

W271-2 – Spring 2016 – Lab 1

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Part I: Marginal, Joint, and Conditional Probabilities

Question 1

In a team of data scientists, 36 are expert in machine learning, 28 are expert in statistics, and 18 are awesome. 22 are expert in both machine learning and statistics, 12 are expert in machine learning and are awesome, 9 are expert in statistics and are awesome, and 48 are expert in either machine learning or statistics or are awesome. Suppose you are in a cocktail party with this group of data scientists and you have an equal probability of meeting any one of them.

A venn diagram for the 48 **known** members of the group shows:

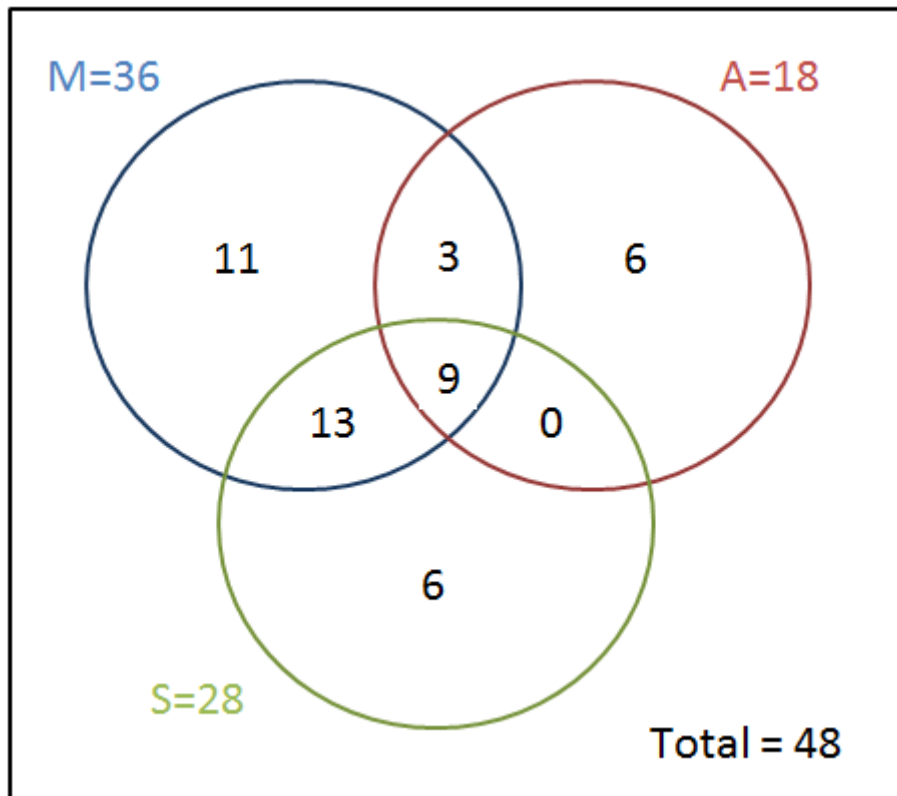


Figure 1: Venn Diagram

1. What is the probability of meeting a data scientist who is an expert in both machine learning and statistics and is awesome?

Let $N \geq 48$ be the size of the team of data scientists, and M, S, A the event that a data scientist is either a machine learning expert, a statistics expert, or awesome.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Pr(\mathbf{M} \cap \mathbf{S} \cap \mathbf{A}) &= \Pr(M) + \Pr(S \cap A) - \Pr(M \cup (S \cap A)) \\
 &= \Pr(M) + \Pr(S \cap A) - \Pr((M \cup S) \cap (M \cup A)) \\
 &= \Pr(M) + \Pr(S \cap A) - ((\Pr(M \cup S) + \Pr(M \cup A) - \Pr((M \cup S) \cup (M \cup A)))) \\
 &= \Pr(M) + \Pr(S \cap A) - (\Pr(M) - \Pr(S) + \Pr(M \cap S)) - (\Pr(M) - \Pr(A) + \Pr(M \cap A)) + \Pr(M \cup S \cup A)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \Pr(M \cap S) + \Pr(M \cap A) + \Pr(M \cap A) - \Pr(M) - \Pr(S) - \Pr(A) + \Pr(M \cup S \cup A) \\
&= \frac{22}{N} + \frac{12}{N} + \frac{9}{N} - \frac{36}{N} - \frac{28}{N} - \frac{18}{N} + \frac{48}{N} = \frac{(22 + 12 + 9) - (36 + 28 + 18) + 48}{N} = \frac{43 - 82 + 48}{N} \\
&= \frac{9}{N} \leq \frac{9}{48} = 0.1875
\end{aligned}$$

2. Suppose you meet a data scientist who is an expert in machine learning. Given this information, what is the probability that s/he is not awesome?

$$\Pr(\mathbf{A}^c | \mathbf{M}) = 1 - \Pr(A|M) = 1 - \frac{\Pr(A \cap M)}{\Pr(M)} = 1 - \frac{\frac{12}{N}}{\frac{36}{N}} = 1 - \frac{12}{36} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = \mathbf{0.6667}$$

3. Suppose the you meet a data scientist who is awesome. Given this information, what is the probability that s/he is an expert in either machine learning or statistics?

$$\begin{aligned}
\Pr(\mathbf{M} \cup \mathbf{S} | \mathbf{A}) &= \frac{\Pr((M \cup S) \cap A)}{\Pr(A)} = \frac{\Pr((M \cap A) \cup (S \cap A))}{\Pr(A)} \\
&= \frac{\Pr(M \cap A) + \Pr(S \cap A) - \Pr((M \cap A) \cap (S \cap A))}{\Pr(S)} = \frac{\Pr(M \cap A) + \Pr(S \cap A) - \Pr(M \cap S \cap A)}{\Pr(S)} \\
&= \frac{\frac{12}{N} + \frac{9}{N} - \frac{9}{N}}{\frac{18}{N}} = \frac{12 + 9 - 9}{18} = \frac{12}{18} \\
&= \frac{2}{3} = \mathbf{0.6667}
\end{aligned}$$

Alternatively, if the ambiguity in the question is intending to mean the individual can not be experts in both machine learning and statisitcs given that s/he is awesome then the probability would be $= \frac{3}{18}$.

Question 2

Suppose for events A and B , $\Pr(A) = p \leq \frac{1}{2}$, $\Pr(B) = q$, where $\frac{1}{4} < q < \frac{1}{2}$. These are the only information we have about the events.

1. What are the maximum and minimum possible values for $\Pr(A \cup B)$?

$$\Pr(A \cup B) = \Pr(A) + \Pr(B) - \Pr(A \cap B)$$

The maximum value of $\Pr(A \cup B)$ occurs when $A \cap B$ is the smallest set possible. In this case, since $\Pr(A) \leq \frac{1}{2}$ and $\Pr(B) < \frac{1}{2}$, it would be $A \cap B = \emptyset$ (if A and B were disjoint sets, which might be the case), so:

$$\Pr(A \cup B) = \Pr(A) + \Pr(B) - \Pr(A \cap B) = \Pr(A) + \Pr(B) - \Pr(\emptyset) = p + q - 0 = p + q$$

which could have a maximum value close to 1 (i.e., $A \cup B \approx \Omega$), in case $\Pr(A) = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\Pr(B) \approx \frac{1}{2}$.

The minimum value of $\Pr(A \cup B)$ occurs when $A \cup B$ is the largest set possible, A or B . In this case, since $\Pr(A)$ does not have a lower bound, that would happen when $A \subseteq B$ and (consequently) $A \cap B = A$, which would lead to:

$$\Pr(A \cup B) = \Pr(A) + \Pr(B) - \Pr(A) = \Pr(B) = q$$

whose minimum value is greater than $\frac{1}{4}$.

In summary,

$$\frac{1}{4} < \Pr(\mathbf{A} \cup \mathbf{B}) < 1$$

2. What are the maximum and minimum possible values for $\Pr(A|B)$?

$$\Pr(A|B) = \frac{\Pr(A \cap B)}{\Pr(B)}$$

If $B \subseteq A$ (which would imply that the lower bound for p is also $\frac{1}{4}$), then:

$$\Pr(A|B) = \frac{\Pr(B)}{\Pr(B)} = 1$$

As seen in the previous part, since $\Pr(A) \leq \frac{1}{2}$ and $\Pr(B) < \frac{1}{2}$, it might occur that $A \cap B = \emptyset$, and hence:

$$\Pr(A|B) = \frac{\Pr(\emptyset)}{\Pr(B)} = \frac{0}{q} = 0$$

irrespective of the value of q .

In summary,

$$0 \leq \Pr(\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{B}) \leq 1$$

Part II: Random Variables, Expectation, Conditional Exp.

Question 3

Suppose the life span of a particular server is a continuous random variable, t , with a uniform probability distribution between 0 and k year, where $k \leq 10$ is a positive integer.

The server comes with a contract that guarantees a full or partial refund, depending on how long it lasts. Specifically, if the server fails in the first year, it gives a full refund denoted by θ . If it lasts more than 1 year but fails before $\frac{k}{2}$ years, the manufacturer will pay $x = \$A(k-t)^{1/2}$, where A is some positive constant equal to 2 if $t \leq \frac{k}{2}$. If it lasts between $\frac{k}{2}$ and $\frac{3k}{4}$ years, it pays $\frac{\theta}{10}$.

1. Given that the server lasts for $\frac{k}{4}$ years without failing, what is the probability that it will last another year?

