

## Revision Exercises for MA 413 – Statistics for Data Science

*This sheet will remind you of basic concepts from probability and statistics that you will need for the material in the course, and can be considered as “warm-up” exercises.*

- 1, Set Theory Let  $\Omega$  be the sample space and let  $B_1, B_2, \dots$ , be events in this space. Define  $C_n = \cup_{i=n}^{\infty} B_i$  and  $D_n = \cap_{i=n}^{\infty} B_i$ .
  - (a) Demonstrate that  $C_1 \supset C_2 \supset \dots$  and that  $D_1 \subset D_2 \subset \dots$ .
  - (b) Show that  $\omega \in \cap_{i=1}^{\infty} C_i$  if and only if  $\omega$  belongs to an infinite number of events  $B_1, B_2, \dots$ .
  - (c) Demonstrate that  $\omega \in \cup_n^{\infty} D_n$  if and only if  $\omega$  belongs to all of the events  $B_1, B_2, \dots$ , except possibly finitely many.
- and coins, difficult Assume that we are tossing a fair coin, and terminate the tossing when we get exactly two heads in a row. Write down the **sample space  $\Omega$**  for the number of tosses required. What is the probability that we need exactly  $k$  tosses?
- 3, Set Theory Assume that the events  $A$  and  $B$  are independent. Prove that  **$A^c$**  and  **$B^c$**  are **independent** also, where as usual we define  $A^c = \Omega/A$ .
- 4, Set Theory Suppose  $m$  events form a partition of the same space  $\Omega$ , that is the events are disjoint and  $\cup_{i=1}^m A_i = \Omega$ . Assume that  $\Pr(B) > 0$ . Prove that if  $\Pr(A_1|B) < P(A_1)$  then  $\Pr(A_i|B) > P(A_i)$  for some  $i = 2, \dots, m$ .
- 5, Dice and coins Assume that we are flipping a coin  $n$  times and let  $\theta$  be the probability of getting a head in a single coin flip. Let  $X$  be the number of heads we get in the  $n$  independent flips. This means that  $X$  has a binomial distribution. Intuition suggests that if  $n$  is sufficiently large then  $X$  should be close to  $np$ . By using the histogram in matlab/r and generating Binomials in a pseduonumber generator average  $X$  and explore the distribution. Try especially what happens if  $p \ll 1/n$ ,  $p = 1/n$  or if  $p \approx 0.5$ .
- 6, PMFs Take  $Y$  such that  $\Pr(Y = 2) = \Pr(Y = 3) = 1/10$  and that  $\Pr(Y = 5) = 8/10$ . a) Plot the **CDF** of  $Y$ . Use  $F$  to find  $\Pr(1.5 < Y < 4.2)$  and  $\Pr(1.5 < Y < 4.2)$ .
- 7, PDFs Define  $Y$  to have the PDF given by

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1/4 & \text{if } 0 < y < 1 \\ 3/8 & \text{if } 3 < y < 5 \\ 0 & \text{o/w} \end{cases}.$$

- (a) Find the **CDF** of  $Y$ .
- (b) Let  $Z = 1/Y$ . Find the pdf of  $f_Z(z)$  for  $Z$ .
- 8, PDFs Let  $X$  have CDF  $F$ . Find the **CDF** of  $Y = \max\{0, X\}$ .
- 9, PDFs Let  $X \sim \text{Exp}(\eta)$ . Determine  $F(x)$  and its inverse.
- 10, PDFs Let
 
$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} C \cdot (x+y^3) & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{o/w} \end{cases}.$$
 Find  $\Pr(X \leq 1/2 | Y \leq 1/2)$ .
- 11, PDFs Let  $X, Y \sim \text{Uniform}(0,1)$  and let them be independently generated. Find the PDF of the variables  $U = X - Y$  and  $V = X/Y$ .