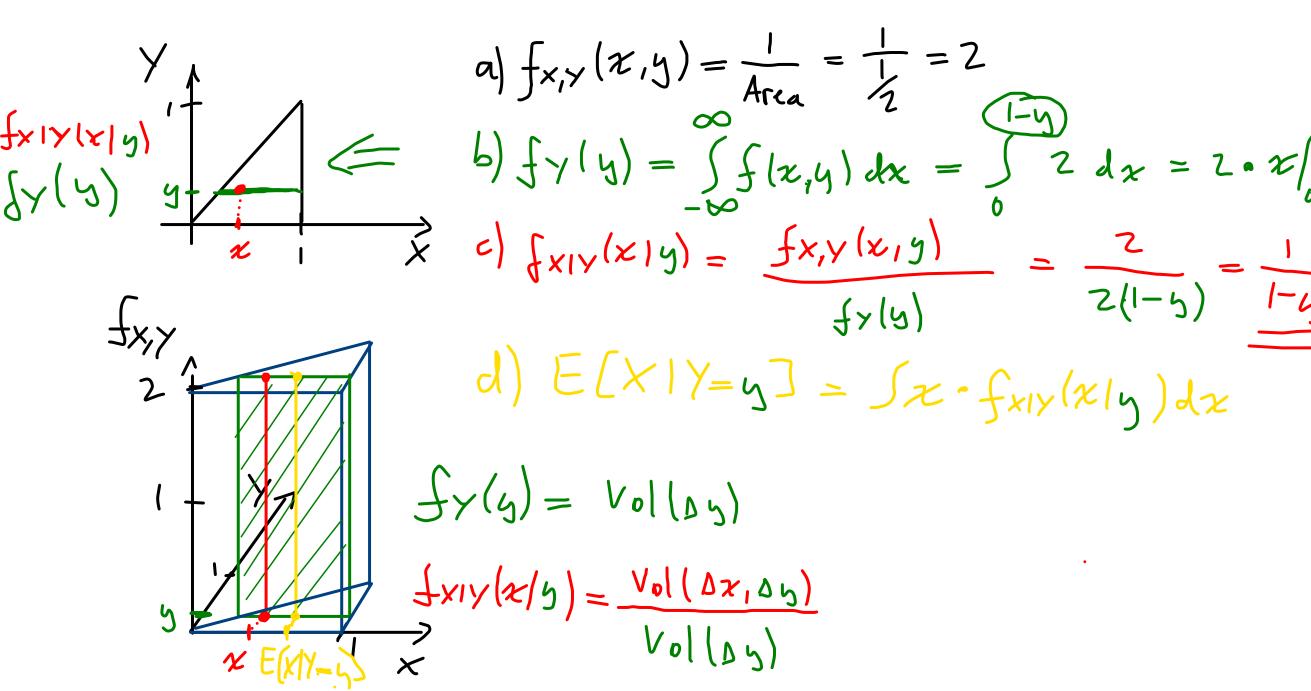
- 3. Problem 3.23, page 191 in the text. Let the random variables X and Y have a joint PDF which is uniform over the triangle with vertices (0,0), (0,1), and (1,0).
 - (a) Find the joint PDF of X and Y.
 - (b) Find the marginal PDF of Y.
 - (c) Find the conditional PDF of X given Y.
 - (d) Find $\mathbf{E}[X \mid Y = y]$, and use the total expectation theorem to find $\mathbf{E}[X]$ in terms of $\mathbf{E}[Y]$.
 - (e) Use the symmetry of the problem to find the value of $\mathbf{E}[X]$.



4. We have a stick of unit length, and we break it into three pieces. We choose randomly and independently two points on the stick using a uniform PDF, and we break the stick at these points. What is the probability that the three pieces we are left with can form a triangle?

Stat 110 Strategic Practice 7, Fall 2011

Prof. Joe Blitzstein (Department of Statistics, Harvard University)

- 1 Joint, Conditional, and Marginal Distributions
 - 1. A random point (X, Y, Z) is chosen uniformly in the ball $B = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1\}$.
 - (a) Find the joint PDF of X, Y, Z.
 - (b) Find the joint PDF of X, Y.
 - (c) Find an expression for the marginal PDF of X, as an integral.

Stat 110 Strategic Practice 7, Fall 2011

Prof. Joe Blitzstein (Department of Statistics, Harvard University)

- 1 Joint, Conditional, and Marginal Distributions
 - 2. Let X and Y be i.i.d. Unif(0,1). Find the expected value and the standard deviation of the distance between X and Y.

->LOTUS

Stat 110 Strategic Practice 7, Fall 2011

Prof. Joe Blitzstein (Department of Statistics, Harvard University)

1 Joint, Conditional, and Marginal Distributions

4. A group of $n \geq 2$ people decide to play an exciting game of Rock-Paper-Scissors. As you may recall, Rock smashes Scissors, Scissors cuts Paper, and Paper covers Rock (despite Bart Simpson saying "Good old rock, nothing beats that!").

Usually this game is played with 2 players, but it can be extended to more players as follows. If exactly 2 of the 3 choices appear when everyone reveals their choice, say $a, b \in \{Rock, Paper, Scissors\}$ where a beats b, the game is decisive: the players who chose a win, and the players who chose b lose. Otherwise, the game is indecisive and the players play again.

For example, with 5 players, if one player picks Rock, two pick Scissors, and two pick Paper, the round is indecisive and they play again. But if 3 pick Rock and 2 pick Scissors, then the Rock players win and the Scissors players lose the game.

-> Multinomial