1. **Exercise 3.30:** An individual who has automobile insurance from a certain company is randomly selected. Let Y be the number of moving violations for which the individual was cited during the last 3 years. The pmf of Y is,

   (a) Compute $E(Y)$.

   (b) Suppose an individual with Y violations incurs a surcharge of $\$100Y^2$. Calculate the expected amount of the surcharge.

   Answer:

   (a) $E(Y) = .6(0) + .25(1) + .1(2) + .05(3) = .6$

   (b) $100(.6)^2 = \$36$

2. **Exercise 3.34:** Suppose that the number of plants of a particular type found in a rectangular sampling region (called a quadrat by ecologists) in a certain geographic area is an rv X with pmf,

3. Is E(X) finite? Justify your answer (this is another distribution that statisticians would call heavy-tailed).

   Answer:

4. **Exercise 3.48:** NBC News reported on May 2, 2013, that 1 in 20 children in the United States have a food allergy of some sort. Consider selecting a random sample of 25 children and let X be the number in the sample who have a food allergy. Then $X \sim Bin(25, .05)$.

   (a) Determine both $P(X \leq 3)$ and $P(X < 3)$.

   (b) Determine $P(X \geq 4)$.

   (c) Determine $P(1 \leq X \leq 3)$.

   (d) What are $E(X)$ and σ_X?

   (e) In a sample of 50 children, what is the probability that none has a food allergy?

   Answer:

   (a) $P(X \leq 3) = P(X = 3) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 1) + P(X = 0) = \binom{25}{3}(.05)^3(.95)^{22} + \binom{25}{2}(.05)^2(.95)^{23} + \binom{25}{1}(.05)(.95)^{24} + \binom{25}{0}(.95)25 = 0.093 + 0.231 + 0.365 + 0.277 = .966$

   $P(X \leq 3) = P(X = 2) + P(X = 1) + P(X = 0) = 0.231 + 0.365 + 0.277 = .873.$

(b) $P(X \geq 4) = 1 - P(X < 3) = 1 - .873 = .127$

(c) $P(1 \leq X \leq 3) = P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) + P(X = 3) = 0.093 + 0.231 + 0.365 = .689$.

(d) $E(X) = np = 25(.05) = 1.25, \sigma_X = \sqrt{np(1-p)} = \sqrt{25(.05)(.95)} = \sqrt{1.25(.95)} = \sqrt{1.1875} \approx 1.0897$

(e) $.95^{50} = .077$.

5. **Exercise 3.56:** The College Board reports that 2% of the 2 million high school students who take the SAT each year receive special accommodations because of documented disabilities *(Los Angeles Times, July 16, 2002)*. Consider a random sample of 25 students who have recently taken the test.

(a) What is the probability that exactly 1 received a special accommodation?

(b) What is the probability that at least 1 received a special accommodation?

(d) What is the probability that the number among the 25 who received a special accommodation is within 2 standard deviations of the number you would expect to be accommodated?

Answer:

(a) $\binom{25}{1}(.02)(.98)^{24} = .308$.

(b) $1 - P(X < 1) = 1 - \binom{25}{0}(.02)^0(.98)^{25} = 1 - .603 = .397$.

(d) We would expect $(.02)(25) = .5$ to be accommodated. Two standard deviations is $2\sqrt{(25)(.02)(.98)} = 1.4$. Thus we want $P(0 \leq X \leq 1.9) = P(0 \leq X \leq 1) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) = .603 + .308 = .911$

6. **Exercise 3.58:** A very large batch of components has arrived at a distributor. The batch can be characterized as acceptable only if the proportion of defective components is at most .10. The distributor decides to randomly select 10 components and to accept the batch only if the number of defective components in the sample is at most 2.

(a) What is the probability that the batch will be accepted when the actual proportion of defectives is .01? .05? .10? .20? .25?

(b) Let p denote the actual proportion of defectives in the batch. A graph of P(batch is accepted) as a function of p, with p on the horizontal axis and P(batch is accepted) on the vertical axis, is called the operating characteristic curve for the acceptance sampling plan. Use the results of part (a) to sketch this curve for $0 \leq p \leq 1$.

(c) Repeat parts (a) and (b) with "1" replacing "2" in the acceptance sampling plan.

Answer:

(a) For .01, $P(X \leq 2) = P(X = 0) + P(X = 1) + P(X = 2) = \binom{10}{0}(.01)^0(.99)^10 + \binom{10}{1}(.01)^1(.99)^9 + \binom{10}{2}(.01)^2(.99)^8 = .904 + .091 + .004 = .999$.

For .05, $P(X \leq 2) = .988$
For .10, $P(X \leq 2) = .930$
For .20, $P(X \leq 2) = .678$
For .25, $P(X \leq 2) = .526$

(b)

(c) For .01, $P(X \leq 1) = .996$.
For .05, $P(X \leq 1) = .914$.
For .10, $P(X \leq 1) = .736$.
For .20, $P(X \leq 1) = .376$.
For .25, $P(X \leq 1) = .244$.
For .50, $P(X \leq 1) = .011$.
For .75, $P(X \leq 1) = .00003$.

7. **Exercise 3.60:** A toll bridge charges \$1.00 for passenger cars and \$2.50 for other vehicles. Suppose that during daytime hours, 60% of all vehicles are passenger cars. If 25 vehicles cross the bridge during a particular daytime period, what is the resulting expected toll revenue? [Hint: Let X = the number of passenger cars; then the toll revenue $h(X)$ is a linear function of X.]

Answer:
$25(.6)(1) + 25(.4)(2.5) = \$40$. The first product is the revenue off passenger cars and the second product is for other vehicles. These revenues are found by multiplying the expected value by the charge.

8. **Supplemental 1:** Suppose that we get 100 pairs of patients and want to compare two treatments (this is called a matched pairs design).

We will apply one treatment to one patient in a pair and the other treatment to the other patient in a pair (random selection within pairs).

If both treatments work equally well, the number of pairs where treatment one is better than treatment two should be $X \sim Binomial(100, 0.5)$, because in this case it's essentially a coin flip. What is the expected value and standard deviation of X? What range of values is within 2 standard deviations of the mean?

Answer: $E(X) = np = 100(.5) = 50$

9. **Exercise 3.62:**

(a) For fixed n, are there values of $p (0 \leq p \leq 1)$ for which $V(X) = 0$? Explain why this is so.

(b) For what value of p is $V(X)$ maximized? [Hint: Either graph $V(X)$ as a function of p or else take a derivative.]

Answer:

(a)

(b)