

---

### Midterm Exam

---

Last name	First name	SID
-----------	------------	-----

*Rules.*

- You have 80 mins (3:40pm - 5pm) to complete this exam.
- The exam is not open book, but you are allowed half a sheet of handwritten notes; calculators will be allowed.
- No form of collaboration between the students is allowed. If you are caught cheating, you may fail the course and face disciplinary consequences.

*Please read the following remarks carefully.*

- Show all work to get any partial credit.
- Take into account the points that may be earned for each problem when splitting your time between the problems.

Problem	Points earned	out of
Problem 1		30
Problem 2		30
Problem 3		40
Total		100

**Problem 1** [30] Answer the following questions clearly.

- (a) [6] The joint pdf of two random variables,  $X, Y$  is given by  $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = 1$  as long as the point  $(x,y)$  lies in a right triangle defined by the points  $(0,0), (1,0)$ , and  $(0,2)$ . Find the pdf of  $X + Y$  and also  $E[X|Y = 0.25]$ .
- (b) [6]  $X$  is a continuous random variable with cumulative distribution function  $F_X(x)$ . Let  $Y = F_X(X)$ . Find  $f_Y(y)$ .
- (c) [6] Suppose 3 cars are parked on a 1 km stretch of road. The position of each car is uniformly distributed over  $(0, 1)$  km. Find the probability that no two cars are less than  $d$  km apart,  $d \leq 0.5$ .

- (d) [6] Alice has just missed her bus. The next bus arrives in  $X$  minutes where  $X$  is a geometric random variable with mean 5 mins. The bus takes  $Y$  minutes to take her to her destination where  $Y$  is a uniform rv with mean ~~15~~<sup>10</sup> mins. Find the pdf of  $T = X + Y$ , the time it will take Alice to reach her destination.
- (e) [6] A bank accepts rolls of pennies and gives 50 cents credit to a customer without counting the contents. Assume that a roll contains 49 pennies 30 percent of the time, 50 pennies 60 percent of the time, and 51 pennies 10 percent of the time. Estimate the probability that the bank will lose more than 25 cents in 100 rolls. Please use the table provided.

**Problem 2[30]** Alice and Bob are supposed to meet at noon. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be the number of minutes late Alice and Bob are for the meeting.  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent continuous random variables and distributed uniformly between  $(0, 60)$  minutes.

- If Alice is less than 30 minutes late and arrives before Bob: She waits for up to 10 minutes or until 12:30, whichever comes first and then leaves if Bob has not arrived.
- If Alice is **more than** 30 minutes late and arrives before Bob: She waits for up to 15 minutes and leaves if Bob has not arrived.
- If Bob arrives before Alice: He always waits for Alice for up to 15 minutes and then leaves if she has not arrived.

HINT: Drawing a picture might make solving this problem easier...

- (a) [10] What is the probability that Alice arrives between 20 and 30 mins late, Bob arrives after Alice and they still end up meeting?
- (b) [10] What is the probability that Bob arrives less than 20 mins late, Alice arrives more than 30 mins late, and they still end up meeting?

- (c) [10] What is the probability that Alice arrives before 12:30pm and they still end up meeting?

**Problem 3** [40] Students arrive to vote for an election according to a Poisson Process of rate  $\lambda = 30$  per hour. The voters independently vote for candidate  $A$  and  $B$  with probability  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Assume that the voting starts at time zero and continues indefinitely.

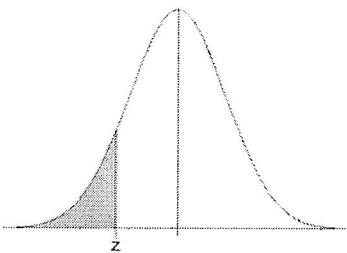
(a) [10] Conditional on 300 voters arriving in the first 10 hours of voting, what is the probability that candidate  $A$  receives  $n$  of those votes in the first 4 hours of voting?

(b) [10] Find the pmf of the number of votes candidate  $B$  has received just before candidate  $A$  receives their first vote.

(c) [10] Define the  $n^{th}$  vote as a reversal if the  $n^{th}$  <sup>student</sup> candidate votes for a different candidate than the  $n - 1$ st. Find the expected time between reversals.

(d) [10] Find the probability density function of the time between reversals.

