

Final Exam Probability Theory

July 3 2018, 8.45-11.30

- This exam consist of six exercises and a table. You can obtain 45 points. Your grade is given by $(5+\text{number of points})/5$.
- You may use a simple calculator, but it is not allowed to use a graphical or a programmable calculator.
- Explain your answers clearly!

1. An instructor gives her class a set of 10 problems with the information that the final exam will consist of a random selection of 5 of them and that they will pass the exam if they have at least 4 correct answers. Mary has figured out how to do 8 of the 10 problems.

(a) [3 points] Let X be the number of problems in the final exam that she cannot answer correctly. Compute the expectation of X .

(b) [2 points] Compute the conditional probability that she answered all questions of the exam correctly given that she passed the exam.

2. Suppose that the following information is known about twins: 30% of all twins that are born are 'identical', whereas the remaining 70% of all twins are 'fraternal'. Suppose further that half of all identical twins are both female, the other half are both male. Regarding fraternal twins 25% are known to be both female, 25% both male and the remaining 50% are male-female. A woman gives birth to twins.

(a) [2 points] Compute the probability that the twins are male-female.

(b) [3 points] Compute the conditional probability that the twins are fraternal if it is given that the twins are both male.

3. Let X and Y be independent random variables: X is uniformly distributed on the interval $[-1, 1]$ and Y is uniformly distributed on the interval $[0, 2]$.

(a) [3 points] Compute the density $f_Z(z)$ of the random variable $Z := X + Y$ for the situation that $z \in [1, 3]$.

(b) [3 points] Compute $P(Y > X^2)$.

(c) [3 points] Compute $\text{Cov}(X + 2Y, 3X - Y)$.

4. Let X and Y be continuous random variables with joint probability density function

$$f_{X,Y}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{6e^{xy}}{x^6} & \text{if } x > 1 \text{ and } y < 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(a) [3 points] Show that the marginal density function of X is given by

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{6}{x^7} & \text{if } x > 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(b) [3 points] Show that $E(Y|X=x) = -\frac{1}{x}$, for $x > 1$.

(c) [2 points] Compute $E(Y)$ using (a) and (b).

5. Let Y be a continuous random variable with density function

$$f_Y(y) = \begin{cases} y+1 & \text{if } y \in [-1, 0), \\ 1-y & \text{if } y \in [0, 1], \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(a) [3 points] Compute the variance of Y .

(b) [3 points] Compute the density function of the random variable $V := |Y|$.

(c) [3 points] Compute the probability that the quadratic equation (in x)

$$x^2 - 2Yx - \frac{1}{2}Y = 0$$

has no real roots.

6. Let $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_{100}$ be independent Poisson random variables with parameter 1 (and recall that both the expectation and the variance of a Poisson random variable are equal to its parameter).

(a) [3 points] Use the central limit theorem to give an approximation of $P(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{100} > 110)$.

(b) [3 points] Compute $P(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 2)$.

(c) [3 points] Let Y count how many of the random variables X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{100} are equal to zero. Give the probability mass function of Y , and give $E(Y)$ and $\text{Var}(Y)$.

Area $\Phi(x)$ under the standard normal curve to the left of x

[illegible]