Opgave 94

Let X be lognormal with parameters $\mu = 0$ and $\sigma^2 = 1$. Find (a) $P(X \le 2)$, (b) $P(X^2 \le 2)$, (c) P(X > E[X]), and (d) the median m of X.

(a) Gør som i eksempel 2.44

$$P(X \le 2) = P(\log X \le \log 2) = \Phi\left(\frac{\log 2 - 0}{\sqrt{1}}\right) \approx 0.755$$

(b) Omskriv $X^2 \le 2$ til $X \le \sqrt{2}$.

$$P(X \le \sqrt{2}) = P(\log X \le \log \sqrt{2}) = \Phi\left(\frac{\log(\sqrt{2}) - 0}{\sqrt{1}}\right) \approx 0.633$$
 (1)

(c) Beregn E[X].

$$E[X] = e^{0+1^2/2} = e^{1/2}$$
 (2)

Beregn derefter $P(X \leq E[X])$.

$$P(X > e^{1/2} = P(\log X > \log e^{1/2}) = 1 - P(\log X \le \frac{1}{2}) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \approx 0.31$$
(3)

(d) Medianen beregnes ved e^{μ} .

$$m = e^{\mu} = e^{0} = 1 \tag{4}$$

Opgave 73

The element *nobelium* has a half-life of 58 min. Let X be the lifetime of an individual nobelium atom. Find (a) P(X > 30), (b) $P(X \le 60|X > 30)$, and (c) E[X] and Var[X].

(a) Find λ ved hjælp af halveringstiden.

$$P(X > 58) = \frac{1}{2} = e^{-58\lambda} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\log 2}{58}$$
 (5)

Beregn derefter P(X > 30).

$$P(X > 30) = e^{-30\log 2/58} \approx 0.6987 \tag{6}$$

(b) Brug definition 1.4.

$$P(X < 60|X \ge 30) = \frac{P(X < 60 \cap X \ge 30)}{P(X \ge 40)} = \frac{e^{\frac{-30 \log 2}{58}} - e^{\frac{-60 \log 2}{58}}}{e^{\frac{-30 \log 2}{58}}} \approx 0.30127$$
(7)

(c) Brug definitioner.

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{58}{\log 2} \approx 83.7$$
 $Var[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{58^2}{\log 2^2} \approx 7002$

Opgave 81

Two species of fish have weights that follow normal distributions. Species A has mean 20 and standard deviation 2; species B has mean 40 and standard deviation 8. Which is more extreme: a 24-pound A-fish or a 48-pound B-fish?

Der skal beregnes en Z-score.

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \tag{8}$$

Jo højere Z-score, jo lavere sandsynlighed.

$$Z_A = \frac{24 - 20}{2} = 2$$
$$Z_B = \frac{48 - 40}{8} = 1$$

En 24-punds A-fisk er mindst sandsynlig.

Opgave 92

Let (X, Y) be uniformly distributed on the triangle with corners in (0, 0), (0, 1), and (1, 0). (a) Compute the correlation coefficient $\rho(X, Y)$. (b) If you have done (a) correctly, the value of $\rho(X, Y)$ is negative. Explain intuitively.

(a) Brug definitioner.

$$\rho(X,Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}[X,Y]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}[X]\text{Var}[Y]}}$$
(9)

Kovarians beregnes.

$$Cov[X,Y] = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y] = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} 2xy \, dy \, dx - \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} 2x \, dy \, dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{9} = -\frac{1}{36}$$

Og varians.

$$Var[X] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2 = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} 2x^2 \, dy \, dx - \left(\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} 2x \, dy \, dx\right)^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{18}$$

Slutteligt

$$Cor[X,Y] = \frac{-\frac{1}{36}}{\frac{1}{18}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$
 (10)

(b) Korrelationskoefficienten er negativ, da y generelt aftager, når x vokser.

Opgave 107

Let (X,Y) be bivariate normal with means 0, and variances 1, and correlation coefficient $\rho > 0$, and let U = X + Y, V = X - Y. What is the joint distribution of (U,V).