Q1.

P(guessing the right answer) = $\frac{1}{4}$

P(get at least four questions correct) = P(five correct) + P(four correct)

P(get at least four questions correct) = $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^5 + C_1^5 \times \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^4 = 0.015625$

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Q2.

$$P(E team win) = p$$

$$P(4 \ games) = (1-p)^0 p^4 + (1-p)^4 p^0$$

$$P(5 \ games) = C_1^4 (1-p)^1 p^4 + C_1^4 (1-p)^4 p^1$$

$$P(6 \ games) = C_2^5 (1-p)^2 p^4 + C_2^5 (1-p)^4 p^2$$

$$P(7 \ games) = C_3^6 (1-p)^3 p^4 + C_3^6 (1-p)^4 p^3$$

$$\mathrm{E}(\mathrm{games}) = 4(p^4 + (1-p)^4) + 5([C_1^4(1-p)^1p^4 + C_1^4(1-p)^4p^1]) + 6\big(\big[C_2^5(1-p)^2p^4 + C_2^5(1-p)^4p^2\big]\big)$$

$$+7(C_3^6(1-p)^3p^4+C_3^6(1-p)^4p^3)$$

E(games|p =
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
) = 5.8125

Q3.

Define X = wait time till the show, X~Uniform(0,80), $\int (x) = \frac{1}{80}$, 0 < x < 80

$$P(X \le 20) = \int_0^{20} \frac{1}{80} dx = \frac{20}{80} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Q4.

Define clerk1's service time = X, $X \sim \text{Exponential}\left(\frac{1}{\mu_1}\right)$, $E(X) = \mu_1$

Define clerk2's service time = Y, Y~Exponential $\left(\frac{1}{\mu_2}\right)$, E(Y) = μ_2

a.
$$P(\text{Jhon still being served}) = P(X > 10) = \int_{10}^{\infty} \mu_1 e^{-\mu_1 x} \, \mathrm{d}x = [-e^{-\mu_1 x}]_{10}^{\infty} = e^{-10\mu_1}$$

b.P(Mary finish first) = P(X > Y)

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = f_x(x) \times f_y(y) = \mu_1 \mu_2 \times e^{-\mu_1 \mu_2 xy}, \quad x > 0, y > 0$$

$$P(X > Y) = \int_0^\infty \int_0^x \mu_1 \mu_2 e^{-\mu_1 x - \mu_2 y} \, \mathrm{d}x \, dy = \left[-e^{-\mu_2 X_2} \right]_0^{\mu_1} = \mu_1 \mu_2 \int_0^\infty e^{-\mu_1 x} \int_0^x e^{-\mu_2 y} \, \mathrm{d}x \, dy$$

$$= \mu_1 \mu_2 \int_0^\infty e^{-\mu_1 x} \left[\frac{-1}{\mu_2} e^{-\mu_1 y} \right]_0^x dx = -\mu_1 \int_0^\infty e^{-\mu_2 y} \left[e^{-\mu_1 x} \right]_0^x dx = -\mu_1 \left[\frac{-1}{\mu_1 + \mu_2} e^{-(\mu_1 + \mu_2)x} + \frac{1}{\mu_1} e^{-\mu_1 x} \right]_0^\infty$$

$$= \frac{-\mu_1}{\mu_1 + \mu_2} + 1 = \frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1 + \mu_2}$$

Q5.

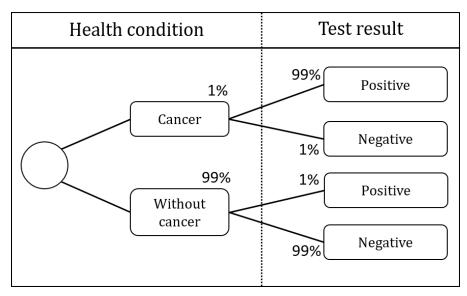
Define A is the time of train arrive at the train station(minutes)

