# University of California, Los Angeles Department of Statistics

# Statistics 100A

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# Homework 6

### EXERCISE 1

A coin is tossed 3 times independently. One of the variables of interest is the number of tails X. Let Y denote the amount of money won on a side bet in the following manner:

If the first tail occurs on the first toss, you win \$1.

If the first tail occurs on the second toss, you win \$2.

If the first tail occurs on the third toss, you win \$3.

If no tails appear you lose \$1.

Construct the joint probability distribution of X and Y. In other words complete the following table where the entries are the probabilities for each pair of values of the variables X and Y.

	X			
Y	0	1	2	3
-1	?	?	?	?
1	?	?	?	?
<b>2</b>	?	?	?	?
3	?	?	?	?

#### EXERCISE 2

A die is rolled and the number observed X is recorded. Then a coin is tossed number of times equal to the value of X. For example if X = 2 then the coin is tossed twice, etc. Let Y be the number of heads observed. Note: Assume that the die and the coin are fair.

- a. Construct the joint probability distribution of X and Y.
- b. Find the conditional expected value of Y given X = 5.
- c. Find the conditional variance of Y given X = 5.

## EXERCISE 3

There are three checkout counters at a local supermarket. Two customers arrive at the counters at different times when the counters are serving no other customers. Each customer chooses a counter at random and independently of the other. Let X denote the number of customers who choose counter 1 and Y the number of customers who select counter 2. Find the joint probability distribution of X and Y.

### EXERCISE 4

Let X and Y denote the proportion of time, out of the workday, that employees I and II, respectively, actually spend performing their assigned tasks. The joint probability density function of X and Y is as follows:

$$f_{XY}(x,y) = \begin{cases} x+y & 0 \le x \le 1; 0 \le y \le 1\\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

- a. Find  $P(X < \frac{1}{2}, Y > \frac{1}{4})$ . [Ans.  $\frac{21}{64}$ ]
- b. Find  $P(X + Y \leq 1)$ . [Ans.  $\frac{1}{3}$ ]

#### EXERCISE 5

A particular fast-food outlet is interested in the joint behavior of the random variables X, defined as the total time between a customer's arrival at the store and leaving the service window, and Y, the time that a customer waits in line before reaching the service window. Because X contains the time a customer waits in line, we must have  $X \ge Y$ . Suppose the joint probability density function of X and Y is as follows:

$$f_{XY}(x,y) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & 0 \le y \le x < \infty \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

with time measured in minutes.

- a. Find P(X < 2, Y > 1). [Ans.  $e^{-1} 2e^{-2}$ ]
- b. Find  $P(X \ge 2Y)$ . [Ans.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ]
- c. Find  $P(X Y \ge 1)$ . Note that X Y denotes the time spent at the service window. [Ans.  $e^{-1}$ ]

### EXERCISE 6

Let X and Y have the joint probability density function given by

$$f_{XY}(x,y) = \begin{cases} kxy & 0 \le x \le 1; 0 \le y \le 1\\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

- a. Find the constant k that makes this a probability density function. [Ans. 4]
- b. Find  $P(X \le \frac{1}{2}, Y \le \frac{3}{4})$ . [Ans.  $\frac{9}{64}$ ]

## EXERCISE 7

Refer to exercise 4.

- a. Find the marginal density functions for X and Y. [Ans.  $f_X(x) = x + \frac{1}{2}, f_Y(y) = y + \frac{1}{2}$ ]
- b. Find  $P(X \ge \frac{1}{2} | Y \ge \frac{1}{2})$ . [Ans.  $\frac{3}{5}$ ]
- c. If employee II spends exactly 50% of the day on assigned duties, find the probability that employee I spends more than 75% of the day on similar duties. In other words find P(X > 0.75|Y = 0.5). [Ans.  $\frac{11}{32}$ ]

# EXERCISE 8

Refer to exercise 6.

- a. Find the marginal density functions of X and Y. [Ans.  $f_X(x) = 2x$ ,  $f_Y(y) = 2y$ ]
- b. Find  $P(X \leq \frac{1}{2}|Y \geq \frac{3}{4})$ . [Ans.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ]
- c. Find the conditional density function of X given Y = y. [Ans. 2x]
- d. Find the conditional density function of Y given X = x. [Ans. 2y]
- e. Find  $P(X \le \frac{3}{4}|Y = \frac{1}{2})$ . [Ans.  $\frac{9}{16}$ ]