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr\left(\frac{k}{4} \leq t \leq 1 + \frac{k}{4} \mid t \geq \frac{k}{4}\right) &= \frac{\Pr\left(\left(t \leq 1 + \frac{k}{4}\right) \cap \left(t \geq \frac{k}{4}\right)\right)}{\Pr\left(t \geq \frac{k}{4}\right)} = \frac{\Pr\left(\frac{k}{4} \leq t \leq 1 + \frac{k}{4}\right)}{\Pr\left(t \geq \frac{k}{4}\right)} \\ &= \frac{\Pr\left(t \leq 1 + \frac{k}{4}\right) - \Pr\left(t \leq \frac{k}{4}\right)}{1 - \Pr\left(t \leq \frac{k}{4}\right)} = \frac{\frac{1}{k}\left(1 + \frac{k}{4} - \frac{k}{4}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{k} \frac{k}{4}} = \frac{\frac{1}{k}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} \\ &= \frac{4}{3k} \end{aligned}$$

2. Compute the expected payout from the contract, $E(x)$.

We tried 3 different approaches, all leading to the same result.

The first one is based on https://www.probabilitycourse.com/chapter4/4_3_1_mixed.php. Before computing the expected value of X , we need to compute its *cdf*.

t (the life span of the server) is a continuous variable with the following *pdf*:

$$f_t(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{k} & 0 \leq t \leq k \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

But X (the payout or refund) is not continuous:

$$X = g(t) = \begin{cases} \theta & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ A\sqrt{k-t} & 1 \leq t \leq \frac{k}{2} \\ \frac{\theta}{10} & \frac{k}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{3k}{4} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(The value of X for $t = 1$ is $A\sqrt{k-1}$, which is not necessarily equal to θ ; the value of X for $t = k/2$ is $A\sqrt{k/2}$, which again is not necessarily equal to $\theta/10$.)

First we compute the probability that X takes its possible discrete values:

$$\Pr(X = 0) = \Pr\left(t \geq \frac{3k}{4}\right) = 1 - F_t\left(\frac{3k}{4}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{k} \frac{3k}{4} = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Pr\left(X = \frac{\theta}{10}\right) = \Pr\left(\frac{k}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{3k}{4}\right) = F_t\left(\frac{3k}{4}\right) - F_t\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{k} \frac{3k}{4} - \frac{1}{k} \frac{k}{2} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3-2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Pr(X = \theta) = \Pr(0 \leq t \leq 1) = F_t(1) - F_t(0) = \frac{1}{k} - \frac{0}{k} = \frac{1}{k}$$

For $A\sqrt{\frac{k}{2}} \leq X \leq A\sqrt{k-1}$, we can compute the *cdf* of X as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} F_X(x) &= \Pr(X \leq x) = \Pr(A\sqrt{k-t} \leq x) \\ &= \Pr\left(k-t \leq \left(\frac{x}{A}\right)^2\right) = \Pr\left(t \geq k - \left(\frac{x}{A}\right)^2\right) = 1 - \Pr\left(t \leq k - \left(\frac{x}{A}\right)^2\right) \\ &= 1 - \int_{t=0}^{k - \left(\frac{x}{A}\right)^2} \frac{1}{k} dt = 1 - \frac{1}{k} \left(k - \left(\frac{x}{A}\right)^2\right) = \frac{x^2}{kA^2} \end{aligned}$$

So the overall expression for $F_X(x)$ is:

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 \leq x < \frac{\theta}{10} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\theta}{10} \leq x \leq A\sqrt{\frac{k}{2}} \\ \frac{x^2}{kA^2} & A\sqrt{\frac{k}{2}} \leq x \leq A\sqrt{k-1} \\ 1 - \frac{1}{k} & A\sqrt{k-1} \leq x < \theta \\ 1 & x \geq \theta \end{cases}$$

Let's check that:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{x=A\sqrt{k/2}}^{A\sqrt{k-1}} \frac{dF_X(x)}{dx} dx + \sum_{x_k} \Pr(X = x_k) &= 1 \\ \int_{x=A\sqrt{k/2}}^{A\sqrt{k-1}} \frac{2x}{kA^2} dx + \Pr(X = 0) + \Pr\left(X = \frac{\theta}{10}\right) + \Pr(X = \theta) &= \left[\frac{x^2}{kA^2}\right]_{x=A\sqrt{k/2}}^{A\sqrt{k-1}} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{k} \\ &= \frac{(k-1) - \frac{k}{2}}{k} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{k} = \frac{\frac{k}{2} - 1}{k} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{k} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Now we can compute the expected value of X as:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}(X) &= \int_{x=A\sqrt{k/2}}^{A\sqrt{k-1}} x \frac{dF_X(x)}{dx} dx + \sum_{x_k} x_k \Pr(X = x_k) \\ &= \int_{x=A\sqrt{k/2}}^{A\sqrt{k-1}} \frac{2x^2}{kA^2} dx + 0 \cdot \Pr(X = 0) + \frac{\theta}{10} \cdot \Pr\left(X = \frac{\theta}{10}\right) + \theta \cdot \Pr(X = \theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left[\frac{2x^2}{3kA^2} \right]_{x=A\sqrt{k/2}}^{A\sqrt{k-1}} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\theta}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \theta \cdot \frac{1}{k} = \frac{2A}{3k} \left((k-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{k}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + \frac{\theta}{40} + \frac{\theta}{k}$$

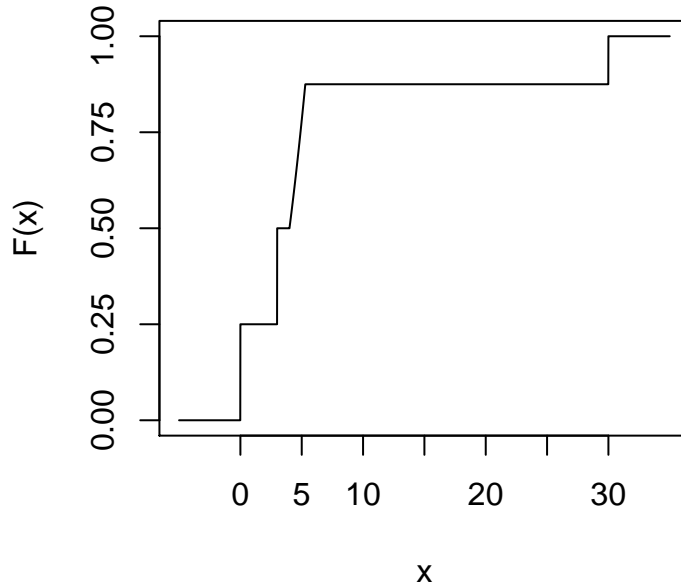


Figure 2: Approximate aspect of $F_X(x)$ (for $A = 2, k = 8, \theta = 30$)

Another way would be just applying the *law of the unconscious statistician* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_of_the_unconscious_statistician):

$$E[g(t)] = \int g(t)f_t(t)dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{X}) &= \int_{t=0}^k g(t)f_t(t)dt \\ &= \int_{t=0}^1 \frac{g(x)}{k}dt + \int_{t=1}^{k/2} \frac{g(x)}{k}dt + \int_{t=k/2}^{3k/4} \frac{g(x)}{k}dt + \int_{t=3k/4}^k \frac{g(x)}{k}dt \\ &= \frac{\theta}{k}[t]_{t=0}^1 + \frac{A}{k} \left[\left(-\frac{2}{3} \right) (k-t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{t=1}^{k/2} + \frac{\theta/10}{k}[t]_{t=k/2}^{3k/4} + \frac{0}{k}[t]_{t=3k/4}^k \\ &= \frac{\theta}{k} + \frac{2A}{3k} \left((k-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{k}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + \frac{\theta}{10k} \frac{k}{4} + 0 = \frac{2A}{3k} \left((k-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{k}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + \frac{\theta}{40} + \frac{\theta}{k} \end{aligned}$$

The last approach is based on <http://homepage.stat.uiowa.edu/~nshyamal/22S175/DI.pdf>. A *mixed distribution* can be decomposed into a continuous distribution and a discrete one:

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{F}_C(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{F}_D(\mathbf{x})$$

each with weights p_C and p_D , respectively.

p_D is the sum of the heights of the jumps:

$$F(0) - F(0^-) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$F\left(\frac{\theta}{10}\right) - F\left(\frac{\theta^-}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$F(\theta) - F(\theta^-) = \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_D = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{k} = \frac{k+2}{2k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{p}_C = \mathbf{1} - \mathbf{p}_D = \frac{k-2}{2k}$$

$$\Pr(X_D = x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{k+2}{2k}} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{2k}{k+2} = \frac{k}{2(k+2)} & x = 0 \\ \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{k+2}{2k}} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{2k}{k+2} = \frac{k}{2(k+2)} & x = \frac{\theta}{10} \\ \frac{\frac{1}{k}}{\frac{k+2}{2k}} = \frac{1}{k} \frac{2k}{k+2} = \frac{2}{k+2} & x = \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_C(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{p}_D \cdot \mathbf{F}_D(\mathbf{x})}{\mathbf{p}_C}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_C(X_C = x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < A\sqrt{\frac{k}{2}} \\ \frac{2x^2 - kA^2}{A^2(k-2)} & A\sqrt{\frac{k}{2}} \leq x < A\sqrt{k-1} \\ 1 & x \geq A\sqrt{k-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_C(X_C = x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < A\sqrt{\frac{k}{2}} \\ \frac{4x}{A^2(k-2)} & A\sqrt{\frac{k}{2}} \leq x < A\sqrt{k-1} \\ 0 & x \geq A\sqrt{k-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_D) &= \sum_{x_k} x_k \Pr(X_D = x_k) = 0 \cdot \frac{k}{2(k+2)} + \frac{\theta}{10} \cdot \frac{k}{2(k+2)} + \theta \cdot \frac{2}{k+2} \\ &= \frac{k\theta}{20(k+2)} + \frac{2\theta}{k+2} = \frac{(k+40)\theta}{20(k+2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$E(X_C) = \int_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} x f_C(x) dx = \int_{x=A\sqrt{k/2}}^{A\sqrt{k-1}} \frac{4x^2}{A^2(k-2)} dx = \left[\frac{4x^3}{3A^2(k-2)} \right]_{x=A\sqrt{k/2}}^{A\sqrt{k-1}} = \frac{4A}{3(k-2)} \left((k-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{p}_D \cdot \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{X}_D) + \mathbf{p}_C \cdot \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{X}_C)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{X}) &= \frac{k+2}{2k} \cdot \frac{(k+40)\theta}{20(k+2)} + \frac{k-2}{2k} \cdot \frac{4A}{3(k-2)} \left((k-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{2A}{3k} \left((k-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + \frac{\theta}{40} + \frac{\theta}{k}\end{aligned}$$

