

# Homework 03 - STAT416

Joseph Sepich (jps6444)

09/22/2020

## Chapter 2 Problem 72

### Part a

Here we have 5 independent and identically distributed Normal random variables with a mean of 100 and variance of 100. To find the probability that at least one month of sales exceeds 115 we can find the probability that no months exceed 115 and subtract that value from one. The probability that no months exceed 115 is the value of the CDF at 115 multiplied 5 times:

$$P(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 \leq 115) = \prod_{i=1}^5 P(X_i \leq 115)$$

We can use the standard normal CDF if we transform the distribution.

$$P(X_i \leq 115) = P\left(\frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{115 - 100}{10}\right) = P(Z \leq 1.5) = \Phi(1.5) = 0.9332$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^5 P(X_i \leq 115) = (0.9332)^5 = 0.7077$$

This gives us our desired value of  $1 - 0.7077 = 0.2923$ . The probability that at least one month exceeds 115 in sales is **29.23%**.

### Part b

The probability that the total sales exceeds 530 in the next five months requires us to define a new random variable  $Y$ .  $Y = \sum_{i=1}^5 X_i$ , which gives a mean of  $\sum_{i=1}^5 \mu_{X_i} = 500$  and a variance of  $\sum_{i=1}^5 \sigma_{X_i}^2 = 500$ . We can then search for:

$$1 - P(Y \leq 530) = 1 - P\left(\frac{Y - 500}{\sqrt{500}} \leq \frac{530 - 500}{\sqrt{500}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1.34) = 1 - 0.9099 = 0.0901$$

The probability that total sales exceeds 530,  $P(Y > 530)$ , is **9.01%**.

## Chapter 2 Problem 78

### Part a

Recall the Markov inequality:

$$P(X \geq a) \leq \frac{E[x]}{a}$$

We also know that the sum of independent Poisson R.V.s is a Poisson R.V. whose mean is the sum of the individual means:

$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i = \text{Poisson}(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \lambda_i)$$

Here we can conclude the bound is:

$$P(Y \geq 15) \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} \lambda_i}{15} = \frac{10}{15}$$

### Part b

We can use the central limit theorem to approximate  $P(\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i \geq 15)$ . Using the central theorem we will approximate by assuming that the sample mean is normally distributed. We make sure to transform the value to the standard normal and then use the CDF to determine the probability.

$$P(\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i \geq 15) = 1 - P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i - 10}{\sqrt{10}} \leq \frac{15 - 10}{\sqrt{10}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1.58) = 1 - 0.9429 = 0.0571$$

Using CLT to approximate the probability that the sum is greater than 15, we get that the probability is **5.71%**, which is less than our bound of 66.67%.

## Chapter 3 Problem 3

Compute  $E[X|Y = i]$  for  $i = 1, 2, 3$ . Recall the formula for the conditional expectation:

$$E[X|Y = i] = \sum_x xP(X|Y = i)$$

For  $i = 1$ :

$$E[X|Y = 1] = 1P(1|Y = 1) + 2P(2|Y = 1) + 3P(3|Y = 1) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{6}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = 2$$

For  $i = 2$ :

$$E[X|Y = 2] = 1P(1|Y = 2) + 2P(2|Y = 2) + 3P(3|Y = 2) = \frac{2}{3} + 0 + \frac{3}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

For  $i = 3$ :

$$E[X|Y = 3] = 1P(1|Y = 3) + 2P(2|Y = 3) + 3P(3|Y = 3) = 0 + \frac{6}{5} + \frac{6}{5} = \frac{12}{5}$$

### Chapter 3 Problem 7

$$E[X|Y = 2] = 1P(1|Y = 2) + 2P(2|Y = 2) = 1(\frac{1}{5} + 0) + 2(0 + \frac{4}{5}) = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{8}{5} = \frac{9}{5}$$

$$E[X|Y = 2, Z = 1] = 1P(1|Y = 2, Z = 1) + 2P(2|Y = 2, Z = 1) = 1 + 0 = 1$$