Midterm Examination # 1

Mth 135 = Sta 104

Thursday, October 9, 2003
9:10 – 10:25 am

This is a closed-book exam so please do not refer to your notes or text. You may use a single one-sided sheet of *your own* notes, if you wish, but you may not share materials. A normal distribution table, the PDF handout, and a blank worksheet are attached to the exam. If you don't understand something in one of the questions feel free to ask me, but please do not talk to each other. You may use a calculator but not a laptop computer or PDA.

You must **show** your **work** to get partial credit. Unsupported answers are not acceptable, even if they are correct. Please give all numerical answers as fractions **in lowest terms** (simplify!) or as decimals correct to **four places**. You should spend about 10 minutes on each problem. It is to your advantage to write your solutions as clearly as possible, since I cannot give credit for solutions I do not understand. Good luck.

Cheating on exams is a breach of trust with classmates and faculty, and will not be tolerated. After completing the exam please acknowledge that you have adhered to the Duke Community Standard:

- I will not lie, cheat, or steal in my academic endeavors, nor will I accept the actions of those who do.
- I will conduct myself responsibly and honorably in all my activities as a Duke student.

Signature: ____________________

Print Name: ____________________

1.	/20
2.	/20
3.	/20
4.	/20
5.	/20
Total:	/100

Problem 1: Haaar haaar haaar, me matiees. Blackbeard tosses three (fair) gold Dubloons into the air. Find the probability mass function (pmf) and expectation for each of the following random variables:

a) (10) X, the (total) number of heads *minus* the number of tails

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \\ \\ \\ \end{cases}$$

$E[X] =$

b) (10) Y, the number of heads *times* the number of tails

$$f(y) = \begin{cases} \\ \\ \\ \end{cases}$$

$E[Y] =$

Problem 2: Black Bart, a 10 year old pirate boy, skips school about 10% of the time; Nelson skips school about 25% of the time. Those are good days for their teacher, Edna "Tinkerbell" Krabappel; she is unhappy when Bart or Nelson is in class.

a) (8) If the boys' school-skipping is independent, on about what fraction of the days will either Bart, or Nelson, or both be present? Give the exact numerical answer.

P[Edna Unhappy] = ____________________

b) (10) Answer the same question if the boys' absences are *not* independent... for example, if P[Nelson absent | Bart absent] = 0.50.

P[Edna Unhappy] = ____________________

c) (2) If we only specify $\mathsf{P}[B] = 0.10$ and $\mathsf{P}[N] = 0.25$ but do not specify the conditional probabilities, find the smallest and largest possible values. Notice that this problem counts only two points.

$$\underline{\hspace{3cm}} \;\le\; \mathsf{P}[(B \cap N)^c] \;\le\; \underline{\hspace{3cm}}$$

Problem 3: When Blackbeard spills his grog it makes a circular stain on the deck. The radius R of these circles are exponentially distributed random variables with probability density function

$$f_R(r) = \begin{cases} e^{-r} & r > 0 \\ 0 & r \le 0 \end{cases}$$

Let A be the **area** of the circle. Find:

a) (10) $\mathsf{P}[A > 10] =$ ____________________
(Give numerical answer to four decimals)

b) (10) The pdf $f_A(a) =$ ____________________

Problem 4: The (natural) LOG profit (in Dubloons) from robbing a merchant ship is a random variable X with the Normal $\mathsf{No}(5,4)$ distribution with mean $\mu = 5$ and variance $\sigma^2 = 4$, so the profit itself is $Y = e^X$.

a) (10) Give the probability density functions for X and Y. Show your work for Y.

$f_X(x) =$

$f_Y(y) =$

b) (10) Give numerical answers, to four decimals (Hint: Do *not* integrate):

$\mathsf{P}(X < 7.5) =$ ____________________

$\mathsf{P}(Y < 1000) =$ ____________________

$\mathsf{P}(Y > 500) =$ ____________________

c) (+5) Extra credit: Find the expected profit. Show your work in detail.

$\mathsf{E}[Y] =$ ____________________

Problem 5: A treasure-chest contains $n = 5$ gold Dubloons, four of which are fair (so that $\mathsf{P}[H] = 1/2$) and one of which is two-headed with $\mathsf{P}[H] = 1$. A single Dubloon is drawn at random from the hat. The questions below are about this one Dubloon; it is not replaced, and no other Dubloon is drawn. Be sure to **simplify** your answers below. Let F denote the event that the Dubloon is Fair and H_i the event that it falls Heads on the i^{th} toss.

a) (5) What is the probability of Heads on the first toss?

$\mathsf{P}[H_1] =$ ____________________

b) (5) On the first toss, suppose that it lands Heads. What is the (conditional) probability that it is a fair Dubloon?

$\mathsf{P}[F \mid H_1] =$ ____________________

c) (5) It is tossed a second time. What is the (conditional) probability that it will land Heads this time, too, given Heads on the first toss? (note it could be fair or not)

$\mathsf{P}[H_2 \mid H_1] =$ ____________________

d) (5) Are the events H_1 and H_2 independent? Circle one and explain.
Y N Why?

