

The Homework of Chapter 1

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Pro. 1 (a) A gambler has in his pocket a fair coin and a two-headed coin. He selects one of the coins at random, when he flips it, it shows heads. What is the probability that it is the fair coin? (b) Suppose that he flips the same coin a second time and again it shows heads. Now what is the probability that it is the fair coin? (c) Suppose that he flips the same coin a third time and it shows tails. Now what is the probability that it is the fair coin?

Solution:

(a):

from Bayes' formula, we have

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{fair}|\text{heads}) &= \frac{P(\text{heads}|\text{fair})P(\text{fair})}{P(\text{heads}|\text{fair})P(\text{fair}) + P(\text{heads}|\text{two-headed})P(\text{two-headed})} \\ &= \frac{1/2 \cdot 1/2}{1/2 \cdot 1/2 + 1 \cdot 1/2} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

(b):

from Bayes' formula, we have

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{fair}|\text{head\&head}) &= \frac{P(\text{head\&head}|\text{fair})P(\text{fair})}{P(\text{head\&head}|\text{fair})P(\text{fair}) + P(\text{head\&head}|\text{two-headed})P(\text{two-headed})} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 1/2}{1/4 \cdot 1/2 + 1 \cdot 1/2} = \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

(c):

since it is impossible to flip the two-headed coin and get tails, the current probability that it is fair coin is 1.

Pro. 2 Three prisoners are informed by their jailer that one of them has been chosen at random to be executed, and the other two are to be freed. Prisoner A asks the jailer to tell him privately which of his fellow prisoners will be set free, claiming that there would be no harm in divulging this information, since he already knows that at least one will go free. The jailer refuses to answer this question, pointing out that if A knew which of his fellows were to be set free, then his own probability of being executed would rise from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, since he would then be one of two prisoners. What do you think of the jailer's reasoning?

Solution:

without loss of generality, Suppose that the jailer told Prisoner A that Prisoner B would be set free. Then by Bayes' formula, we have:

$$P(\text{Adies} | \text{toldB}) = \frac{P(\text{toldB}|\text{Adies})P(\text{Adies})}{P(\text{toldB}|\text{Adies})P(\text{Adies}) + P(\text{toldB}|\text{Bdies})P(\text{Bdies}) + P(\text{toldB}|\text{Cdies})P(\text{Cdies})}$$

if A is to die, he could be told either B is to be freed or C is to be freed, each with probability $1/2$. Thus $P(\text{toldB}|\text{Adies}) = 1/2$. if B is to die, A would not be told B is to be freed, Thus $P(\text{toldB}|\text{Bdies}) = 0$. if C is to die, A must be told B is to be freed. Thus $P(\text{toldB}|\text{Cdies}) = 1$. so we have

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{Adies} | \text{toldB}) &= \frac{P(\text{toldB}|\text{Adies})P(\text{Adies})}{P(\text{toldB}|\text{Adies})P(\text{Adies}) + P(\text{toldB}|\text{Bdies})P(\text{Bdies}) + P(\text{toldB}|\text{Cdies})P(\text{Cdies})} \\ &= \frac{1/2 \cdot 1/3}{1/2 \cdot 1/3 + 0 + 1 \cdot 1/3} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Pro. 3 Suppose we know that the number of items produced in a factory during a week is a random variable with mean 500. What can be said about the probability that this week's production will be

least 1000?

Solution

Pro. 4 There are n types of coupons. Each newly obtained coupon is, independently, type i with probability $p_i, i = 1, \dots, n$. Find the expected number and the variance of the number of distinct types obtained in a collection of k coupons.

Solution

Pro. 5 Let X_1, X_2, \dots be a sequence of independent identically distributed continuous random variables. We say that a record occurs at time n if $X_n > \max(X_1, \dots, X_{n-1})$. That is, X_n is a record if it is larger than each of X_1, \dots, X_{n-1} . Show

- (i) $P\{\text{a record occurs at time } n\} = \frac{1}{n}$;
- (ii) $E[\text{number of records by time } n] = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}$;
- (iii) $\text{Var}(\text{number of records by time } n) = \sum_{i=1}^n (i-1)/i^2$;
- (iv) Let $N = \min\{n : n > 1 \text{ and a record occurs at time } n\}$. Show $E[N] = \infty$.

Solution

Pro. 6 Consider an experiment which results in one of three possible outcomes i occurring with probability $p_i, i = 1, 2, 3, \sum_{i=1}^3 p_i = 1$. Suppose that n independent replications of this experiment are performed and let $X_i, i = 1, 2, 3$, denote the number of times outcome i appears. Determine the conditional expectation of X_1 given that $X_2 = m$.

Solution

Pro. 7 The joint density of X and Y is given by

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}ye^{-xy}, & 0 < x < \infty, 0 < y < 2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

What is $E[e^{X/2}|Y = 1]$?

Solution

Pro. 8 A miner is trapped in a mine containing three doors. The first door leads to a tunnel that takes him to safety after two hours of travel. The second door leads to a tunnel that returns him to the mine after three hours of travel. The third door leads to a tunnel that returns him to his mine after five hours. Assuming that the miner is at all times equally likely to choose any one of the doors, what is the expected length of time until the miner reaches safety?

Solution

Pro. 9 An automobile insurance company classifies each of its policyholders as being of the types $i = 1, \dots, k$. It supposes that the numbers of accidents that a type i policyholder has in successive years are independent Poisson random variables with mean $\lambda_i, i = 1, \dots, k$. The probability that a newly insured policyholder is type i is $p_i, \sum_{i=1}^k p_i = 1$. Given that a policyholder had n accidents in her first year, what is the expected number that she has in her second year? What is the conditional probability that she has m accidents in her second year?

Solution

Pro. 10 Show that

- (a) $E[XY|Y = y] = yE[X|Y = y]$
- (b) $E[g(X, Y)|Y = y] = E[g(X, y)|Y = y]$
- (c) $E[XY] = E[YE[X|Y]]$

Proof