.75 & \text{if } y = 1, x = 1 \\ 0.25 & \text{if } y = 2, x = 1 \\ 0.25 & \text{if } y = 1, x = 2 \\ 0.75 & \text{if } y = 2, x = 2 \end{cases}$$

- **Mean and Variance of  $X|Y = 1$ :**

$$E(X|Y = 1) = 1.25, \quad \text{Var}(X|Y = 1) = 0.1875$$

- **Mean and Variance of  $X|Y = 2$ :**

$$E(X|Y = 2) = 1.75, \quad \text{Var}(X|Y = 2) = 0.1875$$

- **Mean and Variance of  $Y|X = 1$ :**

$$E(Y|X = 1) = 1.25, \quad \text{Var}(Y|X = 1) = 0.1875$$

- **Mean and Variance of  $Y|X = 2$ :**

$$E(Y|X = 2) = 1.75, \quad \text{Var}(Y|X = 2) = 0.1875$$

#### 4.3-6

Given the joint probability table for  $X$  and  $Y$ :

$Y \backslash X$	100	500	1000
<b>1000</b>	0.05	0.10	0.15
<b>500</b>	0.10	0.20	0.05
<b>100</b>	0.20	0.10	0.05

(a) Probabilities

$$P(X = 500) = 0.4 \quad P(Y = 500) = 0.35 \quad P(Y = 500|X = 500) = 0.5 \quad P(Y = 100|X = 500) = 0.25$$

(b) Means and Variances

- **Mean of  $X$  ( $\mu_X$ ):** 485
- **Mean of  $Y$  ( $\mu_Y$ ):** 510
- **Variance of  $X$  ( $\sigma_X^2$ ):** 118275
- **Variance of  $Y$  ( $\sigma_Y^2$ ):** 130900

(c) Conditional Means

$$E(X|Y = 100) = 342.86$$

$$E(Y|X = 500) = 525$$

(d) Covariance

- **Covariance of  $X$  and  $Y$  ( $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$ ):** 49650

(e) Correlation Coefficient

- **Correlation coefficient  $\rho$ :** 0.399

#### 4.3-9

(a) Marginal PMF  $f_X(x)$

$$f_X(x) = 0.125 \quad \text{for each } x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 7$$

(b) Conditional PMF  $h(y|x) = P(Y = y|X = x)$

- For  $X = 0$ :  $h(y|0) = \begin{cases} 0.333 & \text{if } y = 0, 1, 2 \end{cases}$
- For  $X = 1$ :  $h(y|1) = \begin{cases} 0.333 & \text{if } y = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases}$
- For  $X = 2$ :  $h(y|2) = \begin{cases} 0.333 & \text{if } y = 2, 3, 4 \end{cases}$
- And similarly for each  $X = x$  up to  $X = 7$ .

(c) Conditional Mean  $E(Y|X = x)$

$$E(Y|X = x) = x + 1$$

(d) Conditional Variance  $\sigma_{Y|X}^2$

$$\sigma_{Y|X}^2 = 0.667 \quad \text{for all } X = x$$

(e) Marginal PMF  $f_Y(y)$

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0.0417 & \text{if } y = 0 \text{ or } 9 \\ 0.0833 & \text{if } y = 1 \text{ or } 8 \\ 0.125 & \text{if } y = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 \end{cases}$$