

## Solutions to Exercise Sheet 2

### A: Warm-up questions

- $P(A) = P(\{1, 2\}) = P(\{1\} \cup \{2\}) = P(\{1\}) + P(\{2\}) = 1/2 + 1/4 = 3/4$ .
  - $P(X = 1 | X \in A) = P(X = 1 | A) = \frac{P(X=1 \text{ and } X \in A)}{P(X \in A)} = \frac{1/2}{3/4} = 2/3$
- It's given directly in the table :  $P(X = 2, Y = 1) = 1/12$ .
  - We need to sum up all entries in columns one and two of the two-way table:  
 $P(X = 1 \text{ or } X = 2) = 1/8 + 1/8 + 1/4 + 1/12 + 1/6 = 18/24 = 3/4$ .
  - Dividing the marginal probability mass function for  $X$  by the probability of  $X \in A$ : we obtain

$x$	1	2	3
$P(X = x   X \in A)$	2/3	1/3	undefined

Note that  $P(X = 1 | X \in A) = 2/3$  from this table just as calculated above.
  - Summing over the first row yields the marginal pmf for  $Y$  as  $P(Y = 1) = 1/8 + 1/12 + 0 = 5/24$ .
  - Similarly to (c) above, we divide the joint probability mass function by the marginal probability mass function for  $Y$  evaluated at  $y = 1$ :

$x$	1	2	3
$P(X = x   Y = 1)$	3/5	2/5	0

- Joint probability table

		$X_2$			
		0	1	2	3
$X_1$	0	0	10/36	14/36	1/36
	1	2/36	8/36	0	0
	2	1/36	0	0	0

Marginals:  $p_1(x_1) = 25/36, 10/36, 1/36$  for  $x_1 = 0, 1, 2$

$p_2(x_2) = 3/36, 18/36, 14/36, 1/36$  for  $x_2 = 0, 1, 2, 3$

Conditionals:  $p_{1|2}(x_1 | x_2 = 1) = 10/18, 8/18, 0$  for  $x_1 = 0, 1, 2$

$p_{2|1}(x_2 | x_1 = 1) = 2/10, 8/10, 0, 0$  for  $x_2 = 0, 1, 2, 3$

$p(x_1, x_2) = p_1(x_1)p_2(x_2)$  fails for  $(x_1, x_2) = (1, 1)$  for example, so not independent.

Means  $\mu_1 = 12/36, \mu_2 = 49/36$ ; variances  $\sigma_1^2 = 360/36^2, \sigma_2^2 = 587/36^2$ ; covariance  $\sigma_{12} = -300/36^2$ ; correlation  $\rho = -0.65 \neq 0$ , so  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are correlated.

### B: Questions to hand in

- Let  $D$  denote the event that the widget is defective and let  $A$  denote the event that it was made in factory A.

$$P(D) = \dots = 0.15$$

- This asks about a probability conditioned “the other way around” relative to the given probabilities and this was emphasized in lectures as the main use of

Bayes' theorem.

$$P(\bar{A}|D) = \dots = 1/9$$

- (c) Let  $C$  denote the event that the widget was made using the new type of production line.

$$P(\bar{D}) = \dots = \frac{523}{600} > (1 - 3/20) = \frac{510}{600}$$

2. (a) Students can use the appendix of the lecture notes where the expectation of a  $\text{Gam}(\alpha, \beta)$  is given as  $\frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ . Hence,  $\mathbb{E}[Y|X = x] = 10(x + 1)$ .

(b)

$$\mathbb{E}[Y] = \dots = 160$$

(c)

$$\mathbb{E}[2X^3 + 2X^2 - \frac{1}{5}YX^2] = \dots = 0$$

3. (a) as discussed in lectures...

Explanations need to include English sentences to attract marks. Writing down nothing but a formula does not constitute an explanation.

(b)

$$\mathbb{E}[S|C = 0] = \dots = 406$$

$$\mathbb{E}[S|C = 1] = \dots = 609$$

$$\mathbb{E}[S|C \geq 2] = \dots = 2015$$

(c)

$$\mathbb{E}[S] = \dots = 537.20$$

## C: Exam Practice Questions

later