





Bookmarks


- ▶ Module 1: The Basics of R and Introduction to the Course
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- ▼ **Module 2:
Fundamentals of
Probability, Random
Variables, Distributions,
and Joint Distributions**

Fundamentals of Probability
Finger Exercises due Oct 10, 2016
at 05:00 IST 

**Random Variables,
Distributions, and Joint
Distributions**

Finger Exercises due Oct 10, 2016
at 05:00 IST 

Module 2: Homework

Homework due Oct 03, 2016 at
05:00 IST 

Module 2: Fundamentals of Probability, Random Variables, Distributions, and Joint Distributions > Random Variables, Distributions, and Joint Distributions > Probability and Random Variables - Quiz

 Bookmark

Question 1

(1/1 point)

True or false: A probability function describes the mapping from each outcome of the random variable to the likelihood of observing that outcome

☒ a. True 

☐ b. False

EXPLANATION

True. A probability function describes the set of probability associated with each of the possible values of a random variable.

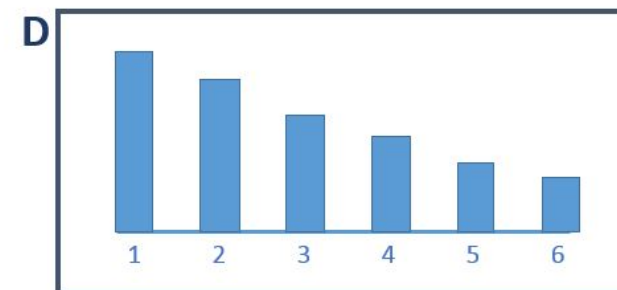
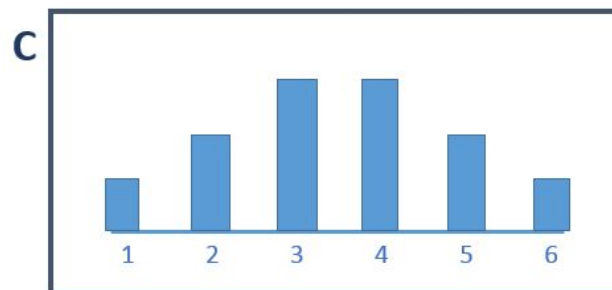
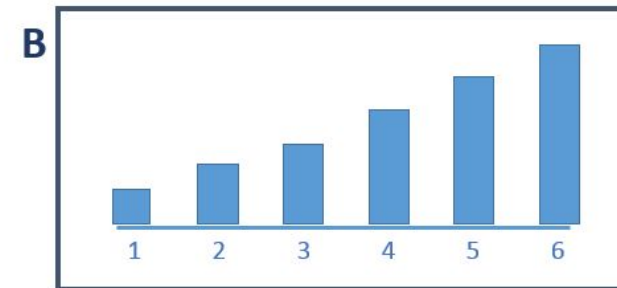
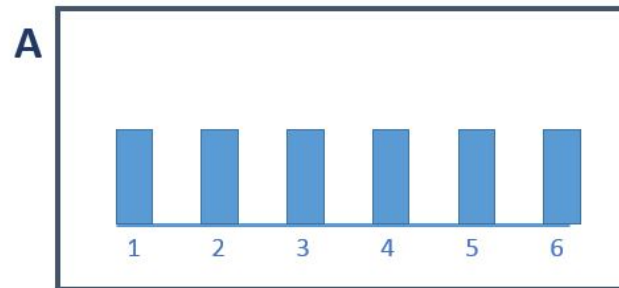
You have used 1 of 1 submissions

Question 2

► Exit Survey

(1/1 point)

Suppose that you will roll a six-sided die one time. Which of the following diagrams represents the associated probability function of observing each of the faces (1-2-3-4-5-6)?

☒ A ✓☐ B☐ C

☐ D**EXPLANATION**

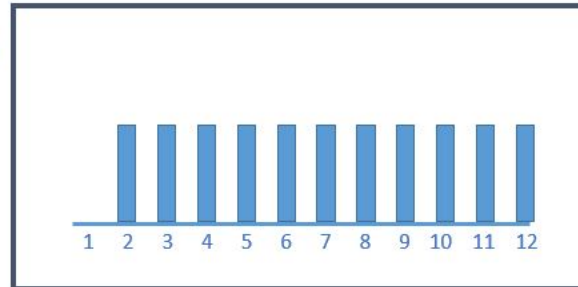
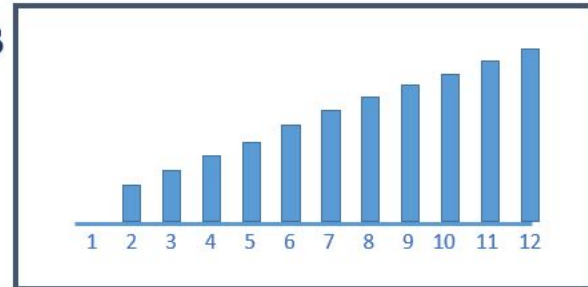
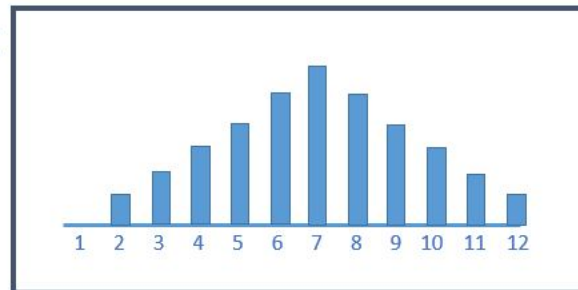
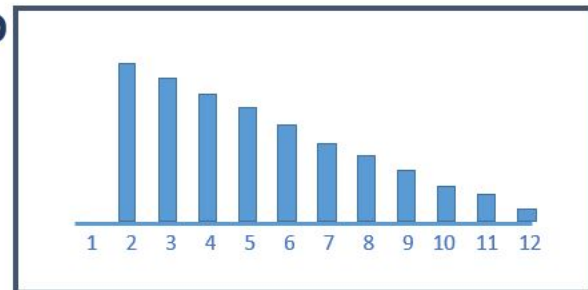
A is correct, where the probability distribution depicted shows that rolling each of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 are equally likely.

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

Question 3

(1/1 point)

Suppose that you will roll two six-sided die one time, and then add up the two values rolled. Which of the following diagrams approximately represents the associated probability of the die adding up to each of 1,2,3...12?

A**B****C****D**☐ A☐ B☒ C ✓☐ D

EXPLANATION

C correctly represents that there are several equally likely combinations that would each add up to the middle values. For example, a total of 7 could be achieved from combinations of $1+6$, $2+5$, or $4+3$. In contrast, there are few combinations that would add up to the high and low values. For example, achieving a 2 requires both die to roll a 1 and achieving a 12 requires both die to roll 6.

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