3. Compute the variance of the payout from the contract.

The 3rd link in (2) mentions the expression for the variance of a mixed random variable:

$$\mathbf{Var}(\mathbf{X}) = (\mathbf{p}_D \cdot \mathbf{Var}(\mathbf{X}_D) + \mathbf{p}_C \cdot \mathbf{Var}(\mathbf{X}_C)) + \mathbf{p}_D \cdot \mathbf{p}_C \cdot (\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{X}_D) - \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{X}_C))^2$$

We already computed $p_D, p_C, E(X_D)$, and $E(X_C)$. We'll compute now the variances of both components of X , omitting the final expression of $Var(X)$ (which is really complex and with a lot of terms):

$$\begin{aligned}Var(X_D) &= \sum_{x_k} (x_k - E(X_D))^2 \Pr(x_k) \\ &= \left(0 - \frac{(k+40)\theta}{20(k+2)}\right)^2 \frac{k}{2(k+2)} + \left(\frac{\theta}{10} - \frac{(k+40)\theta}{20(k+2)}\right)^2 \frac{k}{2(k+2)} + \left(\theta - \frac{(k+40)\theta}{20(k+2)}\right)^2 \frac{2}{k+2} \\ &= \frac{(k+40)^2\theta^2}{400(k+2)^2} \cdot \frac{k}{2(k+2)} + \left(\frac{2\theta(k+2) - \theta(k+40)}{20(k+2)}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{k}{2(k+2)} + \left(\frac{20\theta(k+2) - \theta(k+40)}{20(k+2)}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{2}{k+2} \\ &= \frac{k\theta^2(k+40)^2}{800(k+2)} + \frac{4k\theta^2(k+2)^2 + k\theta^2(k+40)^2 - 4k\theta^2(k+2)(k+40)}{800(k+2)^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{1600\theta^2(k+2)r + 4\theta^2(k+40)^2 - 80\theta^2(k+2)(k+40)}{800(k+2)^3} \\ &= \frac{2\theta^2(k+2)(k+40)^2 + 4\theta^2(k+40)(k+2)^2 - 4\theta^2(k+2)(k+40)(k+40)}{800(k+2)^3} \\ &= \frac{\theta^2(k+40)((k+40) - 2(k+20))}{400(k+2)^2} + \frac{\theta^2(k+400)}{200(k+2)} \\ &= \frac{\theta^2(k+400)}{200(k+2)} - \frac{k\theta^2(k+40)}{400(k+2)^2} = \frac{\theta^2((k+400)(k+2) - k(k+40))}{400(k+2)^2} \\ &= \frac{\theta^2(k^2 + 2k + 400k + 800 - k^2 - 40k)}{400(k+2)^2} = \frac{\theta^2(362k + 800)}{400(k+2)^2} = \frac{\theta^2(181k + 400)}{200(k+2)^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Var(X_C) &= \int_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f_C(x) dx - (E(X_C))^2 \\ &= \int_{x=A\sqrt{k/2}}^{A\sqrt{k-1}} \frac{4x^3}{A^2(k-2)} dx - (E(X_C))^2 = \left[\frac{x^4}{A^2(k-2)} \right]_{x=A\sqrt{k/2}}^{A\sqrt{k-1}} - (E(X_C))^2 \\ &= \frac{A^4(k-1)^2 - A^4 \frac{k^2}{4}}{A^2(k-2)} - (E(X_C))^2 = \frac{A^2(k^2 + 1 - 2k - \frac{k^2}{4})}{k-2} - (E(X_C))^2 \\ &= \frac{A^2(3k^2 + 4 - 8k)}{4(k-2)} - \frac{16A^2}{9(k-2)^2} \left((k-1)^3 + \frac{k}{2} - 2 \left(\frac{k}{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} (k-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)\end{aligned}$$

To get the full expression for $\text{Var}(X)$ we made use of <http://www.wolframalpha.com>:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X) = & \frac{\theta^2(181k + 400)}{400k(k + 2)} - \frac{A^2(k(k(37k - 32)\sqrt{2k(k - 1)} - 66) + 32\sqrt{2k(k - 1)} + 44) + 8)}{72(k - 2)k} \\ & + \frac{9\theta(k - 2)^2(k - 1)^3(k + 40) - 80A(k + 2)}{720(k - 2)(k - 1)^3k^2} \end{aligned}$$

Question 4

Continuous random variables X and Y have a joint distribution with probability density function $f(x, y) = 2e^{-x}e^{-2y}$ for $0 < x < \infty, 0 < y < \infty$ and 0 otherwise.

1. Compute $\Pr(X > a, Y < b)$, where a, b are positive constants and $a < b$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(X > a, Y < b) &= \int_{x=a}^{\infty} \int_{y=0}^b f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{x=a}^{\infty} \int_{y=0}^b 2e^{-x}e^{-2y} dx dy = 2 \left(\int_{x=a}^{\infty} e^{-x} dx \right) \left(\int_{y=0}^b e^{-2y} dy \right) \\ &= 2 [-e^{-x}]_{x=a}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{e^{-2y}}{2} \right]_{y=0}^b = [e^{-x}]_{x=a}^{\infty} [e^{-2y}]_{y=0}^b = (0 - e^{-a}) (e^{-2b} - 1) \\ &= \mathbf{e^{-a} (1 - e^{-2b}) = e^{-a} - e^{-a-2b}} \end{aligned}$$

2. Compute $\Pr(X < Y)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(X < Y) &= \int_{x=0}^y \int_{y=0}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{x=0}^y \int_{y=0}^{\infty} 2e^{-x}e^{-2y} dx dy = 2 \int_{y=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_{x=0}^y e^{-x} dx \right) e^{-2y} dy \\ &= 2 \int_{y=0}^{\infty} [-e^{-x}]_{x=0}^y e^{-2y} dy = 2 \int_{y=0}^{\infty} (1 - e^{-y}) e^{-2y} dy = 2 \int_{y=0}^{\infty} (e^{-2y} - e^{-3y}) dy \\ &= 2 \left[-\frac{e^{-2y}}{2} + \frac{e^{-3y}}{3} \right]_{y=0}^{\infty} = 2 \left[0 - \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) \right] = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = 1 - \frac{2}{3} \\ &= \mathbf{\frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

3. Compute $\Pr(X < a)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(X < a) &= \int_{x=0}^a \int_{y=0}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{x=0}^a \int_{y=0}^{\infty} 2e^{-x}e^{-2y} dx dy = 2 \left(\int_{x=0}^a e^{-x} dx \right) \left(\int_{y=0}^{\infty} e^{-2y} dy \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \left[-e^{-x} \right]_{x=0}^a \left[-\frac{e^{-2y}}{2} \right]_{y=0}^{\infty} = \left[e^{-x} \right]_{x=0}^a \left[e^{-2y} \right]_{y=0}^{\infty} = (e^{-a} - 1)(0 - 1) \\
&= \mathbf{1 - e^{-a}}
\end{aligned}$$

Question 5

Let X be a random variable and x be a real number. A linear function of the squared deviation from x is another random variable, $Y = a + b(X - x)^2$, where a and b are some positive constant.

1. Find the value of x that minimizes $E(Y)$. Show that your result is really the minimum.

The *Law of the unconscious statistician* states that:

$$E[g(X)] = \int g(x)f_X(x)dx$$

So, if we call $\mu = E(X)$ and $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X)$ (and knowing that $\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = E(X^2) - \mu^2$):

$$\begin{aligned}
E(Y) &= \int (a + b(X - x)^2) f(X) dX \\
&= \int (a + b(X^2 + x^2 - 2xX)) f(X) dX \\
&= (a + bx^2) \int f(X) dX - 2bx \int X f(X) dX + b \int X^2 f(X) dX \\
&= (a + bx^2)1 - 2bx\mu + b(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) \\
&= bx^2 - 2b\mu x + (a + b(\sigma^2 + \mu^2))
\end{aligned}$$

Hence:

$$\frac{dE(Y)}{dx} = 2bx - 2b\mu = 2b(x - \mu) = 2b(x - E(X))$$

And consequently:

$$\frac{dE(Y)}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{x = E(X)}$$

2. Find the value of $E(Y)$ for the choice of x you found in (1)?

We just have to substitute in the last expression of $E(Y)$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{E(Y)} &= \int (a + b(X - \mu)^2) f(X) dX \\
&= b\mu^2 - 2b\mu^2 + (a + b(\sigma^2 + \mu^2)) = -b\mu^2 + a + b\sigma^2 + b\mu^2 \\
&= \mathbf{a + b\sigma^2}
\end{aligned}$$

3. **Suppose $Y = ax + b(X - x)^2$. Find the values of x that minimizes $E(Y)$. Show that your result is really the minimum.**

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y) &= \int (ax + b(X - x)^2) f(X) dX \\ &= \int (ax + b(X^2 + x^2 - 2xX)) f(X) dX \\ &= (ax + bx^2) \int f(X) dX - 2bx \int X f(X) dX + b \int X^2 f(X) dX \\ &= (ax + bx^2) 1 - 2bx\mu + b(\sigma^2 - \mu^2) \\ &= bx^2 + (a - 2b\mu)x + b(\sigma^2 + \mu^2) \end{aligned}$$

Hence:

$$\frac{dE(Y)}{dx} = 2bx + (a - 2b\mu) = 2b(x - \mu) + a = 2b(x - E(X)) + a$$

And consequently:

$$\frac{dE(Y)}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{x = E(X) - \frac{a}{2b}}$$

Question 6

Suppose X and Y are independent continuous random variables, where both of which are uniformly distributed between 0 and 1. Let random variable $Z = X + Y$.

