

SEG2430

Solution of Assignment 6

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5.45 (10 points)

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq \alpha \\ \frac{x - \alpha}{\beta - \alpha} & \alpha < x < \beta \\ 1 & x \geq \beta \end{cases}$$

5.71 (20 points)

(a) Since $X_1 + X_2$ is total number of defects, it should not be larger than 2.

The joint probability distribution should be

$$f(X_1, X_2) = \begin{cases} \frac{\binom{2}{X_1} \binom{1}{X_2} \binom{2}{2 - X_1 - X_2}}{\binom{5}{2}} & X_1 = 0, 1, 2, X_2 = 0, 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq X_1 + X_2 \leq 2; \\ 0 & \text{others} \end{cases}$$

(5 points)

(b) There total $\binom{2}{2} = 1$ ways that 0 defect among the two selected. There total $\binom{3}{1} \cdot \binom{2}{1} = 6$

ways that 1 defect among the two selected.

Therefore, the probability of 0 or 1 defect among the two selected should be $(1 + 6) / \binom{5}{2} = 0.7$

(5 points)

(c) Since X_1 could only be 0, 1, 2

$$\text{If } X_1 = 0, f_1(0) = \frac{\binom{3}{2}}{\binom{5}{2}} = 0.3$$

$$\text{If } X_1=1, \quad f_1(1) = \frac{\binom{2}{1} \cdot \binom{3}{1}}{\binom{5}{2}} = 0.6$$

$$\text{If } X_1=2, \quad f_1(2) = \frac{\binom{2}{2} \binom{3}{0}}{\binom{5}{2}} = 0.1 \text{ (5 points)}$$

(d) Given $X_2=0$ and with X_1+X_2 no larger than 2, X_1 could be 0,1,2.
Therefore,

$$\text{If } X_1=0, \quad f_1(0|0) = \frac{\binom{2}{2}}{\binom{4}{2}} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{If } X_1=1, \quad f_1(1|0) = \frac{\binom{2}{1} \binom{2}{1}}{\binom{4}{2}} = \frac{4}{6}$$

$$\text{If } X_1=2, \quad f_1(2|0) = \frac{\binom{2}{2} \binom{2}{0}}{\binom{4}{2}} = \frac{1}{6} \text{ (5 points)}$$

5.72 (20 points)

(a)

Two random variables, say X_1 and X_2 .

The probability distribution functions of $X_1 : f_1(x_1) = \binom{2}{x_1} 0.3^{x_1} 0.7^{2-x_1}$

Similarly, the probability distribution function of $X_2 : f_2(x_2) = \binom{2}{x_2} 0.3^{x_2} 0.7^{2-x_2}$ (5 points)

As X_1 and X_2 are independent, their joint probability distribution is:

$$f(x_1, x_2) = f_1(x_1)f_2(x_2) = \binom{2}{x_1} 0.3^{x_1} 0.7^{2-x_1} \binom{2}{x_2} 0.3^{x_2} 0.7^{2-x_2} = \binom{2}{x_1} \binom{2}{x_2} 0.3^{x_1+x_2} 0.7^{4-x_1-x_2}$$

(5 points)

(b)

For $X_2 > X_1$, the possible values of (x_1, x_2) are $(0, 1), (0, 2), (1, 2)$.

Therefore, the probability for $X_2 > X_1$ is $f(0, 1) + f(0, 2) + f(1, 2)$ (5 points)

$$\begin{aligned} & f(0, 1) + f(0, 2) + f(1, 2) \\ &= \binom{2}{0} \binom{2}{1} 0.3 \cdot 0.7^3 + \binom{2}{0} \binom{2}{2} 0.3^2 \cdot 0.7^2 + \binom{2}{1} \binom{2}{2} 0.3^3 \cdot 0.7 \quad (5 \text{ points}) \\ &= 0.2877 \end{aligned}$$

5.73 (20 points)

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_1 < 1, X_2 < 1) &= \int_{-\infty}^1 \int_{-\infty}^1 f(x_1, x_2) dx_1 dx_2 \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^1 \int_{-\infty}^1 x_1 x_2 dx_1 dx_2 \quad (5 \text{ points}) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^1 x_2 \int_{-\infty}^1 x_1 dx_1 dx_2 \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^1 x_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0 \right) dx_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x_2 dx_2 \quad (5 \text{ points}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0 \right) = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} P(X_1 + X_2 < 1) &= \int_{-\infty}^2 \int_{-\infty}^{1-x_2} x_1 x_2 dx_1 dx_2 \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^2 x_2 \int_{-\infty}^{1-x_2} x_1 dx_1 dx_2 \quad (5 \text{ points}) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^2 x_2 \int_0^{1-x_2} x_1 dx_1 dx_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-\infty}^2 x_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 - x_2)^2 dx_2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x_2 (1 - x_2)^2 dx_2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^1 \\
&= \frac{1}{24}
\end{aligned}$$

(5 points)

5.76 (15 points)

$$P(0.2 < X < 0.5, 0.4 < Y < 0.6)$$

$$= \int_{x=0.2}^{0.5} \int_{y=0.4}^{0.6} \frac{6}{5} (x + y^2) dx dy$$

(5 points)

$$= \frac{6}{5} \int_{y=0.4}^{0.6} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + xy^2 \right]_{x=0.2}^{x=0.5} dy$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} \int_{y=0.4}^{0.6} \left[\frac{0.5^2}{2} + 0.5y^2 - \left(\frac{0.2^2}{2} + 0.2y^2 \right) \right] dy$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} \int_{y=0.4}^{0.6} 0.105 + 0.3y^2 dy$$

(5 points)

$$= \frac{6}{5} [0.105y + 0.1y^3]_{0.4}^{0.6}$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} [0.105 \times 0.6 + 0.1 \times 0.6^3 - (0.105 \times 0.4 + 0.1 \times 0.4^3)]$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} [0.0846 - 0.0484]$$

(5 points)

$$= 0.04344$$

5.108 (15 points)

(a) Since

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^1 k(1 - x^2) dx = k \left(x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = 1$$

$$k = 1.5$$

(5 points)

The probability between 0.1 and 0.2 should be

$$\int_{0.1}^{0.2} f(x) dx = 1.5 \left(x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_{0.1}^{0.2} = 0.1465$$

(5 points)

(b) The probability greater than 0.5 should be

$$\int_{0.5}^1 f(x) dx = 1.5 \left(x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_{0.5}^1 = 0.3125$$

(5 points)