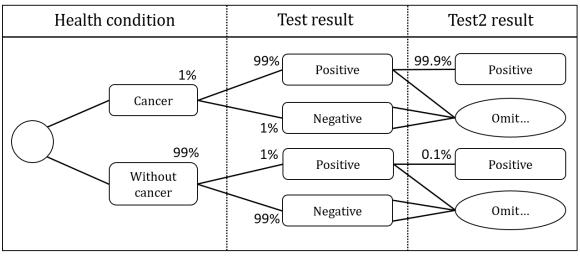
Define B is the time of bus departure from the train station (minutes), B~Normal($\mu = 8:20, \sigma = 2$) $P(late\ for\ work) = P(A > B) + P(B > 8:20)$ $= P(A = 8:14) \times P(B < 8:14) + P(A = 8:16) \times P(B < 8:16) + P(A = 8:18) \times P(B < 8:18)$ $+ P(A = 8:20) \times P(B < 8:20) + P(A = 8:22) + P(B > 8:20)$ $= \frac{1}{16} \times P(Z > 3) + \frac{1}{8} \times P(Z > 2) + \frac{1}{2} \times P(Z > 1) + \frac{1}{4} \times P(Z > 0) + \frac{1}{16} + P(Z > 0)$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \times P(Z > 3) + \frac{1}{8} \times P(Z > 2) + \frac{1}{2} \times P(Z > 1) + \frac{1}{4} \times P(Z > 0) + \frac{1}{16} + P(Z > 0)$$

$$= \frac{0.0013}{16} + \frac{0.0228}{8} + \frac{0.1587}{2} + \frac{0.5}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{2} = 0.76978125$$

Q6.





Known:
$$P(cancer) = \frac{1}{100}$$
 and, $P(positive | cancer) = \frac{99}{100}$

$$P(positive \mid cancer) = \frac{P(positive \cap cancer)}{P(cancer)}$$

$$P(positive \cap cancer) = \frac{99}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} = \frac{99}{10000}$$

$$a.P(Jhon\ got\ cancer) = P(cancer\ |\ positive) = \frac{P(positive\ \cap\ cancer)}{P(positive)}$$

$$P(positive \cap cancer)$$

 $= \frac{P(positive \cap cancer)}{P(cancer \mid positive) \times P(positive) + P(without \, cancer \mid positive) \times P(positive)}$

$$=\frac{\frac{99}{10000}}{\frac{99}{10000} + \frac{99}{10000}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b.P(Jhon\,still\,got\,cancer) = \frac{\frac{99}{10000} \times \frac{999}{1000}}{\frac{99}{10000} \times \frac{999}{10000} + \frac{99}{10000} \times \frac{1}{1000}} = 0.999$$



Q7.

Define X = customer waiting time,
$$\overline{X} \rightarrow \text{Normal}(\mu = 8.5, \sigma = 3.5)$$

 CLT

while sample size = 49 (By Central Limit Theorem)

a.
$$P(\overline{X} < 10) = P\left(\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} < \frac{10 - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}\right) = p\left(Z < \frac{10 - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}\right)$$

$$= P\left(Z < \frac{10 - 8.5}{\frac{3.5}{\sqrt{49}}}\right) = P(Z < 3) = 0.9987$$

b.
$$P(7 \le \overline{X} \le 10) = P\left(\frac{7 - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \le \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \le \frac{10 - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}\right) = p\left(\frac{7 - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \le Z \le \frac{10 - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}\right)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{7 - 8.5}{\frac{3.5}{\sqrt{49}}} \le Z \le \frac{10 - 8.5}{\frac{3.5}{\sqrt{49}}}\right) = P(-3 \le Z \le 3) = 0.9974$$

c.
$$P(7.5 < \overline{X}) = P\left(\frac{7.5 - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} < \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}\right) = p\left(\frac{7.5 - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} < Z\right)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{7.5 - 8.5}{\frac{3.5}{\sqrt{49}}} < Z\right) = P(-2 < Z) = 0.0228$$

Q8.

