

## Assignment 4

If you wish to submit your solutions to any of these questions, please send them via email to your TA by 23/05/2021. This deadline is strict!

**Exercise 1** Let  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  be events in some probability space  $(\Omega, \mathbb{P})$ . For every  $1 \leq i \leq n$ , let  $1_{A_i}$  denote the indicator of  $A_i$  (i.e.,  $1_{A_i} = 1$  if  $A_i$  occurs and  $1_{A_i} = 0$  otherwise). Prove that the events  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  are mutually independent if and only if the random variables  $1_{A_1}, \dots, 1_{A_n}$  are mutually independent.

**Exercise 2** Prove that the Hypergeometric distribution is in fact a probability distribution.

**Exercise 3** The number of cars crossing a particular bridge is a random variable with Poisson distribution with an average of  $\lambda = 0.3$  cars per minute, i.e., if  $X$  counts the number of cars crossing the bridge in any given minute, then  $X \sim \text{Poi}(0.3)$ . Calculate the probability that within 5 minutes:

1. No cars have crossed the bridge.
2. More than one car has crossed the bridge.
3. The number of cars that have crossed the bridge is between 1 and 3.
4. Exactly 3 cars have crossed the bridge.

**Exercise 4** Let  $X \sim \text{Geom}(p)$  and  $Y \sim U(\{0, 1, \dots, n\})$  be independent random variables. Find the probability distribution of  $Z := X + Y$ .

**Exercise 5** A fair coin with 0 on one side and 1 on the other side is tossed. If the outcome of the coin toss is 0, a fair die is rolled, otherwise the coin is tossed again. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be the outcomes of the first and second experiments, respectively. Calculate the joint distribution of  $X$  and  $Y$ .

**Exercise 6** A coin with probability  $p$  to come up heads, is tossed indefinitely, all coin tosses being mutually independent. For every positive integer  $r$ , let  $X_r$  be the number of tosses until the  $r$ th time the outcome of the coin toss is heads.

1. Calculate the distribution of  $X_r$  for every positive integer  $r$ .
2. Calculate the joint distribution of  $X_r$  and  $X_s$  for every  $1 \leq r < s$ .