| Homework 1 | Fall 2023 |
|------------|-----------|
|------------|-----------|

Due date posted on Canvas

| $\mathbf{Name:}$ | |
|------------------|--|
| | |

Instructions

Please read the following instructions carefully:

- 1. Please show all notation for probability statements.
- 2. Box your final answers.
- 3. Please verify that your scans are legible.
- 4. Please assign pages the the questions when submitting to gradescope.
- $5. \,$ This assignment is due via gradescope on the due date.

1.

| For | each of the following, state what the sample space is. |
|-----|---|
| (a) | You select 1 card from a 52 card deck and observe the suit of the card. |
| (b) | How many days a week someone goes to the gym. |
| (c) | What size drink someone orders from Starbucks (short, tall, grande, venti, trenta). |
| (d) | The sum of the roll of 2 dice $\frac{1}{2}$ |

2. Suppose the P(A) = 0.3 and P(B) = 0.7. (a) Can you compute P(A and B) if you only know P(A) and P(B)? (b) Assuming that events A and B arise from independent random processes: i. (points) what is P(A and B)? ii. (points) what is P(A or B)? iii. (points) what is P(A|B)? (c) If we are given that P(A and B) = 0.1, are the random variables giving rise to events A and B being independent events in this case?

(d) If we are given that P(A and B) = 0.1, what is P(A|B)?

| 3. | It's never lupus. Lupus is a medical phenomenon where antibodies that are supposed to attack foreign cells to prevent infections instead see plasma proteins as foreign bodies, leading to a high risk of blood clotting. It is believed that 2% of the population suffer from this disease. The test is 98% accurate if a person does not have the disease. | | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | (a) Draw a tree diagram of the scenario described above including all appropriate notation. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | (b) What is the probability that a person has lupus and tests positive for the disease? | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | (c) What is the probability that a person tests positive for the disease? | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | (d) There is a line from the Fox television show House that is often used after a patient tests positive for lupus: 'It's never lupus.' Do you think there is truth to this statement? | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| 4. | A customer is randomly selected from a coffee shop. Let A be the event the selected customer ordered a beverage, and B be the event the customer ordered food. Suppose $P(A) = 0.65$, $P(B) = 0.45$, an $P(A \cup B) = 0.98$. | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| | (a) What is the probability that the customer did not order food nor a beverage? | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | (b) What is the probability that the customer ordered food and a beverage? | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | (c) What is the probability the customer ordered a beverage but not food? (Hint: You will use the answer from part b.) | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | (d) Are the events of ordering a beverage and ordering food mutually exclusive? | | | | |
| | (d) The the events of ordering a beverage and ordering rood manually exclusive. | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| 5. | stud | a collected at elementary schools in DeKalb County, GA suggest that each year roughly 25% of lents miss exactly one day of school, 15% miss 2 days, and 28% miss 3 or more days due to sickness. What is the probability that a student chosen at random does not miss any days of school due to sickness this year? |
|----|------|--|
| | (b) | What is the probability that a student chosen at random misses no more than one day? |
| | (c) | What is the probability that a student chosen at random misses at least one day? |
| | (d) | If a parent has two kids at a DeKalb County elementary school, what is the probability that neither kid will miss any school? Note any assumption you must make to answer this question. |
| | (e) | If a parent has two kids at a DeKalb County elementary school, what is the probability that both kids will miss some school, i.e. at least one day? Note any assumption you make. |
| | (f) | If you made an assumption in part (d) or (e), do you think it was reasonable? If you didnât make any assumptions, double check your earlier answers. |

6. A 2010 Pew Research poll asked 1,306 Americans "From what you've read and heard, is there solid evidence that the average temperature on earth has been getting warmer over the past few decades, or not?". The table below shows the distribution of responses by party and ideology, where the counts have been replaced with relative frequencies.

| | | Earth is | Not | Donât Know | |
|----------|------------------------------|----------|----------------------|------------|-------|
| | | warming | warming | Refuse | Total |
| | | | | | |
| | Conservative Republican | 0.11 | 0.20 | 0.02 | 0.33 |
| | Party and Mod/Lib Republican | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.13 |
| Ideology | Mod/Cons Democrat | 0.25 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.34 |
| | Liberal Democrat | 0.18 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.20 |
| | | | | | |
| | Total | 0.60 | 0.34 | 0.06 | 1.00 |

- (a) Are believing that the earth is warming and being a liberal Democrat mutually exclusive?
- (b) What is the probability that a randomly chosen respondent believes the earth is warming or is a liberal Democrat?
- (c) What is the probability that a randomly chosen respondent believes the earth is warming given that he is a liberal Democrat?
- (d) What is the probability that a randomly chosen respondent believes the earth is warming given that he is a conservative Republican?
- (e) Does it appear that whether or not a respondent believes the earth is warming is independent of their party and ideology? Explain your reasoning.
- (f) What is the probability that a randomly chosen respondent is a moderate/liberal Republican given that he does not believe that the earth is warming?

7. This problem will use R. The following code will simulate flipping a coin 100 times.

```
n <- 100
space <- c("H","T")
p <- c(0.5,0.5)
observation <- sample(space, size=n, prob=p, replace=TRUE)
p.hat <- sum(observation=="H")/n
p.hat</pre>
```

- (a) Run the code 5 times, and report the proportion of times a head showed up for each time you ran the code. Label them $\hat{p}_1, \hat{p}_2, \hat{p}_3, \hat{p}_4, \hat{p}_5$,
- (b) Now change n to 10000, n < 10000. Run the code 5 times, and report the proportion of times a head showed up for each time you ran the code. Label them \hat{p}_1 , \hat{p}_2 , \hat{p}_3 , \hat{p}_4 , \hat{p}_5 ,
- (c) Noting that the true proportion should be 0.5, what do you notice as n increases.
- (d) Now, set the seed to your computer to 55. Run the code 5 times report the proportion of times a head showed up for each time you ran the code.

```
set.seed(55)
n <- 100
space <- c("H","T")
p <- c(0.5,0.5)
observation <- sample(space, size=n, prob=p, replace=TRUE)
p.hat <- sum(observation=="H")/n
p.hat</pre>
```

(e) Is your answer the same or different than in part (a)? What do you notice when you set the seed?