Define X = use iPhone or not, $R_x = \{0,1\}$, X~Bernoulli(p)

np = iPhone users of the 600 people.

$$np \rightarrow Binomial(n = 600, p),$$
 $np \xrightarrow{a} Normal(\mu = np, \sigma = \sqrt{np(1-p)})$

 $\alpha = P(\text{Type 1 error}) = P(\text{reject H}_0 \mid \text{H}_0 \text{ is true}) = P(264 < X \text{ or } X < 216 \mid p = 0.4)$

$$= P\left(\frac{264 - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} < \frac{X - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \text{ or } \frac{X - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} < \frac{216 - np}{\sqrt{np(1-p)}} \mid p = 0.4\right)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{264 - 240}{\sqrt{600 \times 0.4 \times 0.6}} < Z \text{ or } Z < \frac{216 - 240}{\sqrt{600 \times 0.4 \times 0.6}}\right) = P(2 < Z) \text{ or } P(P > 2) = 0.0228 \times 2 = 0.0456$$

Q9.

 H_0 : X follow Binomial distribution H_1 : X not follow Binomial distribution

Significant level $\alpha = 0.05$

Assume $X \sim Binomial(n = 24, p)$

Define N_b as numbers of the Binomial trial, $N_b = 75$

Define N Total bottles, $N = n \times N_b = 24 \times 75 = 1800$

Total under – filled beer bottles = $N\hat{p} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} frequency_i \times X_i = 50$

$$\hat{P} = \frac{N\hat{P}}{N} = \frac{1}{36} \stackrel{estimate}{\rightarrow} P$$

X	0	1	2	3
O_i	39	23	12	1
P_i	$C_0^{24} \times \left(\frac{1}{36}\right)^0 \times \left(\frac{35}{36}\right)^{24}$	$C_1^{24} \times \left(\frac{1}{36}\right)^1 \times \left(\frac{35}{36}\right)^{23}$	$C_2^{24} \times \left(\frac{1}{36}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{35}{36}\right)^{22}$	$C_3^{24} \times \left(\frac{1}{36}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{35}{36}\right)^{21}$
	= 0.5086	= 0.3488	= 0.1146	= 0.0240
E_i	38.1447	26.1564	8.5942	1.8007

 $(E_i = N_b \times P_i)$

Teststatistic:
$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} \underset{\sim}{H_0} X^2(i-1-1) = X^2(4-1-1) = X^2(2)$$

 $Reject \ region \ = \ \{X^2 \ \geq \ X_{0.05}^2(2)\}$

$$X_0^2 = \sum_{i=0}^3 \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} = \sum_{i=0}^3 \frac{O_i^2}{E_i} - 75$$
$$= \frac{39^2}{38.1147} + \frac{23^2}{26.1564} + \frac{12^2}{8.5942} + \frac{1^2}{1.8007} - 75$$
$$= 2.4412$$

$$X_0^2 = 2.4412 < X_{0.05}^2(2) = 5.991$$
, \therefore do not reject H₀,

 \gg can not reject that x follow Binomial distribution, at $\alpha = 0.05$ singnificant level.

Q10.

H₁ { K₀ : grades in Prob and OR are related H₀ : grades in Prob and OR are not related

Significant level $\alpha = 0.01$

OR PRO	A	В	С	
A	15.75	11 13.5	10 15.75	45
В	7 8.75	7.5	5 8.75	25
С	4 10.5	6 9	20 10.5	30
	35	30	35	100

$$(E_{ij} = n \times p_i = \frac{R_i \times C_i}{n})$$

Teststatistic:
$$\sum_{i=1}^{3} \sum_{j=1}^{3} \frac{\left(O_{ij} - E_{ij}\right)^{2}}{E_{ij}} H_{0} X^{2} \left((3-1) \times (3-1) \right) = X^{2} (4)$$

 $Reject \ region = \{X^2 \ge X_{0.01}^2(4)\}$

$$X_0^2 = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\left(O_{ij} - E_{ij}\right)^2}{E_{ij}} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{O_i^2}{E_i} - 100$$

$$= \frac{24^2}{15.75} + \frac{11^2}{13.5} + \frac{10^2}{15.75} + \frac{7^2}{8.75} + \frac{13^2}{7.5} + \frac{5^2}{8.75} + \frac{4^2}{10.5} + \frac{6^2}{9} + \frac{20^2}{10.5} - 100$$

$$= 26.4931$$

$$\because X_0^2 = 26.4931 > X_{0.01}^2(4) = 13.277, \quad \because \text{ reject H}_0,$$

 \gg reject that grades in Prob &and OR are related, at $\alpha=0.01$ singnificant level.

NoT