

STAT230 Assignment 3

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1. (a) *Proof.* Given: X is a continuous variable that follows a normal distribution with mean μ and standard deviation σ . Which also means

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

We want to show 95% of the area under the normal density curve lies between 2 standard deviation of the mean. By definition of the given statement, we can safely assume that

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

and standardized normal distribution, we will have

$$Z \sim N(0, 1)$$

and it is also true that to compute $P(X \leq x)$, we can use the fact that

$$P(X \leq x) = P\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

.

$$= P\left(z \leq \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow P(X \leq \pm 2\sigma) = P\left(z \leq \pm \frac{2\sigma - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

the \pm is because we want to show "between" 2σ . Now, if we substitute $\mu = 0$ and $\sigma = 1$ we will have the following:

$$P(X \leq \pm 2(1)) = P\left(z \leq \pm \frac{2(1) - 0}{1}\right) = P(z \leq \pm 2)$$

Because we want a between value, we would need to subtract $P(z \leq 2)$ from $P(z \leq -2)$ as per z table. So now we have,

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \leq 2\sigma) &= P(z \leq 2) - P(z \leq -2) \\ &= 0.9772 - 0.0228 = 0.9544 \simeq 0.95 \end{aligned}$$

With this value, 0.95, it implies that the 95% of the area lies between $P(z \leq 2)$ and $P(z \leq -2)$.

\therefore It is true that, 95% of the area under the normal density curve lies between 2σ of the mean. \square

- (b) *Proof.* Given: Y_1 and Y_2 are independent random variables, $U_1 = Y_1 + Y_2$ and $U_2 = Y_1 - Y_2$.

We want to show $Cov(Y_1, Y_2)$ in terms of Y_1 and Y_2 . The covariance formula is given by:

$$Cov(X, Y) = E[(X - \mu_x)(Y - \mu_y)] = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$$

Since Y_1 and Y_2 are independent random variables, it is true that,

$$Cov(Y_1, Y_2) = 0 = E[Y_1 Y_2] - E[Y_1]E[Y_2]$$

Rearranging our U_1 , and U_2 , we find out that

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1 &= U_1 - Y_2 \\ Y_1 &= U_2 + Y_2 \\ U_1 - Y_2 &= U_2 + Y_2 \\ U_1 - U_2 &= 2Y_2 \\ Y_2 &= \frac{U_1 - U_2}{2} \\ \Rightarrow Y_1 &= U_2 + \frac{U_1 - U_2}{2} = \frac{2U_2}{2} + \frac{U_1 - U_2}{2} \\ Y_1 &= \frac{U_1 + U_2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Following our formula for covariance above, we have to find $E[Y_1]$ and $E[Y_2]$ to solve it. Let us remind ourselves that $E[aX] = aE[X]$

and that $E[aX + bY + c] = aE[X] + bE[Y] + c$ where a , b , and c are some arbitrary constant. Then we will have:

$$\begin{aligned} E[Y_1] &= E\left[\frac{U_1 + U_2}{2}\right] = E\left[\frac{1}{2}(U_1 + U_2)\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}E[(U_1 + U_2)] \end{aligned}$$

and $E[Y_2]$ will follow the same concept as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} E[Y_2] &= E\left[\frac{U_1 - U_2}{2}\right] = E\left[\frac{1}{2}(U_1 - U_2)\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}E[(U_1 - U_2)] \end{aligned}$$

Now we substitute it into the formula

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(Y_1, Y_2) &= E[Y_1 Y_2] - E[Y_1]E[Y_2] \\ &= E\left[\frac{U_1 + U_2}{2} \times \frac{U_1 - U_2}{2}\right] - \frac{1}{2}E[(U_1 + U_2)]\frac{1}{2}E[(U_1 - U_2)] \\ &= E\left[\frac{U_1^2 - U_2^2}{4}\right] - \frac{1}{4}E[(U_1 + U_2)]E[(U_1 - U_2)] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}E[U_1^2 - U_2^2] - \frac{1}{4}((E[U_1] + E[U_2]) \times (E[U_1] - E[U_2])) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}E[U_1^2 - U_2^2] - \frac{1}{4}(E[U_1]^2 - E[U_2]^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(E[U_1^2 - U_2^2] - (E[U_1]^2 - E[U_2]^2)) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(E[U_1^2] - E[U_2^2] - E[U_1]^2 + E[U_2]^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}((E[U_1^2] - E[U_1]^2) - (E[U_2^2] - E[U_2]^2)) \end{aligned}$$

We recall that $Var[X] = E[X^2] - E[X]^2$ so then we have,

$$Cov(Y_1, Y_2) = \frac{1}{4}(Var[U_1] - Var[U_2])$$

\therefore We have expressed $Cov(Y_1, Y_2)$ in terms of the variance of Y_1 and Y_2 . \square

2. The $Cov(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y]$ and $Cov(X, Y) = 0$ when X and Y are independent but it is also given that the pdf is,

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 2x & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Which ultimately implies that the variable x and y is independent because $f(x, y)$ is not affected for any value of y in $0 \leq y \leq 1$. Which leads to our conclusion that $Cov(X, Y) = 0$.

