## Midterm practice (2024)

Name:				
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## Question 1: R code interpretation

Consider this R code.

```
gender <- c("male", "female", "female", "male", "female")
educ <- c(rep("HS", 3), "college", "college")
earnings <- c(1, 0, 2, 8, 4)</pre>
```

(1a) What is mean(earnings)?

(1b) What is mean(earnings[gender == "female"])?

(1c) What is mean(earnings[gender == "female" & educ == "HS"])?

(1d) What is mean(earnings[earnings <= 4])?</pre>

## Question 2: Proof interpretation

Theorem: If events A and B are independent and P(B) > 0, then  $P(A \mid B) = P(A)$ .

Proof:

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$$
 (Step 1)

$$P(A \mid B)P(B) = P(A)P(B)$$
 (Step 2)

$$P(A \mid B) = P(A) \tag{Step 3}$$

Explain what definition/property/mathematical operation is being used in each step of the proof.

(2a) Step 1:

- (2b) Step 2:
- (2c) Step 3:
- (2d) Explain in words what  $P(A \mid B) = P(A)$  means.

## Question 3: Joint distribution of two random variables

Consider the joint PMF of two random variables, X and Y:

$\overline{x}$	y	f(x,y)
0	0	1/4
0	1	1/5
1	0	1/5
1	1	1/10
1	2	1/4

(3a) What is the marginal distribution of X, i.e.  $f_X(x)$ ?

$f_X(x)$

- (3b) What is the expectation of X, i.e. E[X]?
- (3c) What is the standard deviation of X, i.e.  $\sigma[X]$ ?
- (3d) What is the conditional distribution of Y given X, i.e.  $f_{Y\mid X}(y\mid x)$ ?

$\overline{x}$	y	$f_{Y\mid X}(y\mid x)$
0	0	
0	1	
1	0	
1	1	
1	2	