1. Choose a value of z between 0 and 2, and draw a graph depicting the region of the $X - Y$ plane for which Z is less than z .

First let's plot the three variables:

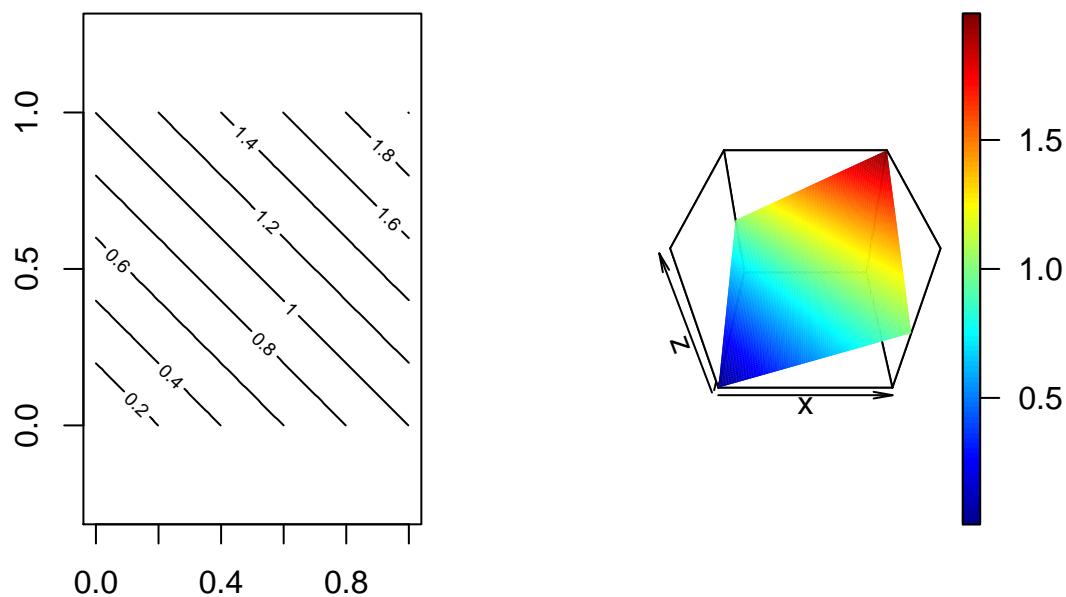


Figure 3: Contour plot and 3D plot of X, Y, Z

As shown above (especially in the contour plot on the left), $0 \leq Z \leq 2$, and for a given value of z (let's use $z = 0.8$) the region of the $X - Y$ plane for which $Z < z$ will be a triangle with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(z, 0)$, and $(0, z)$.

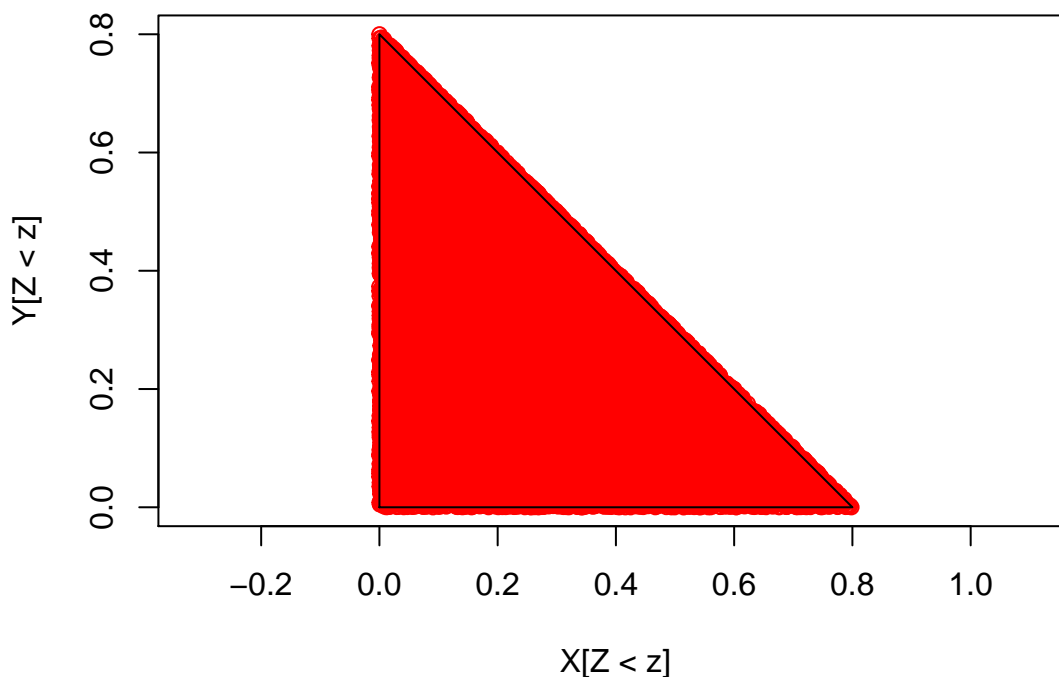


Figure 4: Region of the $X - Y$ plane for which $Z < z$ where $z = 0.8$

2. Derive the probability density function, $f(z)$.

There is a theorem that states:

Let X and Y be two independent random variables with density functions $f_X(x)$ and $f_Y(y)$. Then the sum $Z = X + Y$ is a random variable with density function $f_Z(z)$, where f_Z is the convolution of f_X and f_Y .

$$(f * g)(z) = \int_{x=-\infty}^{+\infty} f_Y(z-x)f_X(x)dx = \int_{y=-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y)f_Y(y)dy$$

In our case:

$$f_X(x) = f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

So:

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{x=0}^1 f_Y(z-x)dx$$

$$f_Y(z-x) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq z-x \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow z-1 \leq x \leq z$$

So for $0 \leq z \leq 1$

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{x=0}^z dx = z$$

While for $1 \leq z \leq 2$

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{x=z-1}^1 dx = 1 - (z - 1) = 2 - z$$

In summary:

$$f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} z & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ 2 - z & 1 < z \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

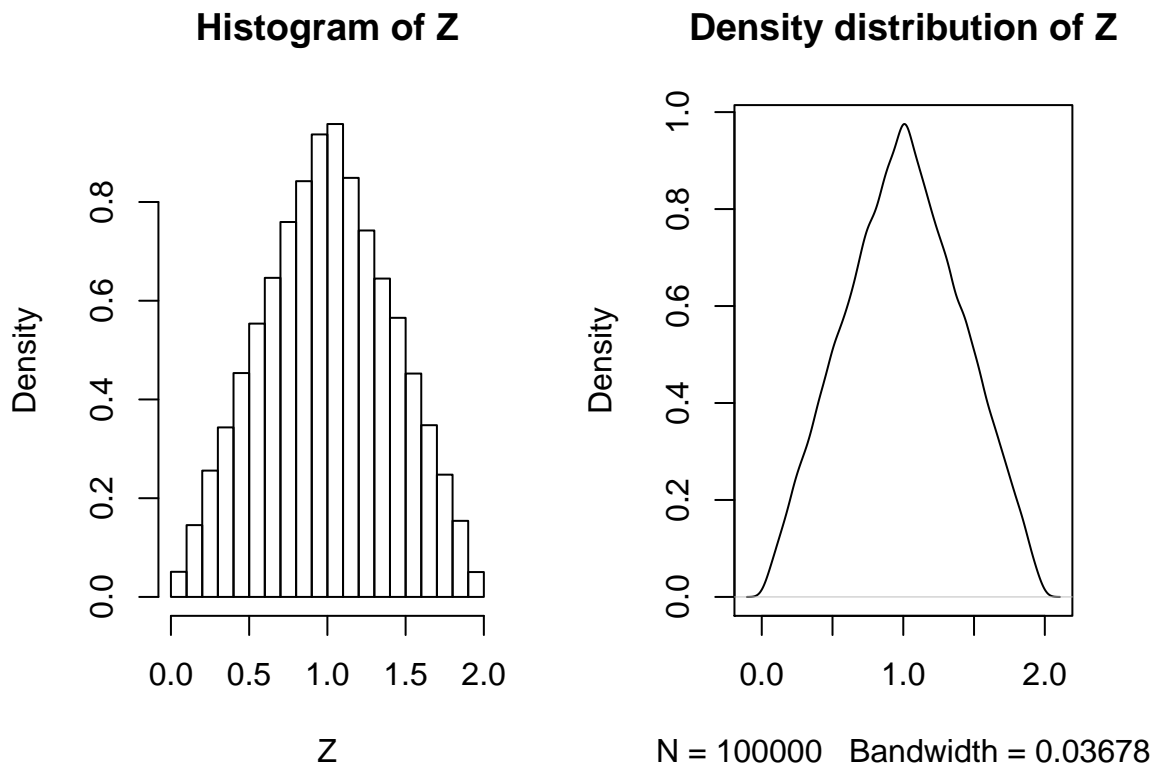


Figure 5: Histogram and (approximate) density distribution plot of Z

Question 7

In a casino, you pay the following game. A pair fair, ordinary 6-faced dices is rolled. If the sum of the dice is 2, 3, or 12, the house wins. If it is 7 or 11, you win. If it is any other number x , the house rolls the dice again until the sum is either 7 or x . If it is 7, the house wins. If it is x , you win. A game ends if one of the two players wins. Let Y be the number of rolls needed until the game ends.

