

ST2234 (2021/22 Semester 1)  
Solution to Tutorial 4

Question 1

- (a) The possible values for  $X$  are 3 (3 one-cent coins =  $\{1, 1, 1\}$ ), 7 (2 one-cent coins and 1 five-cent coin =  $\{1, 1, 5\}$ ), and 11 (1 one-cent coin and 2 five-cent coins =  $\{1, 5, 5\}$ ).
- (b)  $\Pr(X = 3) = \Pr(3 \text{ one-cent coins in the sample}) = ({}_4C_3 \times {}_2C_0) / {}_6C_3 = 1/5$ .  
 $\Pr(X = 7) = \Pr(2 \text{ one-cent coins and 1 five-cent coin in the sample})$   
 $= ({}_4C_2 \times {}_2C_1) / {}_6C_3 = 3/5$ .  
 $\Pr(X = 11) = \Pr(1 \text{ one-cent coin and 2 five-cent coins in the sample})$   
 $= ({}_4C_1 \times {}_2C_2) / {}_6C_3 = 1/5$ .

Therefore

$x$	3	7	11
$f_X(x)$	1/5	3/5	1/5

Question 2

Outcome	HHH	HHT	HTH	THH	HTT	THT	TTH	TTT
$W$	3	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-3
Probability for (b)	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Probability for (c)	8/27	4/27	4/27	4/27	2/27	2/27	2/27	1/27

(a)

$w$	3	1	-1	-3
$f_W(w)$	1/8	3/8	3/8	1/8

(b)

$w$	3	1	-1	-3
$f_W(w)$	8/27	12/27	6/27	1/27

Question 3

$$\sum_{x=0}^3 c(x^2 + 4) = 1 \Leftrightarrow 4c + 5c + 8c + 13c = 1 \Leftrightarrow 30c = 1 \Leftrightarrow c = 1/30.$$

Question 4

- (a)  $\sum_{y=1}^5 ky = 1 \Leftrightarrow k + 2k + 3k + 4k + 5k = 1 \Leftrightarrow 15k = 1 \Leftrightarrow k = 1/15$ .
- (b)  $\Pr(Y \leq 3) = f_Y(1) + f_Y(2) + f_Y(3) = 6/15 = 0.4$ .
- (c)  $\Pr(2 \leq Y \leq 4) = f_Y(2) + f_Y(3) + f_Y(4) = 9/15 = 0.6$ .
- (d) The c.d.f. of  $Y$  is given as follows

$$F_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < 1, \\ 1/15, & 1 \leq y < 2, \\ 3/15, & 2 \leq y < 3, \\ 6/15, & 3 \leq y < 4, \\ 10/15, & 4 \leq y < 5, \\ 1, & 5 \leq y. \end{cases}$$

Question 5

- (a) Possible  $X$  values are those values at which  $F_X(x)$  jumps and the probability of any possible values is the size of the jump at that value. Thus we have

$x$	1	3	4	6	12
$f_X(x)$	0.3	0.1	0.05	0.15	0.4

- (b)  $\Pr(3 \leq X \leq 6) = F_X(6) - F_X(3-) = 0.6 - 0.3 = 0.3$ .  
 $\Pr(4 \leq X) = 1 - \Pr(X < 4) = 1 - F_X(4-) = 1 - 0.4 = 0.6$ .

Question 6

- (a)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) dx = 1 \Leftrightarrow \int_0^1 k\sqrt{x} dx = 1 \Leftrightarrow k \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right]_0^1 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2k}{3} = 1 \Leftrightarrow k = \frac{3}{2}$ .

- (b) For  $x < 0$ ,  $F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x 0 dt = 0$ .

$$\text{For } 0 \leq x < 1, F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dt + \int_0^x \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{t} dt = 0 + \left[ t^{3/2} \right]_0^x = x^{3/2}.$$

$$\text{For } x \geq 1, F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^0 0 dt + \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{t} dt + \int_1^x 0 dt = 0 + \left[ t^{3/2} \right]_0^1 + 0 = 1.$$

Hence,

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ x^{3/2}, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

- (c)  $\Pr(0.3 < X < 0.6) = F_X(0.6) - F_X(0.3) = 0.6^{1.5} - 0.3^{1.5} = 0.3004$ .

Question 7

- (a)  $\Pr\left(-\frac{1}{2} < X < \frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \frac{3}{4}(1-x^2) dx = \frac{3}{4} \left[ x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1/2}^{1/2} = \frac{33}{48} = 0.6875$ .

- (b)  $\Pr\left(X < -\frac{1}{4} \text{ or } X > \frac{1}{4}\right) = 1 - \Pr\left(-\frac{1}{4} < X < \frac{1}{4}\right) = 1 - \int_{-1/4}^{1/4} \frac{3}{4}(1-x^2) dx = 1 - \frac{3}{4} \left[ x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1/4}^{1/4} = 1 - \frac{47}{128} = \frac{81}{128} = 0.6328$ .

- (c) For  $x < -1$ ,  $F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x 0 dt = 0$ .

$$\text{For } -1 \leq x \leq 1, F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} 0 dt + \int_{-1}^x \frac{3}{4}(1-t^2) dt = \frac{3}{4} \left[ t - \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^x = \frac{1}{4}(2 + 3x - x^3).$$

$$\text{For } x > 1, F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} 0 dt + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{3}{4}(1-t^2) dt + \int_1^x 0 dt = 1.$$

Hence,

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0, \\ \frac{1}{4}(2 + 3x - x^3), & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 1, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

Note: Answer for (a) =  $F_X(0.5) - F_X(-0.5) = 0.84375 - 0.15625 = 0.6875$  and  
 answer for (b) =  $1 - (F_X(0.25) - F_X(-0.25)) = 1 - (0.6836 - 0.3164) = 0.6328$ .

Question 8

- (a)  $\Pr\left(X < \frac{1}{5}\right) = F_X\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = 1 - e^{-8(1/5)} = 0.7981$ .

- (b)  $f_X(x) = \frac{\partial F_X(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(1 - e^{-8x}) = 8e^{-8x}$ , for  $x \geq 0$ , and  $f_X(x) = 0$  for  $x < 0$ .

Note: The c.d.f. in the question should be  $F_X(x) = 1 - e^{-8x}$ , for  $x \geq 0$  and  $F_X(x) = 0$ , for  $x < 0$ .