

Math 5411 – Mathematical Statistics I– Fall 2024

w/Nezamoddini-Kachouie

Paul Carmody
Homework #1 – September 2, 2024

#1 Write the sample space of rolling two dice.

The sample space, S , of rolling two dice is

$$\begin{aligned} S = \{ & (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 6) \\ & (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6) \\ & (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5), (3, 6) \\ & (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5), (4, 6) \\ & (5, 1), (5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 4), (5, 5), (5, 6) \\ & (6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 4), (6, 5), (6, 6) \} \\ |S| = & 36 \end{aligned}$$

=====

#2 Calculate the probability of traffic light experiment from school to home.

Stop lights between home and school

Data Collection – Stop lights south on Babcock Street:

s_1 = Florida Ave

s_2 = Eber Blvd

s_3 = Palm Bay Rd

s_4 = Port Malabar Rd

s_5 = Port Malabar Blvd

s_6 = Malabar Rd

Each of these is a Bernouli Trial and has a 50-50 chance ($p(s_n) = 0.5, \forall n \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$) of success. Thus, the sample space, S , will consist of elements which are 6-tuples that can either be s -stop or c -continue. An example of one such element is "scccss". The cardinality or size of this set is $|S| = 2^6 = 64$ elements.

A = No Stops

$$A = \{cccccc\}, |A| = 1, p(A) = |A|/|S| = 1/64$$

B = No more than two stops.

The sum of 'no stops' (1), 'exactly one stop' (6) and 'exactly two stops' ($5+4+3+2+1=15$).

$$\begin{aligned} B = \{ & cccccc, sccccc, cscccc, ccscsc, cccscc, ccccsc, cccccc, \\ & sscccc, scsccc, sccscc, sccscs, sccccs, cssccc, cscscc, \\ & cscscs, cscccs, ccsscc, ccscsc, ccscs, cccssc, cccscs, ccccss \} \\ |B| = & 22 \\ p(B) = & |B|/|S| = 22/64 = 11/32 \end{aligned}$$