Table 1: Dice Game Rolls and Outcomes

Sum	Rolls	# of Rolls	Win Outcome
2	(1,1)	1	House
3	(1,2)*	2	House
4	(2,2),(3,1)*	3	
5	(4,1)*,(3,2)*	4	
6	(5,1)*,(5,2)*,(3,3)	5	
7	(6,1)*,(5,2)*,(4,3)*	6	Player
8	(6,2)*,(5,3)*,(4,4)	5	
9	(6,3)*,(5,4)*	4	
10	(6,4)*,(5,5)	3	
11	(6,5)*	2	Player
12	(6,6)	1	House

1. Is the expected number of rolls given that you win more than, equal to, or less than the expected number of rolls given that house wins (in a game)? The steps to arrive at your answer numerically need to be clearly shown.

http://www.dehn.wustl.edu/~blake/courses/WU-Ed6021-2012-Summer/handouts/Expected_Value.pdf

First we check how many possible games there are, and the probabilities for each outcome:

Table 2: Possible games

	Die 1=1	Die 1=2	Die 1=3	Die 1=4	Die 1=5	Die 1=6
Die 2=1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Die 2=2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Die 2=3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Die 2=4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Die 2=5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Die 2=6	7	8	9	10	11	12

From the table above we can derive the following:

$$\Pr(X = x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{36} & x \in \{2, \dots, 7\} \\ \frac{13-x}{36} & x \in \{8, \dots, 12\} \end{cases}$$

$$\Pr(X = 2) = \Pr(X = 12) = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$\Pr(X = 3) = \Pr(X = 11) = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\Pr(X = 4) = \Pr(X = 10) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\Pr(X = 5) = \Pr(X = 9) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\Pr(X = 6) = \Pr(X = 8) = \frac{5}{36}$$

$$\Pr(X = 7) = \frac{1}{6}$$

Let Z be the event that I win (so \bar{Z} is the event that house wins).

$$\Pr(Z, 2 \text{ on roll } 1) = 0, \Pr(\bar{Z}, 2 \text{ on roll } 1) = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$\Pr(Z, 3 \text{ on roll } 1) = 0, \Pr(\bar{Z}, 3 \text{ on roll } 1) = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\Pr(Z, 7 \text{ on roll } 1) = \frac{1}{6}, \Pr(\bar{Z}, 7 \text{ on roll } 1) = 0$$

$$\Pr(Z, 11 \text{ on roll } 1) = \frac{1}{18}, \Pr(\bar{Z}, 11 \text{ on roll } 1) = 0$$

$$\Pr(Z, 12 \text{ on roll } 1) = 0, \Pr(\bar{Z}, 12 \text{ on roll } 1) = \frac{1}{36}$$

When we roll a 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, or 10, we need to roll again, and the final result will depend on what we obtain in subsequent rolls (the same value, 7, or another):

$$\Pr(Z, 4 \text{ on roll } 1) = \Pr(4) \Pr(4) + \Pr(4) \Pr(\text{neither } 4 \text{ nor } 7) \Pr(4) + \dots$$

$$\Pr(\text{neither } 4 \text{ nor } 7) = 1 - \frac{3+6}{36} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Pr(Z, 4 \text{ on roll } 1) = \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \dots\right) = \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^2 \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^y = \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^2 \frac{1}{1 - \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{4}{12^2} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$\Pr(\bar{Z}, 4 \text{ on roll } 1) = \Pr(4) \Pr(7) + \Pr(4) \Pr(\text{neither } 4 \text{ nor } 7) \Pr(7) + \dots = \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{6} \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^y = \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{6} 4 = \frac{1}{18}$$

The same applies to $x = 10$.

$$\Pr(Z, 5 \text{ on roll } 1) = \Pr(5) \Pr(5) + \Pr(5) \Pr(\text{neither } 5 \text{ nor } 7) \Pr(5) + \dots$$

$$\Pr(\text{neither } 5 \text{ nor } 7) = 1 - \frac{4+6}{36} = \frac{26}{36} = \frac{13}{18}$$

$$\Pr(Z, 5 \text{ on roll } 1) = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 \frac{1}{1 - \frac{13}{18}} = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 \frac{18}{5} = \frac{2}{45}$$

$$\Pr(\bar{Z}, 5 \text{ on roll } 1) = \Pr(5) \Pr(7) + \Pr(5) \Pr(\text{neither } 5 \text{ nor } 7) \Pr(7) + \dots = \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{6} \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{13}{18}\right)^y = \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{6} \frac{18}{5} = \frac{1}{15}$$

The same applies to $x = 9$.

$$\Pr(Z, 6 \text{ on roll } 1) = \Pr(6) \Pr(6) + \Pr(6) \Pr(\text{neither } 6 \text{ nor } 7) \Pr(6) + \dots$$

$$\Pr(\text{neither } 6 \text{ nor } 7) = 1 - \frac{5+6}{36} = \frac{25}{36}$$

$$\Pr(Z, 6 \text{ on roll } 1) = \left(\frac{5}{36}\right)^2 \frac{1}{1 - \frac{25}{36}} = \left(\frac{5}{36}\right)^2 \frac{36}{11} = \frac{25}{396}$$

$$\Pr(\bar{Z}, 6 \text{ on roll } 1) = \Pr(6) \Pr(7) + \Pr(6) \Pr(\text{neither } 6 \text{ nor } 7) \Pr(7) + \dots = \frac{5}{36} \frac{1}{6} \sum_{y=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{25}{36}\right)^y = \frac{5}{36} \frac{1}{6} \frac{36}{11} = \frac{5}{66}$$

The same applies to $x = 8$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(Z) &= \sum_{x=2}^1 2 \Pr(Z, x \text{ on roll } 1) = 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{36} + \frac{2}{45} + \frac{25}{396} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{25}{396} + \frac{2}{45} + \frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{18} + 0 \\ &= \frac{55 + 88 + 125 + 330 + 125 + 88 + 55 + 110}{1980} = \frac{244}{495} \approx 0.4929 \Rightarrow \Pr(\bar{Z}) = \frac{251}{495} \approx 0.5071 \end{aligned}$$

What we are asked for is:

$$E[Y|Z] = \sum_{y=1}^{\infty} y \Pr(y|Z)$$

In order to compute $\Pr(y|Z) = \frac{\Pr(y, Z)}{\Pr(Z)}$ we need to consider the two main sets of cases: $Y = 1$ and $Y \geq 2$:

$$\Pr(Y = 1|Z) = \frac{\Pr(Y = 1, Z)}{\Pr(Z)} = \frac{\Pr(Z, X = 7) + \Pr(Z, X = 11)}{\Pr(Z)} = \frac{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{18}}{\frac{244}{495}} = \frac{55}{122}$$

For $y \geq 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(Y = y|Z) &= \frac{1}{\Pr(Z)} \sum_{x \in \{4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10\}} \Pr(x, y, Z) = \frac{495}{244} \left(\left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^2 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{y-2} + \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 \left(\frac{13}{18}\right)^{y-2} + \dots \right) \\ &= 2 \frac{495}{244} \left(\left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^2 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{y-2} + \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 \left(\frac{13}{18}\right)^{y-2} + \left(\frac{5}{36}\right)^2 \left(\frac{25}{36}\right)^{y-2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

It can be proved that:

$$\sum_{y=2}^{\infty} y \cdot p^{y-2} = \frac{2-p}{(1-p)^2}$$

So:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}[Y|Z] &= 1 \cdot \frac{55}{122} + \frac{495}{122} \left(\left(\frac{1}{12}\right)^2 \frac{2 - \frac{3}{4}}{\left(1 - \frac{3}{4}\right)^2} + \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^2 \frac{2 - \frac{13}{18}}{\left(1 - \frac{13}{18}\right)^2} + \left(\frac{5}{36}\right)^2 \frac{2 - \frac{25}{36}}{\left(1 - \frac{25}{36}\right)^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{55}{122} + \frac{495}{122} \left(\frac{1}{144} \frac{516}{1} + \frac{1}{81} \frac{2318^2}{25} + \frac{25}{36^2} \frac{4736^2}{121} \right) = \frac{55}{122} + \frac{495}{122} \left(\frac{5}{36} + \frac{46}{225} + \frac{1175}{4356} \right) = \frac{9858}{3355} \approx \mathbf{2.9383} \end{aligned}$$

$$E[Y|\bar{Z}] = \sum_{y=1}^{\infty} y \Pr(y|\bar{Z})$$

$$\Pr(y|\bar{Z}) = \frac{\Pr(y, \bar{Z})}{\Pr(\bar{Z})}$$

$$\Pr(Y = 1|\bar{Z}) = \frac{\Pr(Y = 1, \bar{Z})}{\Pr(\bar{Z})} = \frac{\Pr(\bar{Z}, X = 2) + \Pr(\bar{Z}, X = 3) + \Pr(\bar{Z}, X = 12)}{\Pr(\bar{Z})} = \frac{1 + 2 + 1}{\frac{36}{251}} = \frac{55}{251}$$