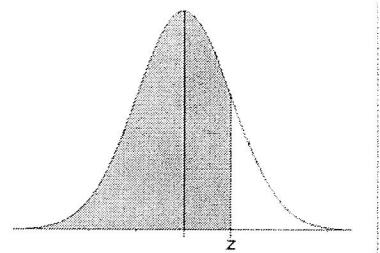
## Standard Normal Cumulative Probability Table



Cumulative probabilities for NEGATIVE z-values are shown in the following table:

<b>z</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.09</b>
-3.4	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0002
-3.3	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003
-3.2	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
-3.1	0.0010	0.0009	0.0009	0.0009	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0007	0.0007
-3.0	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.0010	0.0010
-2.9	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014
-2.8	0.0026	0.0025	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0020	0.0019
-2.7	0.0035	0.0034	0.0033	0.0032	0.0031	0.0030	0.0029	0.0028	0.0027	0.0026
-2.6	0.0047	0.0045	0.0044	0.0043	0.0041	0.0040	0.0039	0.0038	0.0037	0.0036
-2.5	0.0062	0.0060	0.0059	0.0057	0.0055	0.0054	0.0052	0.0051	0.0049	0.0048
-2.4	0.0082	0.0080	0.0078	0.0075	0.0073	0.0071	0.0069	0.0068	0.0066	0.0064
-2.3	0.0107	0.0104	0.0102	0.0099	0.0096	0.0094	0.0091	0.0089	0.0087	0.0084
-2.2	0.0139	0.0136	0.0132	0.0129	0.0125	0.0122	0.0119	0.0116	0.0113	0.0110
-2.1	0.0179	0.0174	0.0170	0.0166	0.0162	0.0158	0.0154	0.0150	0.0146	0.0143
-2.0	0.0228	0.0222	0.0217	0.0212	0.0207	0.0202	0.0197	0.0192	0.0188	0.0183
-1.9	0.0287	0.0281	0.0274	0.0268	0.0262	0.0256	0.0250	0.0244	0.0239	0.0233
-1.8	0.0359	0.0351	0.0344	0.0336	0.0329	0.0322	0.0314	0.0307	0.0301	0.0294
-1.7	0.0446	0.0436	0.0427	0.0418	0.0409	0.0401	0.0392	0.0384	0.0375	0.0367
-1.6	0.0548	0.0537	0.0526	0.0516	0.0505	0.0495	0.0485	0.0475	0.0465	0.0455
-1.5	0.0668	0.0655	0.0643	0.0630	0.0618	0.0606	0.0594	0.0582	0.0571	0.0559
-1.4	0.0808	0.0793	0.0778	0.0764	0.0749	0.0735	0.0721	0.0708	0.0694	0.0681
-1.3	0.0968	0.0951	0.0934	0.0918	0.0901	0.0885	0.0869	0.0853	0.0838	0.0823
-1.2	0.1151	0.1131	0.1112	0.1093	0.1075	0.1056	0.1038	0.1020	0.1003	0.0985
-1.1	0.1357	0.1335	0.1314	0.1292	0.1271	0.1251	0.1230	0.1210	0.1190	0.1170
-1.0	0.1587	0.1562	0.1539	0.1515	0.1492	0.1469	0.1446	0.1423	0.1401	0.1379
-0.9	0.1841	0.1814	0.1788	0.1762	0.1736	0.1711	0.1685	0.1660	0.1635	0.1611
-0.8	0.2119	0.2090	0.2061	0.2033	0.2005	0.1977	0.1949	0.1922	0.1894	0.1867
-0.7	0.2420	0.2389	0.2358	0.2327	0.2296	0.2266	0.2236	0.2206	0.2177	0.2148
-0.6	0.2743	0.2709	0.2676	0.2643	0.2611	0.2578	0.2546	0.2514	0.2483	0.2451
-0.5	0.3085	0.3050	0.3015	0.2981	0.2946	0.2912	0.2877	0.2843	0.2810	0.2776
-0.4	0.3446	0.3409	0.3372	0.3336	0.3300	0.3264	0.3228	0.3192	0.3156	0.3121
-0.3	0.3821	0.3783	0.3745	0.3707	0.3669	0.3632	0.3594	0.3557	0.3520	0.3483
-0.2	0.4207	0.4168	0.4129	0.4090	0.4052	0.4013	0.3974	0.3936	0.3897	0.3859
-0.1	0.4602	0.4562	0.4522	0.4483	0.4443	0.4404	0.4364	0.4325	0.4286	0.4247
0.0	0.5000	0.4960	0.4920	0.4880	0.4840	0.4801	0.4761	0.4721	0.4681	0.4641

## Standard Normal Cumulative Probability Table



**Cumulative probabilities for POSITIVE z-values are shown in the following table:**