Extra worksheet, if needed:

$$\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z^2/2}\, dz:$$

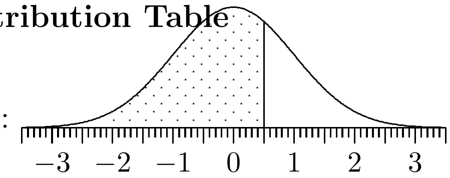

Table 5.1 Area $\Phi(x)$ under the Standard Normal Curve to the left of x.

x	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998

$\Phi(0.6745) = 0.75$ $\Phi(1.6449) = 0.95$ $\Phi(2.3263) = 0.99$ $\Phi(3.0902) = 0.999$

$\Phi(1.2816) = 0.90$ $\Phi(1.9600) = 0.975$ $\Phi(2.5758) = 0.995$ $\Phi(3.2905) = 0.9995$

Name	Notation	pdf/pmf	Range	Mean μ	Variance σ^2	
Beta	$\mathsf{Be}(\alpha,\beta)$	$f(x)=\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\beta)}{\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(\beta)}x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1}$	$x\in(0,1)$	$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}$	$\frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha+\beta)^2(\alpha+\beta+1)}$	
Binomial	$\mathsf{Bi}(n,p)$	$f(x)=\binom{n}{x}p^x q^{(n-x)}$	$x\in 0,\cdots,n$	$n\,p$	$n\,p\,q$	$(q=1-p)$
Exponential	$\mathsf{Ex}(\lambda)$	$f(x)=\lambda\,e^{-\lambda x}$	$x\in\mathbb{R}_+$	$1/\lambda$	$1/\lambda^2$	
Gamma	$\mathsf{Ga}(\alpha,\lambda)$	$f(x)=\frac{\lambda^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)}x^{\alpha-1}\,e^{-\lambda x}$	$x\in\mathbb{R}_+$	α/λ	α/λ^2	
Geometric	$\mathsf{Ge}(p)$	$f(x)=p\,q^x$	$x\in\mathbb{Z}_+$	q/p	q/p^2	$(q=1-p)$
		$f(x)=p\,q^{y-1}$	$y\in\{1,...\}$	$1/p$	q/p^2	$(y=x+1)$
HyperGeo.	$\mathsf{HG}(n,A,B)$	$f(x)=\frac{\binom{A}{x}\binom{B}{n-x}}{\binom{A+B}{n}}$	$x\in 0,\cdots,n$	$n\,P$	$n\,P\,(1-P)\frac{N-n}{N-1}$	$(P=\frac{A}{A+B})$
Logistic	$\mathsf{Lo}(\mu,\beta)$	$f(x)=\frac{e^{-(x-\mu)/\beta}}{\beta[1+e^{-(x-\mu)/\beta}]^2}$	$x\in\mathbb{R}$	μ	$\pi^2\beta^2/3$	
Log Normal	$\mathsf{LN}(\mu,\sigma^2)$	$f(x)=\frac{1}{x\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}e^{-(\log x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2}$	$x\in\mathbb{R}_+$	$e^{\mu+\sigma^2/2}$	$e^{2\mu+\sigma^2}\left(1-e^{\sigma^2}\right)$	
Neg. Binom.	$\mathsf{NB}(\alpha,p)$	$f(x)=\binom{x+\alpha-1}{x}p^\alpha\,q^x$	$x\in\mathbb{Z}_+$	$\alpha q/p$	$\alpha q/p^2$	$(q=1-p)$
		$f(x)=\binom{y-1}{y-\alpha}p^\alpha\,q^{y-\alpha}$	$y\in\{\alpha,...\}$	α/p	$\alpha q/p^2$	$(y=x+\alpha)$
Normal	$\mathsf{No}(\mu,\sigma^2)$	$f(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}e^{-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2}$	$x\in\mathbb{R}$	μ	σ^2	
Pareto	$\mathsf{Pa}(\alpha,\beta)$	$f(x)=\beta\,\alpha^\beta/x^{\beta+1}$	$x\in(\alpha,\infty)$	$\frac{\alpha\,\beta}{\beta-1}$	$\frac{\alpha^2\beta}{(\beta-1)^2(\beta-2)}$	
Poisson	$\mathsf{Po}(\lambda)$	$f(x)=\frac{\lambda^x}{x!}e^{-\lambda}$	$x\in\mathbb{Z}_+$	λ	λ	
Snedecor F	$F(\nu_1,\nu_2)$	$f(x)=\frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu_1+\nu_2}{2})(\nu_1/\nu_2)^{\nu_1/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu_1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{\nu_2}{2})}\times x^{\frac{\nu_1-2}{2}}\left[1+\frac{\nu_1}{\nu_2}\,x\right]^{-\frac{\nu_1+\nu_2}{2}}$	$x\in\mathbb{R}_+$	$\frac{\nu_2}{\nu_2-2}$	$\left(\frac{\nu_2}{\nu_2-2}\right)^2\frac{2(\nu_1+\nu_2-2)}{\nu_1(\nu_2-4)}$	
Student t	$t(\nu)$	$f(x)=\frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu}{2})\sqrt{\pi\nu}}[1+x^2/\nu]^{-(\nu+1)/2}$	$x\in\mathbb{R}$	0	$\nu/(\nu-2)$	
Uniform	$\mathsf{Un}(a,b)$	$f(x)=\frac{1}{b-a}$	$x\in(a,b)$	$\frac{a+b}{2}$	$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$	
Weibull	$\mathsf{We}(\alpha,\beta,\gamma)$	$f(x)=\frac{\alpha(x-\gamma)^{\alpha-1}}{\beta^\alpha}e^{-[(x-\gamma)/\beta]^\alpha}$	$x\in(\gamma,\infty)$	$\gamma+\beta\Gamma(1+\alpha^{-1})$		