For $y \geq 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(Y = y|\bar{Z}) &= \frac{1}{\Pr(\bar{Z})} \sum_{x \in \{4,5,6,8,9,10\}} \Pr(x, y, \bar{Z}) = \frac{495}{251} \left(\frac{1}{126} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^{y-2} + \frac{11}{96} \left(\frac{13}{18} \right)^{y-2} + \dots \right) \\ &= 2 \frac{495}{251} \left(\frac{1}{126} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^{y-2} + \frac{11}{96} \left(\frac{13}{18} \right)^{y-2} + \frac{5}{366} \frac{1}{36} \left(\frac{25}{36} \right)^{y-2} \right) \\ \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{Y}|\bar{\mathbf{Z}}] &= 1 \cdot \frac{55}{251} + \frac{990}{251} \left(\frac{1}{126} \frac{2 - \frac{3}{4}}{\left(1 - \frac{3}{4}\right)^2} + \frac{11}{96} \frac{2 - \frac{13}{18}}{\left(1 - \frac{13}{18}\right)^2} + \frac{5}{366} \frac{2 - \frac{25}{36}}{\left(1 - \frac{25}{36}\right)^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{55}{251} + \frac{990}{251} \left(\frac{1}{126} \frac{1516}{64} + \frac{11}{96} \frac{2318^2}{18 \cdot 25} + \frac{5}{366} \frac{14736^2}{36 \cdot 121} \right) = \frac{55}{251} + \frac{990}{251} \left(\frac{5}{18} + \frac{23}{75} + \frac{235}{726} \right) = \frac{52473}{13805} \approx \mathbf{3.8010} \end{aligned}$$

Again, we used <http://www.wolframalpha.com> (or the R function `fractions` {MASS}) to simplify expressions.

$$\mathbf{E}[\mathbf{Y}|\mathbf{Z}] < \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{Y}|\bar{\mathbf{Z}}]$$

See (2) for a simulation of 100,000 games that yields very similar values for $\mathbf{E}[\mathbf{Y}|\mathbf{Z}]$ and $\mathbf{E}[\mathbf{Y}|\bar{\mathbf{Z}}]$.

2. Suppose it takes \$20 to pay, and the payoff is \$100, \$80, \$60, \$40, \$0 if you win in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th round, respectively. That is, if you win in the 1st round, you are paid \$100 (so your net profit is \$80), if you win in the 2nd round, you are paid \$80, etc. Derive the expected payoff function of a game.

Let W be the payoff:

$$\mathbf{E}[\mathbf{W}] = \sum_{w \in \{0,40,60,80,100\}} w \Pr(w) = \sum_{w \in \{0,40,60,80,100\}} w \Pr(y) = \sum_{w \in \{0,40,60,80,100\}} w \sum_{\mathbf{Z}=\mathbf{0}}^1 w \Pr(y, \mathbf{Z}) = \sum_{w \in \{0,40,60,80,100\}} w \sum_{\mathbf{Z}=\mathbf{0}}^1 w \Pr(y|\mathbf{Z}) \Pr(\mathbf{Z})$$

We can focus on the event $Z = 1$ since $\bar{Z} \Rightarrow W = 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} E[W] &= \sum_{w \in \{0,40,60,80,100\}} w \Pr(y|\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{1}) \Pr(\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{1}) = \Pr(\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{1}) \sum_{w \in \{40,60,80,100\}} w \Pr(y|\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{1}) \\ &= \Pr(Z = 1) \sum_{y=1}^4 w(y) \Pr(y|Z = 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{244}{495} \left(100 \cdot \Pr(Y = 1|Z = 1) + \sum_{y=2}^4 w(y) \frac{495}{122} \left(\left(\frac{1}{12} \right)^2 \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^{y-2} \right) \right) \\
&= \frac{244}{495} \left(100 \cdot \frac{55}{122} + \sum_{y=2}^4 w(y) \frac{495}{122} \left(\left(\frac{1}{12} \right)^2 \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^{y-2} + \left(\frac{1}{9} \right)^2 \left(\frac{13}{18} \right)^{y-2} + \left(\frac{5}{36} \right)^2 \left(\frac{25}{36} \right)^{y-2} \right) \right) \\
&= 100 \cdot \frac{110}{495} + 80 \cdot 2 \left(\left(\frac{1}{12} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{9} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{36} \right)^2 \right) \\
&\quad + 60 \cdot 2 \left(\left(\frac{1}{12} \right)^2 \left(\frac{3}{4} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{9} \right)^2 \left(\frac{13}{18} \right) + \left(\frac{5}{36} \right)^2 \left(\frac{25}{36} \right) \right) \\
&\quad + 40 \cdot 2 \left(\left(\frac{1}{12} \right)^2 \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{9} \right)^2 \left(\frac{13}{18} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{36} \right)^2 \left(\frac{25}{36} \right)^2 \right) \\
&= 100 \cdot \frac{110}{495} + \frac{1}{144} \left(160 \cdot 1 + 120 \cdot \frac{3}{4} + 80 \cdot \frac{9}{16} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{81} \left(160 \cdot 1 + 120 \cdot \frac{13}{18} + 80 \cdot \frac{25}{36} \right) \\
&\quad + \frac{25}{1296} \left(160 \cdot 1 + 120 \cdot \frac{25}{36} + 80 \cdot \frac{625}{1296} \right) \\
&= \frac{160658}{4829} \approx 33.2694
\end{aligned}$$

To calculate the net profit we would just have to subtract \$20 to every game:

$$E[\text{net profit}] = E[W - 20] = E[W] - 20 = 13.2694$$

(It's positive, so it does not seem likely that the house would choose payoffs so high: usually they are selected so $E[\text{net profit}] < 0$, so the house always wins on the long term.)

Let's confirm the expected payoff, as well as the results in (1), with a simulation:

```
#### SIMULATE num_sim GAMES TO CHECK THE VALUES OF E[Y|Z=1], E[Y|Z=0] AND
#### E[PAYOFF]
Y <- rep(0, num_sim) # value of Y (number of rolls for every simulation)
Z <- rep(0, num_sim) # value of Z (0: house wins; 1: I win)
P <- rep(0, num_sim) # payoff
for (i in 1:num_sim) {
  y <- 0 # initialize number of rolls
  x <- sample(seq(6), 1) + sample(seq(6), 1) # simulate two dice
  y <- y+1 # update number of rolls
  first_x <- x # store x (will be used if it's 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10)
  # House wins if 2, 3, 12
  # I win if 7, 11
  # Otherwise, keep that value of x (and insert in z)
  z <- ifelse(x==2 | x==3 | x==12, 0,
             ifelse(x==7 | x==11, 1, first_x))
  p <- ifelse(z==1, 100, 0) # if I win 1st time, payoff is 100
  # While z > 1 (i.e., if nobody wins)
```

```

j <- 2 # keep count of rolls
while (z>1) {
  x <- sample(seq(6), 1) + sample(seq(6), 1) # simulate other roll
  y <- y+1 # update number of rolls
  # House wins if 7
  # I win if same value of 1st roll
  z <- ifelse(x==7, 0, ifelse(x==first_x, 1, first_x))
  # Compute payoff if I win (with less than 5 rolls)
  p <- ifelse(z==1 & j<5, 100-20*(j-1), 0)
  j <- j+1 # update count of rolls
}
# When finished, store values for that simulation
Y[i] <- y
Z[i] <- z
P[i] <- p
}
mean(Z) # E[Z] (=Pr(Z=1) since Z is binary); should be close to 0.4929 (244/495)

```

```
## [1] 0.4928
```

```
mean(Y[Z==0]) # E[Y/Z]; should be close to 3.8010
```

```
## [1] 3.819519
```

```
mean(Y[Z==1]) # E[Y/not Z]; should be close to 2.9383
```

```
## [1] 2.943344
```

```
mean(P) # E[P]; should be close to 33.2694
```

```
## [1] 33.1704
```

Part III: Statistical Estimation and Statistical Inference

In classical statistics, parameters are unknown constants whereas estimators are functions of samples and are random variables. The questions in this section are designed to clarify the relationship between parameters and estimators, and explore the properties that different estimators may have.

Question 8

Let Y_1, \dots, Y_n be n random variables, such that any two of them are uncorrelated, and all share the same mean μ and variance σ^2 . Let Y be the average Y_i , which is also a random variable.

Define the class of linear estimators of μ by

$$W = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i Y_i$$

where the a_i are constants.

1. What restriction on the a_i is needed for W to be an unbiased estimator of μ ?

For W to be an unbiased estimator of μ , the following condition has to be met:

$$E[W] = \mu$$

$$E[W] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n a_i Y_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i E[Y_i] = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \mu = \mu \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$$

So the condition is $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 1$ (for example—but not necessarily—, $a_i = \frac{1}{n} \forall i$).

2. Find $Var(W)$.

$$Var(W) = Var\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i Y_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 Var(Y_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \sigma^2 = \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2$$

3. Given a set of numbers a_1, \dots, a_n , the following inequality holds:

$$\frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i\right)^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2$$

Use this inequality, along with the previous parts of this question, to show that $Var(W) \geq Var(\bar{Y})$ whenever W is unbiased. We say that \bar{Y} is the best linear unbiased estimator (BLUE).

As proved in (1), if W is unbiased, $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = 1$, and hence:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \geq \frac{1}{n}$$

And following the result of (2), we have:

$$\text{Var}(\mathbf{W}) = \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{a}_i^2 \geq \sigma^2 = \text{Var}(\bar{Y})$$

Question 9

Let \bar{Y} denote the average of n independent draws from a population distribution with mean μ and variance σ^2 . Consider two alternative estimators of μ : $W_1 = \frac{n-1}{n}\bar{Y}$ and $W_2 = k\bar{Y}$, where $0 < k < 1$.