3. *Proof.* Let us denote the given joint probability distribution table with ϕ . We want to show that X and Y are dependent, then we need to proof the following

$$\exists(X, Y) \in \phi : P(X, Y) \neq P(X)P(Y)$$

so then we can take the pair $(0, 0) \in \phi$ where

$$P(0, 0) = 0$$

Now, we find the marginal probability of the following,

$$P(X = 0) = \frac{3}{16} + 0 + \frac{3}{16} = \frac{6}{16}$$

$$P(Y = 0) = \frac{3}{16} + 0 + \frac{3}{16} = \frac{6}{16}$$

Then,

$$P(X = 0)P(Y = 0) = \frac{6}{16} \times \frac{6}{16} = \frac{36}{256}$$

So,

$$P(0, 0) \neq P(X = 0)P(Y = 0) \Rightarrow 0 \neq \frac{36}{256}$$

Hence, we have proven that X and Y are not independent.

Now we want to show that X and Y have zero covariance, then we need to proof the following

$$\forall(X, Y) \in \phi, C(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y] = 0$$

First we find the marginal sum of

$$E[X] = \sum xP(X = x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -1\left(\frac{1}{16} + \frac{3}{16} + \frac{1}{16}\right) + 0\left(\frac{3}{16} + 0 + \frac{3}{16}\right) + 1\left(\frac{1}{16} + \frac{3}{16} + \frac{1}{16}\right) \\
&= -\frac{5}{16} + \frac{5}{16} = 0 \\
E[Y] &= \sum yP(Y = y) \\
&= -1\left(\frac{1}{16} + \frac{3}{16} + \frac{1}{16}\right) + 0\left(\frac{3}{16} + 0 + \frac{3}{16}\right) + 1\left(\frac{1}{16} + \frac{3}{16} + \frac{1}{16}\right) \\
&= -\frac{5}{16} + \frac{5}{16} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

and now we find,

$$\begin{aligned}
E[XY] &= \sum xyP(X = x, Y = y) \\
&= (-1)(-1)\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) + (0)(-1)\left(\frac{3}{16}\right) + (1)(-1)\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) \\
&\quad + (-1)(0)\left(\frac{3}{16}\right) + (0)(0)(0) + (1)(0)\left(\frac{3}{16}\right) \\
&\quad + (-1)(1)\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) + (0)(1)\left(\frac{3}{16}\right) + (1)(1)\left(\frac{1}{16}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{16} + 0 - \frac{1}{16} + 0 + 0 + 0 - \frac{1}{16} + 0 + \frac{1}{16} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

Now, we can finally substitute it in the equation,

$$C(X, Y) = E[XY] - E[X]E[Y] = 0 - 0 * 0 = 0$$

Hence, we have proven that the $Cov(X, Y) = 0$.

\therefore We have shown that X and Y are dependent, but they have zero covariance. \square

4. Let us denote the data, sorted by ascending order, for the past weeks by x . So we have,

$$x = \{585, 590, 593, 593, 598, 602, 604\}$$

So then, $\bar{x} = \frac{4165}{7} = 595$, $\mu_0 = 600$, $\sum (x - \bar{x})^2 = 272$, $n = 7$, and to find the sample standard deviation s , we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
s &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x - \bar{x})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{7-1} 272} = \sqrt{\frac{272}{6}} \\
s &= 6.73
\end{aligned}$$

- (a) $H_0 : \mu = \mu_0 = 600$, because $\mu < \mu_0$, $H_1 : \mu < \mu_0$,

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{595 - 600}{6.73/\sqrt{6}} \simeq -1.8198$$

Using the t table for $df = n - 1 = 6$, and where $\alpha = 0.050 \Rightarrow t_{0.050}$ so then, $t(t_\alpha, df) = t(t_{0.050}, 6) = 1.943$ and we can clearly see that, $t = 1.8198 < 1.943 = t(t_{0.050}, 6)$, and so, we fail to reject the null hypothesis H_0 .

- (b) Some assumptions that I made throughout this observations are:
- i. The data x follows a normal distribution.
 - ii. The data x are independent of each other.
 - iii. The data x are a sample of a bigger data set that are not biasedly chosen for these calculation.
- (c) Decreasing the α value will make it harder for us to accept the null hypothesis H_0 . We have, $\alpha = 0.01 \Rightarrow t_{0.010}$, then we have, $t(t_{0.010}, 6) = 3.143$, finally we have, $t = 1.8198 < 3.143 = t(t_{0.010}, 6)$, and so, we also fail to reject the null hypothesis H_0 .
- (d) If our alternative hypothesis was two-tailed with $\alpha = 0.05 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0.025 \Rightarrow t(t_{0.025}, 6)$, Then, our t-value comparison turns into,

$$t = 1.8198 < 3.143 = t(t_{0.025}, 6)$$

and so, we would still fail to reject the null hypothesis H_0 .

- (e) The confidence interval will be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} CI_{95\%} &= \bar{x} \pm t(t_{0.025}, 6) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} = 595 \pm (2.447) \frac{6.73}{\sqrt{7}} \\ &\simeq 595 \pm (2.447)(2.543) \simeq 595 \pm 6.223 \\ CI_{95\%} &\simeq (588.777, 601.223) \end{aligned}$$

This means that it is possible for the company to produce, on average, 600 tons of chemical per day, as 600 does lie in our calculated infimum and supremum.

- (f) Our result is consistent with part (a) because we already knew that we will be accepting null hypothesis where it is believed that the company is able to make 600 tons per day and when compared to our confidence interval of 95%, it is entirely possible that the factory can produce 600 tons per day.

End of Assignment 3.