Homework 1

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Problem 1

Part (a)

$$Pr(Y \neq 1) = Pr(Y = 0)$$

= $Pr(Y = 0 \cap X = 0) + Pr(Y = 0 \cap X = 1)$
= $0.4 + 0.1$
= 0.5

Part (b)

$$\Pr(X = 1 \cap Y = 0) = \boxed{0.1}$$

Part (c)

$$\Pr(X = 1 | Y = 0) = \Pr(X = 1 \cap Y = 0) \div \Pr(Y = 0)$$

= 0.1 ÷ 0.5
= $\boxed{0.2}$

Part (d)

Yes since all of these equalities hold:

$$\Pr(X = 0 \cap Y = 0) = 0.4 = (0.4 + 0.4) \times (0.4 + 0.1) = \Pr(X = 0) \times \Pr(Y = 0)$$

$$\Pr(X = 1 \cap Y = 0) = 0.1 = (0.1 + 0.1) \times (0.4 + 0.1) = \Pr(X = 1) \times \Pr(Y = 0)$$

$$\Pr(X = 0 \cap Y = 1) = 0.4 = (0.4 + 0.4) \times (0.4 + 0.1) = \Pr(X = 0) \times \Pr(Y = 1)$$

$$\Pr(X = 1 \cap Y = 1) = 0.1 = (0.1 + 0.1) \times (0.4 + 0.1) = \Pr(X = 1) \times \Pr(Y = 1)$$

Problem 2

Part (a)

For $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 8\}$, by linearity of expectation, we have

$$E(C_{i}) = E[A_{i} \times E(M_{ji})]$$

$$= E(A_{i}) \times E(M_{ji})$$

$$= [2 \times Pr(A_{i} = 2) + 1 \times Pr(A_{i} = 1)] \times [1 \times Pr(M_{ji} = 1) + 0 \times Pr(M_{ji} = 0)]$$

$$= (2 \times 0.5 + 1 \times 0.5) \times (1 \times 0.7)$$

$$= \boxed{1.05}$$

Part (b)

Since C_i is the same for every $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 8\}$, the answer is

$$8 \times E(C_i) = 8 \times 1.05 = \boxed{8.4}$$

Part (c)

For $i \in \{9, 10, 11, 12\}$, by linearity of expectation, we have

$$E(C_{i}) = E[A_{i} \times E(M_{ji})]$$

$$= E(A_{i}) \times E(M_{ji})$$

$$= [2 \times \Pr(A_{i} = 2) + 1 \times \Pr(A_{i} = 1)] \times [1 \times \Pr(M_{ji} = 1) + 0 \times \Pr(M_{j}i = 0)]$$

$$= (2 \times 0.5 + 1 \times 0.5) \times (1 \times 0.6)$$

$$= \boxed{0.9}$$

Part (d)

Since C_i is the same for every $i \in \{9, 10, 11, 12\}$, the answer is

$$4 \times E(C_i) = 4 \times 0.9 = \boxed{3.6}$$

Part (e)

$$C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_{12} = 8.4 + 3.6 = \boxed{12}$$

Part (f)

By linearity of expectation,

$$\begin{split} E(Points) &= E(3 \times Field \ goals \ made) \\ &= 3 \times E(Field \ goals \ made) \\ &= 3 \times 12 \\ &= \boxed{36} \end{split}$$

Problem 3

Part (a)

For this particular case, a reasonable prior distribution could be one that is uniform between 0 and 1:

$$\pi(p) = \begin{cases} 1, 0 \le p \le 1\\ 0, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Part (b)

Problem 4

```
import numpy
from scipy.stats import rayleigh
from matplotlib import pyplot
# create a large number of data points evenly distributed within [-2, 4]
x = numpy.linspace(-2, 4, 1729)
# calculate pdf(x) and cdf(x) with the rayleigh library
pdf_x = rayleigh.pdf(x)
cdf_x = rayleigh.cdf(x)
# generate plots
figure, plots = pyplot.subplots(2)
plots[0].set_title("Rayleigh Distribution for X in [-2, 4]")
plots[0].set_ylabel("PDF(X)")
plots[0].grid()
plots[0].plot(x, pdf_x, "#268BD2")
plots[1].set_ylabel("CDF(X)")
plots[1].grid()
plots[1].plot(x, cdf_x, "#D33682")
# results are on the next page :)
```

