

STA 4442/5440 Midterm 2 Practice 2
November 7, 2012

Name:

FSUID:

Please sign the following pledge and read all instructions carefully before starting the exam.

Pledge: I have neither given nor received any unauthorized aid in completing this exam, and I have conducted myself within the guidelines of the University Honor Code.

Signature: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

- This is a closed-book, closed-notes exam. You may **not** refer to your notes, the text, or any other books. You may use a calculator.
- Total time is 70 minutes (11:05 A.M to 12:15 P.M.)
- **Show all work**, clearly and in order, if you want to receive full credit. When you use your calculator, explain all relevant mathematics. I reserve the right to take off points if I cannot see how you arrived at your answer (even if your final answer is correct).
- Circle or otherwise indicate your final answers.
- **Answer all the questions in the space provided. You may attach additional sheets if necessary.**
- This test has 5 problems and is worth 80 points. It is your responsibility to make sure that you have all of the problems.
- **Good luck!**

Prob. No.	Max Points	Earned Pts.
1	20	
2	10	
3	20	
4	15	
5	15	

TOTAL: _____

Question 1. Independent trials, each resulting in a success with probability $\frac{2}{3}$, are performed 4 times. Let X be the total number of successes and $Y = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}X\right)$.

(a) (12 points) Find $P(X \geq 1)$, expectation and variance of X .

(b) (8 points) Find the expectation of Y .

(Use $\sin(0) = \sin(\pi) = \sin(2\pi) = 0$, $\sin(\pi/2) = 1$, $\sin(3\pi/2) = -1$)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } X &\sim \text{Bin}\left(4, \frac{2}{3}\right). & P(X \geq 1) &= 1 - P(X=0) \\ & & &= 1 - \binom{4}{0} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^0 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^4 \\ & & &= 1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^4 \\ E(X) &= 4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{3} \\ V(X) &= 4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{8}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } E(Y) &= E\left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}X\right)\right) \\ &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 0\right) P(X=0) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1\right) P(X=1) \\ &\quad + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2\right) P(X=2) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 3\right) P(X=3) \\ &\quad + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 4\right) \cdot P(X=4) \\ &= P(X=1) - P(X=3) \\ &= \binom{4}{1} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 - \binom{4}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{4}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left[\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \right] \\ &= 4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{3}{9}\right) = -\frac{8}{27} \end{aligned}$$

Question 2. (10pts.) While checking the galley proofs of a book, the authors found 1.6 printer's errors per page on average. Assuming printing errors to be independent across pages, what is the probability that in 4 consecutive pages, there are no errors on the first and third pages, and one error on each of the other two? (Hint: Use Poisson distribution)

$X_i = \#$ of misprints in page i

$X_i \sim \text{Poisson}(1.6)$

$$P(X_i = k) = \frac{e^{-1.6} (1.6)^k}{k!}$$

$$P(X_1 = 0, X_2 = 1, X_3 = 0, X_4 = 1)$$

$$= P(X_1 = 0) P(X_2 = 1) P(X_3 = 0) P(X_4 = 1) \quad (\text{By independence})$$

$$= 0.2019 \times 0.3230 \times 0.2019 \times 0.3230$$

$$= 0.0043$$

Question 3. (20 pts.) An examination is often regarded as being good if the test scores of those taking the examination can be approximated by a normal density function. The instructor often uses the test scores to estimate the normal parameters μ and σ^2 and then assign the letter grade *A* to those whose test score is greater than $\mu + \sigma$, *B* to those whose score is between μ and $\mu + \sigma$, *C* to those whose score is between $\mu - \sigma$ and μ , *D* to those whose score is between $\mu - 2\sigma$ and $\mu - \sigma$, and *F* to those getting a score below $\mu - 2\sigma$. This is sometimes referred to as grading "on the curve". Find the probabilities that

- (a) a student gets a grade *A*
- (b) a student gets a grade *B*
- (c) a student gets a grade *C*
- (d) a student gets a grade *D*
- (e) a student gets a grade *F*

(Given $1 - \Phi(1) = 0.1587$, $\Phi(1) - \Phi(0) = 0.3413$, $\Phi(2) - \Phi(1) = 0.1359$, $\Phi(-2) = 0.0228$, where $\Phi(\cdot)$ denotes the standard normal cdf).

$$X = \text{Score}, \quad X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\text{a)} \quad P(X > \mu + \sigma) = P\left(\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} > 1\right) = 1 - \Phi(1) = 0.1587$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b)} \quad P(\mu < X < \mu + \sigma) &= P\left(0 < \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} < 1\right) \\ &= \Phi(1) - \Phi(0) = 0.3413 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c)} \quad P(\mu - \sigma < X < \mu) &= \Phi(0) - \Phi(-1) \\ &= \Phi(0) - (1 - \Phi(1)) \\ &= \Phi(1) - \Phi(0) = 0.3413 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d)} \quad P(\mu - 2\sigma < X < \mu - \sigma) &= \Phi(2) - \Phi(1) = 0.1359 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{e)} \quad \Phi(-2) = 0.0228$$

Question 4. (15 pts.) Suppose the pdf of a continuous random variable X is given by

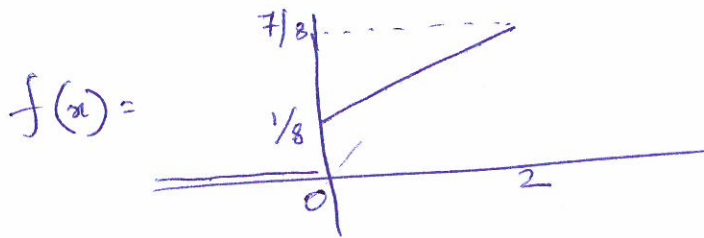
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8}x, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$

a) Find the cdf $F(x)$.

b) $P(1 \leq X \leq 1.5)$.

$$a) F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ \frac{x}{8} + \frac{3}{16}x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 1, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$



$$b) P(1 \leq X \leq 1.5)$$

$$= \int_1^{3/2} \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8}x \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{3}{2} - 1 \right) + \frac{3}{8 \times 2} \left(\frac{9}{4} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} + \frac{3}{16} \cdot \frac{5}{4} = \frac{19}{64}$$

Question 5. (15 pts.) You arrive at a bus stop at 10 am, knowing that the bus will arrive at some time uniformly distributed between 10 am and 10:30 am.

(a) Find the probability that you will have to wait longer than 10 minutes.

(b) If at 10:15 am the bus has not yet arrived, what is the probability that you will have to wait at least an additional 10 minutes?

X : arrival time of Bus $\sim U(10 \text{ am}, 10:30 \text{ a.m.})$
Scaling down $X \sim U([0, 30])$

$$a) \quad P(X > 10) = \frac{20}{30} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$b) \quad P(X > 10:25 \mid X > 10:15)$$

$$= \frac{P((X > 10:25) \cap (X > 10:15))}{P(X > 10:15)}$$

$$P(X > 10:15)$$

$$= \frac{P(X > 10:25)}{P(X > 10:15)} = \frac{\frac{5}{30}}{\frac{15}{30}} = \frac{1}{3}$$