

STAT 515 hw 3

Random variables, expected value and variance, hypergeometric, binomial

1. Let X be the sum of two dice rolls.

- (a) Complete the table by finding the probabilities $P(X = x)$ and $P(X \leq x)$ for $x = 2, \dots, 12$.

[illegible]

- (b) Find $P(X \geq 10)$ and interpret this value in words.

- (c) In the board game Settlers of Catan, players roll two dice at the beginning of each turn. The player moves “the robber” if the sum of the rolls is 7. On what proportion of turns do you expect this to occur?

- (d) Find $\mathbb{E}X$.

- (e) Find $\text{Var } X$.

- (f) Suppose you rolled two dice 1,000 times, recording each time the sum of the two rolls; afterwards you compute the average of these 1,000 numbers. To what value would you expect this average to be close?

- (g) Suppose you rolled two dice 1,000 times. Each time you take the sum of the rolls, subtract 7, square the result, and record this number. Afterwards you compute the average of these 1,000 numbers. To what value would you expect this average to be close?

2. Suppose a coin is flipped four times and let Y be the number of heads.

- (a) Give the sample space S for the experiment of flipping a coin 4 times.

- (b) Write down the probability distribution of Y in tabular form.

| | |
|------------|--|
| y | |
| $P(Y = y)$ | |

- (c) What is the expected value of Y ? Show calculations.

- (d) What is the variance of Y ? Show calculations.

- (e) Regarding Y as a random variable with a binomial distribution, what are n and p for the binomial distribution?

- (f) Compute np .

- (g) Compute $np(1 - p)$.

3. In a shipment of 100 parts, 4 are defective. The purchaser has time to test only 10 randomly selected parts for defects. Let X be the number of defective parts the purchaser finds.

- (a) Give the support \mathcal{X} of X .

- (b) What is the probability that the purchaser finds no defective parts?

- (c) What is the probability that the purchaser finds at least 1 defective part?
- (d) Suppose the shipment has d defective parts. What is the largest value of d such that the probability is at least 0.90 that the purchaser finds no defects among 10 randomly sampled parts?
4. Suppose that in a class of 20 people, 6 of them plan to attend graduate school. Suppose you take a sample of 5 students from the class *without replacement*, letting X be the number of students in your sample who plan to attend graduate school.
- (a) Tabulate the distribution of X in the format

| | |
|------------|--|
| x | |
| $P(X = x)$ | |

- (b) Suppose that you draw a single student from the class and *then replace them*, doing this 5 times and letting X be the total number of times that the student drawn planned to attend graduate school. Tabulate the distribution of X in the format

| | |
|------------|--|
| x | |
| $P(X = x)$ | |

- (c) Consider a class of 200 students of which 60 plan to attend graduate school. Suppose you took a sample of 5 students from this class *without replacement*, letting X be the number of students in your sample who plan to attend graduate school. Tabulate the distribution of X in the format

| | |
|------------|--|
| x | |
| $P(X = x)$ | |

- (d) Under what circumstance is the difference between sampling with replacement and sampling without replacement negligible?
5. Suppose you take a random sample of 30 USC undergraduates and ask them if they recycle their aluminum cans.
- (a) If 9,932 of the 24,830 USC undergraduates recycle their aluminum cans, what is the exact probability (according to the hypergeometric distribution) that less than half of the 30 students in the sample recycle their aluminum cans?
- (b) For a random variable X having the binomial distribution with $n = 30$ and $p = 0.4$, what is $P(X \leq 14)$?
- (c) Why can the number of students X who recycle their aluminum cans in a random sample of 30 USC undergraduates be regarded as a random variable with the binomial distribution?
- (d) What is the expected value of X ?
- (e) What is the variance of X ?