1. Compute the biases of both W_1 and W_2 . Which estimator is consistent?

$$\text{Bias}(\mathbf{W}_1) = E(W_1) - \mu = E\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\bar{Y}\right) - \mu = \frac{n-1}{n}E(\bar{Y}) - \mu = \left(\frac{n-1}{n} - 1\right)\mu = -\frac{1}{n}\mu$$

$$\text{Bias}(\mathbf{W}_2) = E(W_2) - \mu = E(k\bar{Y}) - \mu = kE(\bar{Y}) - \mu = (k-1)\mu = -\mu(1-k)$$

An estimator W is consistent if $\forall \varepsilon > 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pr(|\text{Bias}(W)| > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$$

\mathbf{W}_1 meets this condition (it's consistent), but \mathbf{W}_2 does not.

2. Compute $\text{Var}(W_1)$ and $\text{Var}(W_2)$. Which estimator has lower variance?

$$\text{Var}(\mathbf{W}_1) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\bar{Y}\right) = \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2 \text{Var}(\bar{Y}) = \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2 \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = \frac{(n-1)^2 \sigma^2}{n^3}$$

$$\text{Var}(\mathbf{W}_2) = \text{Var}(k\bar{Y}) = k^2 \text{Var}(\bar{Y}) = k^2 \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

Each variance depends on the values of n and k , respectively. Let's see how they should compare to each other for $\text{Var}(W_1)$ to be lower than $\text{Var}(W_2)$ (and vice versa):

$$\text{Var}(W_1) < \text{Var}(W_2) \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2 < k^2 \Rightarrow \frac{n-1}{n} < k \Rightarrow n(1-k) < 1 \Rightarrow n < \frac{1}{1-k}$$

So the closer k is to 1, the largest n can be for $\text{Var}(W_1)$ to be greater than $\text{Var}(W_2)$. But n has to be an integer greater than 2, which means that:

$$2 \leq n < \frac{1}{1-k} \Rightarrow 2(1-k) < 1 \Rightarrow 2-2k < 1 \Rightarrow 1 < 2k \Rightarrow k > \frac{1}{2}$$

I.e., for $k > \frac{1}{2}$, $\text{Var}(\mathbf{W}_1) < \text{Var}(\mathbf{W}_2)$ as long as $n < \frac{1}{1-k}$. For $k < \frac{1}{2}$, $\text{Var}(\mathbf{W}_1) > \text{Var}(\mathbf{W}_2)$ regardless of the value of n . If $k = \frac{1}{2}$, $\text{Var}(\mathbf{W}_1) = \text{Var}(\mathbf{W}_2)$ if $n = 2$ and $\text{Var}(\mathbf{W}_1) > \text{Var}(\mathbf{W}_2)$ for any $n > 2$.

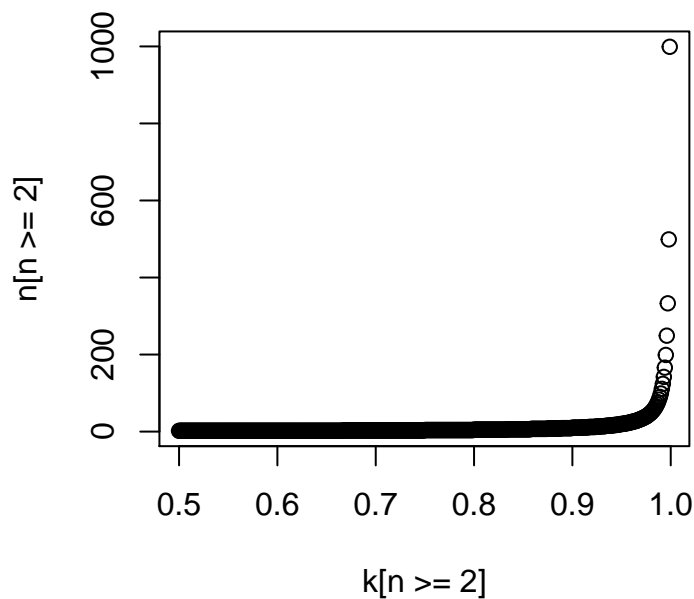


Figure 6: Maximum value of n as function of k for $\text{Var}(W_1)$ to be lower than $\text{Var}(W_2)$

Question 10

Given a random sample Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n from some distribution $F(\cdot)$ with mean μ and variance σ^2 , where both μ and σ^2 are unknown parameters.

Let \bar{Y} be the average of the sample. Consider the following estimator for σ^2 :

$$\widehat{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2$$

1. Show that $E(\bar{Y}) = E(Y_i) \forall i \in 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{Y}) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(Y_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} [E(Y_1) + E(Y_2) + \dots + E(Y_n)] \end{aligned}$$

Because $Y_1 \dots Y_n$ are from the same distribution with mean μ ,

$$E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{1}{n} [\mu + \mu + \dots + \mu]$$

Thus

$$E(Y_1) = E(Y_2) = \dots = E(Y_n) = E(\hat{Y})$$

2. **Show that** $Var(\bar{Y}) = \frac{1}{n} Var(Y_i) \forall i \in 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\begin{aligned} Var(\hat{Y}) &= \sum_{i=1}^n Var\left(\frac{Y_i}{n}\right) \\ &= Var\left(\frac{1}{n}Y_1 + \frac{1}{n}Y_2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n}Y_n\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2}Var(Y_1) + \frac{1}{n^2}Var(Y_2) + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2}Var(Y_n) \end{aligned}$$

Since $Y_1 \dots Y_n$ are from the same distribution with variance σ^2

$$= \frac{1}{n^2}[\sigma^2 + \sigma^2 + \dots + \sigma^2]$$

Note that σ^2 occurs n times

$$= \frac{1}{n^2}[n\sigma^2]$$

Thus

$$Var(\hat{Y}) = \frac{1}{n} Var(Y_i) \forall i \in 1, 2, \dots, n$$

3. **Compute the expectation of $\widehat{\sigma^2}$ in terms of n and σ^2 . In your derivation, make sure make use of the *i.i.d.* property and identify where you use it.**

$$\begin{aligned} E(\widehat{\sigma^2}) &= E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E\left((Y_i - \bar{Y})^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(Y_i^2 + \bar{Y}^2 - 2\bar{Y}Y_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (E(Y_i^2) + E(\bar{Y}^2) - 2E(\bar{Y}Y_i)) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(Y_i^2) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(\bar{Y}^2) - \frac{2}{n} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \bar{Y}Y_i\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(Y_i^2) + E(\bar{Y}^2) - \frac{2}{n} E\left(\bar{Y} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i\right) \end{aligned}$$

Note that $\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$ and hence $\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i = n\bar{Y}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
E(\widehat{\sigma^2}) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(Y_i^2) + E(\bar{Y}^2) - \frac{2}{n} E(n\bar{Y}^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(Y_i^2) - E(\bar{Y}^2)
\end{aligned}$$

For any random variable X

$$E(X^2) = \text{Var}(X) + (E(X))^2$$

So

$$\begin{aligned}
E(\widehat{\sigma^2}) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(Y_i^2) - E(\bar{Y}^2) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\text{Var}(Y_i) + (E(Y_i))^2 \right) - \left(\text{Var}(\bar{Y}) + (E(\bar{Y}))^2 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Because Y_1, \dots, Y_n are **i.i.d.**, we know that:

$$\begin{aligned}
E(Y_i) &= E(Y), \text{Var}(Y_i) = \text{Var}(Y) \quad \forall i \in 1, \dots, n \\
E(\bar{Y}) &= E(Y), \text{Var}(\bar{Y}) = \frac{\text{Var}(Y)}{n}
\end{aligned}$$

And hence

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{E}(\widehat{\sigma^2}) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\text{Var}(Y_i) + (E(Y_i))^2 \right) - \left(\text{Var}(\bar{Y}) + (E(\bar{Y}))^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\text{Var}(Y) + (E(Y))^2 \right) - \left(\frac{\text{Var}(Y)}{n} + (E(Y))^2 \right) \\
&= \frac{n}{n} (\sigma^2 + \mu^2) - \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2 \right) \\
&= \sigma^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) \\
&= \frac{\mathbf{n-1}}{\mathbf{n}} \sigma^2
\end{aligned}$$

4. Is this an unbiased estimator for σ^2 ?

Since $E(\widehat{\sigma^2}) \neq \sigma^2$, this is not an unbiased estimator.

5. If not, what function of $\widehat{\sigma^2}$ produce an unbiased estimator?

$\frac{\mathbf{n}}{\mathbf{n-1}} \widehat{\sigma^2}$ is an unbiased estimator of σ^2 since $E\left(\frac{n}{n-1} \widehat{\sigma^2}\right) = \sigma^2$.

Question 11

Wooldridge's textbook: Appendix C, Question 4*i*, *ii*, *iii*.

For positive random variables X and Y , suppose the expected value of Y given X is $E[Y|X] = \theta X$. The unknown parameter θ shows how the expected value of Y changes with X .

- i. Define the random variable $Z = Y/X$. Show that $E(z) = \theta$. [Hint: Use Property CE.2 along with the law of iterated expectations, Property CE.4. In particular, first show that $E[Z|X] = \theta$ and then use CE.4.]

