

# Solution for midterm II

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## Problem. 1 Solution:

1) The area below the pdf is  $2c$ , so  $c = 1/2$ .

2)  $E[X] =$  the center of mass  $= 3/2$ .

$$3) F_X(t) = \begin{cases} 0, t \leq 0. \\ ct * t/2 = t^2/4, 0 < t \leq 1 \\ 1/4 + c(t-1) = t/2 - 1/4, 1 < t \leq 2 \\ 1 - (3-t)c(3-t)/2 = 1 - (t-3)^2/4 = -t^2/4 + 3t/2 - 5/4, 2 < t \leq 3 \\ 1, t > 3. \end{cases}$$

## Problem. 2 Solution:

1)  $X$  can take values in  $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ .

2)  $P(X = 3) = (1 - p)^7$ . As long as  $L1 - L7$  are all good.

3) Let  $q = 1 - p$ ,  $P(X = 0) = p(1 - q^3)(1 - q^2)^2 + q(1 - q^3)(p^2 + p^2 - p^4) = 7/16$ , if  $p = 1/2$ .

## Problem. 3 Solution:

$$1) P(X = 3) = \frac{\binom{r}{3} \binom{52-r}{1} 4!}{52 * 51 * 50 * 49} = (52 - r) \frac{\binom{r}{3}}{\binom{52}{4}}, r = 3, 4, 5, \dots, 52.$$

$$2) P(X = 1) = \frac{r \binom{52-r}{3}}{\binom{52}{4}}. \text{ Maximize it}$$

$$\frac{r \binom{52-r}{3}}{(r-1) \binom{53-r}{3}} = \frac{r}{r-1} \frac{50-r}{53-r} \geq 1 \Rightarrow r \leq 53/4 = 13.25.$$

So  $\hat{r}_{ML} = 13$  if  $X = 1$  is observed.

## Problem. 4 Solution:

1)  $Y|H_1 \sim Geo(0.9), Y|H_0 \sim Geo(0.1)$ .

$$\Lambda(k) = \frac{P(Y = k|H_1)}{P(Y = k|H_0)} = (1/9)^{k-2} \text{ compare with } 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{choose } H_1, k = 1 \\ \text{choose } H_0, k \geq 3 \\ \text{either is OK}, k = 2. \end{cases}$$

2)

$$\Lambda(k) = \frac{P(Y = k|H_1)}{P(Y = k|H_0)} = (1/9)^{k-2} \text{ compare with } \pi_0/\pi_1 = 1/3 \Rightarrow k \text{ compare with } 2.5 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{choose } H_1, k = 1, 2 \\ \text{choose } H_0, k \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

3)

$$p_{\text{false alarm}} = P(Y \leq 2|H_0) = P(Geo(0.1) \leq 2) = 1 - 0.9^2 = 0.19$$

$$p_{\text{miss}} = P(Y \geq 3|H_1) = P(Geo(0.9) \geq 3) = 0.1^2 = 0.01.$$

**Problem. 5 Solution:**

$$1) F_X(c) = P(X \leq c) = \begin{cases} 0, c < 0 \\ c/2 + \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-c}) = 1/2 + c/2 - e^{-c}/2, 0 \leq c < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-c}), 1 \leq c \end{cases}$$

$$2) E[X] = \frac{1}{2}E[Unif[0, 1]] + \frac{1}{2}E[Exp(1)] = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$3) E[X^2] = \frac{1}{2}E[Unif[0, 1]^2] + \frac{1}{2}E[Exp(1)^2] = \frac{1}{2} \{Var(Unif[0, 1]) + 1/2^2 + Var(Exp(1)) + 1^2\} = \frac{1}{2} \{1/12 + 1/4 + 1 + 1\} = 7/6. Var(X) = E[X^2] - E[X]^2 = 7/6 - 9/16 = 29/48$$

**Problem. 6 Solution:**

1)  $S_2$  is the same as the sum of numbers of two balls chosen from 6 balls, so  $P(S_2 = 6) = \frac{|{(1,5),(2,4)}|}{\binom{6}{2}} = 4/30 = 2/15$ .

2)  $S_4$  is the same as the sum of numbers of four balls chosen from all 6 balls. Let  $X_i$  be the number of the  $i$ -th ball in the 4 balls, then  $S_4 = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4$ , and  $E[X_i] = (1 + 6)/2 = 7/2$ , so  $E[S_4] = 7/2 * 4 = 14$ .

3)  $P(A, S_2 = 6) = \frac{1}{6}2/\binom{5}{2} = 1/30$ . So  $P(A|S_2 = 6) = \frac{P(A, S_2=6)}{P(S_2=6)} = \frac{1/30}{2/15} = 1/4$ .

