

1. NOT DONE

Given,

Probability of not losing the first game: $p_1 = 0.4$

Probability of losing the first game: $p_1^c = 1 - 0.4 = 0.6$

Probability of not losing the second game: $p_2 = 0.7$

Probability of losing the second game: $p_2^c = 1 - 0.7 = 0.3$

Therefore, the $pmf(X)$ where $X = 0, 1, 2, 4$ represents the number of points earned over the weekend:

$$\begin{aligned}P(X = 0) &= p_1^c \cdot p_2^c \\&= 0.6 \cdot 0.3 \\&= 0.18\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P(X = 1) &= \frac{p_1^c \cdot p_2}{2} + \frac{p_1 \cdot p_2^c}{2} \\&= \frac{0.6 \cdot 0.7}{2} + \frac{0.4 \cdot 0.3}{2} \\&= 0.27\end{aligned}$$

□

2. Given $p = 1/649640$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}P(X \geq 1) &= 1 - P(X = 0) \\&= 1 - \left(\frac{649640 - 1}{649640} \right)^{649640}\end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{649640}\right)^{649640}$$

If $n = 649640$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \geq 1) &= 1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \\ &= 1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{e} \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

3. A claim is first filed with the probability

$$pq = (0.05)(1 - 0.05)^{n-1} = (0.05)(0.95)^{n-1} \quad \square$$

4. (a) $Y = X \pmod{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y = 0) &= P(X = \{0, 3, 6, 9\}) \\ &= \frac{4}{10} \\ &= 0.4 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} P(Y = 1) &= P(X = \{1, 4, 7\}) \\ &= \frac{3}{10} \\ &= 0.3 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(Y = 2) = P(X = \{2, 5, 8\})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{3}{10} \\
&= 0.3
\end{aligned}$$

(b) $Y = 5 \pmod{X + 1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
P(Y = 0) &= P(X = \{0, 4\}) \\
&= \frac{2}{10} \\
&= 0.2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P(Y = 1) &= P(X = \{1, 5\}) \\
&= \frac{2}{10} \\
&= 0.2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P(Y = 2) &= P(X = \{2\}) \\
&= \frac{1}{10} \\
&= 0.1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P(Y = 5) &= P(X = \{5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}) \\
&= \frac{5}{10} \\
&= 0.5
\end{aligned}$$

□

5. Since X is uniformly distributed over $[a, b]$,

$$p_X(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a+1}, & \text{if } k \in [a, b], \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

and

$$\max\{0, X\} = \begin{cases} X, & \text{if } X > 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } X \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} P(\max\{0, X\} = 0) &= P(X \leq 0) \\ &= \frac{|a| + 1}{b - a + 1} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, for $\min\{0, X\}$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\min\{0, X\} = 0) &= P(X \geq 0) \\ &= \frac{b + 1}{b - a + 1} \end{aligned}$$

For $k > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} P(\max\{0, X\} = k) &= P(\max\{0, X\} = k) \\ &= P(X = k) \\ &= \frac{1}{b - a + 1} \end{aligned}$$

□

6. (a) Find K

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \sum_{K=-3}^3 p_X(K) \\ 1 &= K \sum_{x=-3}^3 x^2 \\ 1 &= K(9 + 4 + 1 + 0 + 1 + 4 + 9) \\ \Rightarrow K &= \frac{1}{28} \end{aligned}$$

(b) Find the PMF of Y

Since $Y = |X|$, then $y \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

$$\begin{aligned} p_Y(0) &= p_X(0) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$p_Y(1) = p_X(-1) + p_X(1)$$

$$= \frac{1^2}{28} + \frac{1^2}{28}$$

$$= \frac{1}{14}$$

$$p_Y(2) = p_X(-2) + p_X(2)$$

$$= \frac{2^2}{28} + \frac{2^2}{28}$$

$$= \frac{4}{14}$$

$$p_Y(3) = p_X(-3) + p_X(3)$$

$$= \frac{3^2}{28} + \frac{3^2}{28}$$

$$= \frac{9}{14}$$

(c) General formula for p_Y

$$p_Y = \begin{cases} 2p_X(y), & \text{if } y \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

□

7. Since $P_x(X) = \sin(X\pi) = 0$ for $X \in \mathbb{Z}$:

$$\begin{aligned} E[\sin(X\pi)] &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} k P_x(k) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Since $P_x(X) = \cos(X\pi) = 1$ for $X \in \mathbb{Z}$:

$$\begin{aligned} E[\cos(X\pi)] &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} k P_x(k) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

□

8. (a) Since the event where Fischer wins is independent, and a win is determined by a win in the $(n + 1)$ th until n ties:

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} (1 - p - q)^{n-1} (p) = \frac{p}{p + q}$$

- (b) The PMF of the geometric probability

$$p_X(k) = (1 - p - q)^{k-1} (p + q), \text{ for } k \geq 0$$

The mean of the geometric probability

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{p + q}$$

The variance of the geometric probability

$$\text{var}[X] = \frac{1 - (p + q)}{(p + q)^2} \quad \square$$

9. Since the distribution is binomial with $n = 10$

$$E[X] = np \geq 10000 - 10$$

$$\Rightarrow np \geq 9990$$

$$\Rightarrow p \geq 0.999 \quad \square$$

10. \square