A simplified version of Property CE.2 would be:

$$E[f(X)Y|X] = f(X)E(Y|X)$$

And property CE.4 states that:

$$E[E(Y|X)] = E(Y)$$

If we define $f(X) = \frac{1}{X}$, we can infer that:

$$E\left[\frac{Y}{X}|X\right] = \frac{1}{X}E(Y|X) = \frac{1}{X}\theta X = \theta$$

And hence:

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{Z}) = E[E(Z|X)] = E\left[E\left(\frac{Y}{X}|X\right)\right] = E\left[\frac{1}{X}E(Y|X)\right] = E\left[\frac{1}{X}\theta X\right] = E(\theta) = \theta$$

- ii. Use part (i) to prove that the estimator $W_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Y_i}{X_i}$ is unbiased for θ , where $\{(X_i, Y_i) : i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ is a random sample.

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{W}_1) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Y_i}{X_i}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E\left(\frac{Y_i}{X_i}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(Z_i) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \theta = \theta$$

- iii. Explain why the estimator $W_2 = \frac{\bar{Y}}{\bar{X}}$, where the overbars denote sample averages, is not the same as W_1 . Nevertheless, show that W_2 is also unbiased for θ .

$$W_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i} \neq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Y_i}{X_i}$$

In general, the summation of quotients does not equal the quotient of summations (besides, there's a n^{-1} factor on the right-hand expression).

$$E(W_2) = E \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i} \right)$$

Only if two variables are independent (and we've seen that Y depends on X) it's the expected value of its product (quotient) the product (quotient) of its expected values, but we can still use Property CE.4:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{W}_2) &= E \left(E \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i} \middle| X_i \right) \right) \\ &= E \left(\frac{E(\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i | X_i)}{E(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i | X_i)} \right) \\ &= E \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n E(Y_i | X_i)}{E(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)} \right) \\ &= E \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \theta X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i)} \right) \\ &= E \left(\frac{\theta \sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{nE(X)} \right) \\ &= \frac{\theta}{nE(X)} E \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right) \\ &= \frac{\theta}{nE(X)} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) \\ &= \frac{\theta}{nE(X)} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X) \\ &= \frac{\theta}{nE(X)} nE(X) = \theta \end{aligned}$$

Question 12

Wooldridge's textbook: Appendix C, Question 6.

You are hired by the governor to study whether a tax on liquor has decreased average liquor consumption in your state. You are able to obtain, for a sample of individuals selected at random, the difference in liquor consumption (in ounces) for the years before and after the tax. For person i who is sampled randomly from the population, Y_i denotes the change in liquor consumption. Treat these as a random sample from a $\text{Normal}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ distribution.

- i. The null hypothesis is that there was no change in average liquor consumption; state this formally in terms of μ

$$\mathbf{H}_0 : \mu = 0$$

- ii. The alternative is that there was a decline in liquor consumption; state the alternative in terms of μ .

$$\mathbf{H}_1 : \mu < 0$$

- iii. Now, suppose your sample size is $n = 900$ and you obtain the estimates $\bar{y} = -32.8$ and $s = 466.4$. Calculate the t statistic for testing H_0 against H_1 ; obtain the p -value for the test. (Because of the large sample size, just use the standard normal distribution tabulated in Table G.1) Do you reject H_0 at the 5% level? At the 1% level?

```
#### CALCULATE t STATISTIC AND p VALUE FOR H0 VS H1
```

```
## Sample size, estimate of y and sd
```

```
n <- 900; y <- -32.8; s <- 466.4
```

```
## t statistic
```

```
(t <- y*sqrt(n)/s)
```

```
## [1] -2.109777
```

```
## p-value using t distribution
```

```
(p <- pt(t, n-1))
```

```
## [1] 0.0175767
```

```
## p-value using standard normal distribution (Z)
```

```
(pnorm(t))
```

```
## [1] 0.01743878
```

$$t = \frac{\bar{y} - \mu}{se(\bar{y})} = \frac{\bar{y}}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\bar{y}\sqrt{n}}{s} = \frac{-32.8\sqrt{900}}{466.4} = \frac{-32.8 \cdot 30}{466.4} = \frac{-984}{466.4} = -2.1098$$

$p = \Pr(t \leq -2.1098) = 0.0176$ (0.0174 according to a standard normal distribution; see also Table G.1)

Because $0.01 < p < 0.05$, we can reject H_0 at the 5% level but not at the 1% level.

- iv. Would you say that the estimated fall in consumption is large in magnitude? Comment on the practical versus statistical significance of this estimate.

Given our estimate of μ , we are estimating the tax was associated with a 32.8 oz decrease in alcohol consumption. From a health perspective, this is less than a 1 oz decrease in consumption of liquor per week, a fairly insignificant difference.

- v. What has been implicitly assumed in your analysis about other determinants of liquor consumption over the two-year period in order to infer causality from the tax change to liquor consumption?

This analysis assumes that other factors that influence alcohol consumption over the period of interest have remained constant.

Question 13

Wooldridge's textbook: Appendix C, Question 8

The New York Times (2/5/90) reported three-point shooting performance for the top 10 three-point shooters in the NBA. The following table summarizes these data.

Table 3: Appendix C, Question 8 Table

Player	FGA-FGM
Mark Price	429-188
Trent Tucker	833-345
Dale Ellis	1149-472
Craig Hodges	1016-396
Danny Ainge	1051-406
Byron Scott	676-260
Reggie Miller	416-159
Larry Bird	1206-455
Jon Sundvold	440-166
Brian Taylor	417-157

FGA = field goals attempted FGM = field goals made

For a given player, the outcome of a particular shot can be modeled as a Bernoulli variable: if Y_i is the outcome of shot i , then $Y_i = 1$ if the shot is made, and $Y_i = 0$ if the shot is missed. Let θ denote the probability of making any particular three-point shot attempt. The natural estimator of θ is $\bar{Y} = FGM/FGA$.

- i. Estimate θ for Mark Price.

$$\hat{\theta}_{\text{Mark Price}} = \bar{Y}_{\text{Mark Price}} = \frac{FGM_{\text{Mark Price}}}{FGA_{\text{Mark Price}}} = \frac{188}{429} \approx 0.4382$$

- ii. Find the standard deviation of the estimator \bar{Y} in terms of θ and the number of shot attempts n .

For each trial (which is a Bernoulli process):

$$\text{Var}(Y_i) = \theta(1 - \theta)$$

Thus for the sample mean we have:

$$\text{Var}(\bar{Y}) = \frac{\theta(1 - \theta)}{n}$$

$$\text{sd}(\bar{Y}) = \sqrt{\frac{\theta(1 - \theta)}{n}}$$

iii. Test $H_0 : \theta = .5$ against $H_1 : \theta < .5$ for Mark Price. Use a 1% significance level.

$$t = \frac{\bar{Y} - \theta_0}{se(\bar{Y})} = \frac{(\theta - \theta_0)\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{\theta(1-\theta)}}$$

```
#### TEST H0: THETA = .5 against H1: THETA < .5 FOR MARK PRICE
n <- 429 # sample size
theta <- 188/n # theta
theta_0 <- 0.5 # theta_0 (null hypothesis)
(se <- sqrt(theta*(1-theta)/n)) # standard error
```

```
## [1] 0.02395529
```

```
(t <- (theta-theta_0)/se) # t statistic
```

```
## [1] -2.578618
```

```
(p <- pt(t, n-1)) ## p-value
```

```
## [1] 0.005126341
```

For $\theta_0 = 0.5$, $n = 429$, and $\theta \approx 0.4382$ we have:

$$t = -2.5786$$

Since we have a one-sided alternative:

$$\Pr(t < -2.5786) = F_t(-2.5786, 428) = 0.0051$$

And since the probability we have obtained is lower than 1%, **at that significance level we reject the null hypothesis that $\theta_0 = 0.5$** (do note that had our alternative hypothesis been double-sided, $H_1 : \theta_0 \neq 0.5$, we would have had to consider both tails, leading to a probability of $0.0103 > 0.01$).

1. Define Type I error.

Rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true.

2. What is the probability of Type I error of this test?

1%

3. Define Type II error.

Failing to reject the null hypothesis when it is false.

4. What is the probability of Type II error when using this decision rule, assuming the “true” population proportion is $\theta^* = 0.45$.

```
#### PROBABILITY OF TYPE II ERROR
true_theta <- 0.45 # true population proportion
sig <- 0.01 # significance level
(t_critical <- qt(sig, n-1)) # critical value of t

## [1] -2.335092

(theta_critical <- t_critical*se + theta_0) # critical value of theta

## [1] 0.4440622

(t <- (true_theta-theta_critical)/se) # t statistic for a type II error

## [1] 0.2478707

(beta <- pt(t, n-1))*100 # beta = type II error rate

## [1] 59.78233
```

At the 1% significance level, $t_{crit} = F_t^{-1}(0.01, 428) = -2.3351$, which corresponding θ value can be calculated from:

$$t_{crit} = \frac{\theta_{crit} - \theta_0}{se}$$

Therefore, $\theta_{crit} = t_{crit} \cdot se + \theta_0 = -2.3351 \cdot 0.0240 + 0.5 = 0.4441$. And

$$\beta = \Pr(\text{failing to reject } H_0 | \bar{H}_0) = \Pr\left(t < \frac{\theta^* - \theta_{crit}}{se}\right) = F_t\left(\frac{\theta^* - \theta_{crit}}{se}, n-1\right) = 0.5978$$

The probability of type II error is about 0.60.

5. Define the power of the test (in general terms).

The power of a test is the probability that we correctly reject the null hypothesis when it is false. Hence its probability is 1 minus the probability of type II error.

6. Calculate the power of this test, again assuming the “true” population proportion is $\theta^* = 0.45$.

Power = $1 - \beta \approx 0.40$