

BGN 20318

Paper 1

Question 16T

a. For a single die.

Let  $X$  = the value of its face.

$$E[X] = \sum_i x_i p_i$$

$$E[X^2] = \sum_i x_i^2 p_i$$

$$V[X] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$$

$x_i$	1	2	3	4	5	6	$\Sigma$
$p_i$	$1/6$	$1/6$	$1/6$	$1/6$	$1/6$	$1/6$	1
$x_i p_i$	$1/6$	$2/6$	$3/6$	$4/6$	$5/6$	$6/6$	$21/6$
$x_i^2 p_i$	$1/6$	$4/6$	$9/6$	$16/6$	$25/6$	$36/6$	$91/6$

$$E[X] = 21/6 = 7/2$$

$$V[X] = 91/6 - \cancel{49/4} \frac{49}{4}$$

$$= \frac{182}{12} - \frac{147}{12}$$

$$= \frac{35}{12}$$

Let  $X_i$  = the value on the face of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  die

Let  $Y = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$

$$E[Y] = E[X_1] + E[X_2] + E[X_3] = 3 \cdot \frac{7}{2} = \frac{21}{2}$$



$$V[Y] = V[X_1] + V[X_2] + V[X_3]$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{35}{12} = \frac{35}{4}$$

bi.  $P(S) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$

ci.  $P(D) = \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{4}{6} = \frac{10}{18} = \frac{5}{9}$

iii.  $P(T) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot 3$$

$$= \frac{5}{12}$$

iv. Each intersection point shows  $X_1 + X_2$  and each outcome has probability  $1/36$ . Not all are shown

$X_2 \backslash X_1$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5		
2	3	4	5			
3	4	5				
4	5					
5						
6						

$k$	1	2	3	4	5
$P(X_1 + X_2 = k)$	0	$1/36$	$2/36$	$3/36$	$4/36$



Now each intersection point shows  $P(X_1, X_2, X_3)$  for points at which  $X_1 + X_2 + X_3$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) \leq 5 &= P(X_1 + X_2 = 2) P(X_3 \leq 3) \\ &+ P(X_1 + X_2 = 3) P(X_3 \leq 2) \\ &+ P(X_1 + X_2 = 4) P(X_3 \leq 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{36} \cdot \frac{3}{36} + \frac{2}{36} \cdot \frac{2}{36} + \frac{3}{36} \cdot \frac{1}{36} \\ &= \frac{3+4+3}{36} = \frac{10}{36} = \frac{5}{18} \end{aligned}$$

$$c. P(F|T) = \frac{P(T \text{ and } F)}{P(T)} = \frac{P(T \text{ and } F) P(*)}{P(T)} = \frac{P(T \text{ and } F)}{P(T)}$$

Options satisfying T and F ~~(ordered)~~ unordered:  
1, 1, 2  
1, 1, 3  
2, 2, 1

Each of these have  $\frac{1}{36} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{36} = \frac{1}{12}$  chance of occurring

$$\therefore P(T \text{ and } F) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore P(F|T) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}{\left(\frac{5}{12}\right)} = \frac{12}{5 \cdot 4} = \frac{3}{5}$$