

Nguyen Xuan Binh 887799

Exercise 4A3: Apartment sizes

a) How many apartments in town B have area at least 80 m^2

In town B, height of the apartments' bin whose area is bigger than 80 m^2 is

□ $80 - 100 \text{ m}^2$: approx 1.4

□ $100 - 120 \text{ m}^2$: approx 0.25

We have: relative frequency = bar height \times bar width

\Rightarrow relative frequency of $80 - 100 \text{ m}^2$: $1.4 \times 20 = 28\%$

relative frequency of $100 - 120 \text{ m}^2$: $0.25 \times 20 = 5\%$

\Rightarrow total of $80 - 120 \text{ m}^2$: $28 + 5 = 33\%$

\Rightarrow Number of apartments in town B have area at least 80 m^2 is

$298 \times 33\% \approx 82$ apartments

b)

Town A

Area	Height	Frequency (%)
0-30	0,075	2,25
30-50	0,425	4,25
50-50	1,25	12,5
50-60	1,75	17,5
60-70	2,5	25
→ Total		61,5

Town B

Area	Height	Frequency (%)
30-50	0,25	2,5
50-60	0,5	5
60-70	1,25	12,5
70-80	2	20
→ Total		67,5

\Rightarrow median area of town A falls into range $(60 - 70) \text{ m}^2$

\Rightarrow median area of town B falls into range $(70 - 80) \text{ m}^2$

Since the range of the median town B is bigger than the range of that of town A, we know that town B has larger median area \Rightarrow we don't need to make more assumptions

We only need additional assumptions when medians of two towns fall in the same range.

However, this is not the case because we are 100% sure that median area of town B is bigger than town A's

Exercise 5A4: two dice

a) Calculate the empirical distributions of each die and calculate their averages

□ Yellow dice

1	2	3	4	5	6
0	3	1	2	1	11

⇒ empirical distribution:

1	2	3	4	5	6
0	$\frac{3}{18}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{2}{18}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{11}{18}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{average: } \frac{2 \times 3 + 3 \times 1 + 4 \times 2 + 5 \times 1 + 6 \times 11}{18} = \frac{53}{9}$$

□ Red dice

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	4	3	4	2	1

⇒ empirical distribution:

1	2	3	4	5	6
$\frac{4}{18}$	$\frac{4}{18}$	$\frac{3}{18}$	$\frac{4}{18}$	$\frac{2}{18}$	$\frac{1}{18}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{average: } \frac{1 \times 4 + 2 \times 4 + 3 \times 3 + 4 \times 4 + 5 \times 2 + 6 \times 1}{18} = \frac{53}{18}$$

b) Calculate their standard deviations

$$\square \text{Var (yellow)} = \frac{1}{18} \left[3 \left(2 - \frac{53}{9} \right)^2 + \left(3 - \frac{53}{9} \right)^2 + 2 \left(4 - \frac{53}{9} \right)^2 + \left(5 - \frac{53}{9} \right)^2 + 11 \left(6 - \frac{53}{9} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{197}{81}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{SD (yellow)} = \sqrt{\frac{197}{81}} = \sqrt{\frac{197}{9}} \approx 1,56$$

$$\square \text{Var (red)} = \frac{1}{18} \left[4 \left(1 - \frac{53}{18} \right)^2 + 4 \left(2 - \frac{53}{18} \right)^2 + 3 \left(3 - \frac{53}{18} \right)^2 + 4 \left(4 - \frac{53}{18} \right)^2 + 2 \left(5 - \frac{53}{18} \right)^2 + \left(6 - \frac{53}{18} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{737}{324}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{SD (red)} = \sqrt{\frac{737}{324}} = \sqrt{\frac{737}{18}} \approx 1,508$$

c) Calculate the empirical correlation coefficient

□ First, calculate $E(RY)$

Joint distribution of RY

4	5	6	8	12	18	24	30	36
1	1	3	2	6	1	1	2	1

$$\Rightarrow E(RY) = \frac{1}{18} (1 \times 5 + 1 \times 5 + 3 \times 6 + 2 \times 8 + 6 \times 12 + 1 \times 18 + 1 \times 24 + 2 \times 30 + 1 \times 36) = \frac{253}{18}$$

□ Covariance

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cov}(R, Y) &= E(RY) - E(R) \cdot E(Y) \\ &= \frac{253}{18} - \frac{53}{18} \cdot \frac{49}{9} = -\frac{55}{162} \end{aligned}$$

□ Empirical correlation coefficient

$$\text{Cor}(R, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(R, Y)}{\text{SD}(R) \cdot \text{SD}(Y)} = \frac{-55/162}{\sqrt{737} \cdot \sqrt{197}} \approx -0,1443$$

d) Based on the observation, it appears that the yellow dice is flawed as 6 occurs 11 times in 18 throws, when it should occur about $18 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = 3$ times in this experiment.

For the red dice, the distribution is really uniform over $\{1, \dots, 6\}$

\Rightarrow For generating distribution $[R \text{ will be uniform over } \{1, \dots, 6\}]$
 $[Y \text{ will not be uniform over } \{1, \dots, 6\}]$

I think R and Y are independent because R appears to be uniform while Y is not.
If they were dependent, certain probability of one dice must be consistent with each roll dice probability of another dice