# Mathematics 1550H – Introduction to probability

TRENT UNIVERSITY, Summer 2017

## Quizzes

Quiz #1. Wednesday, 21 June, 2017. [10 minutes]

Consider the following experiment. A fair coin is tossed twice. If it comes up heads on the second toss, the experiment ends; if it comes up tails on the second toss, the coin is tossed just one more time, ending the experiment.

- 1. List all the outcomes in the sample space  $\Omega$  for this experiment. [1.5]
- 2. What is the probability distribution function for this experiment? [1.5]
- 3. Let E be the event that an odd number of heads came up in the experiment. Compute the probability of E. [2]

#### Quiz#2. Monday, 26 June, 2017. [12 minutes]

Consider the following experiment. A fair coin is tossed once, and then tossed repeatedly until the face that came up on the first toss comes up again.

- 1. What is the sample space for this experiment? [1.5]
- 2. What is the probability distribution function for this experiment? [1.5]
- 3. Let X count the total number of tosses made in the experiment. What is the probability that X > 5? [2]

#### Quiz #3. Wednesday, 28 June, 2017. [10 minutes]

1. A hand of five cards is drawn simultaneously [so without order or replacement] from a wellshuffled standard deck. What is the probability that the hand has "two pairs" *[i.e.* two cards of one kind, two cards of a different kind, and one card of yet another kind]? [5]

## Quiz #4. Wednesday, 5 July, 2017. [15 minutes]

The continuous random variable X has  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 & 0 \le x \le 1\\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$  as its probability density function. Let A be the event that  $X \leq \frac{1}{2}$  and let B be the event that  $\frac{1}{4} \leq X$ .

1. Compute P(A|B), the conditional probability of A given B. [5]

#### Quiz #5. Wednesday, 12 July, 2017. [10 minutes]

Do one (1) of the following questions.

- 1. The continuous random variable X has  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 \frac{1}{2}x & 0 \le x \le 2\\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$  as its probability density function. Find the expected value, E(X), of X. [5]
- 2. A fair coin is tossed until it comes up heads or until three tosses have been made, whichever comes first. The random variable Y counts how many tosses came up tails in the experiment. Find the expected value, E(Y), of Y. [5]

Quiz #6. Monday, 17 July, 2017. [15 minutes]

Do *one* (1) of the following questions.

- 1. The continuous random variable X has  $g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4} (1 x^2) & -1 \le x \le 1\\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$  as its probability density function. Find the variance, V(X), of X. [5]
- 2. A fair four-sided die with faces numbered 1 through 4 is rolled twice. The discrete random variable W records the sum of the faces. Find the the variance, V(W), of W. [5]

## Quiz #7. Wednesday, 19 July, 2017. [15 minutes]

The continuous random variables  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$ , and  $X_4$  are independently and identically distributed with a normal distribution that has expected value  $\mu = 3$  and standard deviation  $\sigma = 4$ . Let  $\bar{X} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4}{4}$ ; then  $\bar{X}$  also has a normal distribution with expected value  $\mu = 3$  (albeit it has a different variance and standard deviation).

- 1. Compute  $P(-2 \le X_1 \le 7)$ . [2]
- 2. Compute  $P(-2 \le \bar{X} \le 7)$ . [3]

## Quiz #8. Monday, 24 July, 2017. [15 minutes]

Suppose Z has a standard normal distribution.

- 1. Compute P(|Z| > 2) using a standard normal cumulative probability table. [1]
- 2. Find an upper bound for P(|Z| > 2) using Chebyshev's Inequality. [2]
- 3. Extract the smallest upper bound for P(Z > 2) that you can from your calculation for question 2. [2]

## Quiz #9. Wednesday, 26 July, 2017. [20 minutes]

Suppose the discrete random variables X and Y are jointly distributed according to the following table:

| $X \setminus Y$ | 1   | 2   | 3   |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| -1              | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 0               | 0.1 | 0   | 0.1 |
| 1               | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
|                 |     |     |     |

- 1. Compute the expected values E(X) and E(Y), variances V(X) and V(Y), and covariance Cov(X, Y) of X and Y. [4]
- 2. Let U = X 2Y. Compute E(U) and V(U). [1]