

### Solutions for Extra Ch. 4 Problems

1) Letting  $X$  be the amount (in dollars) that will be won, we have

$$P(X = 1.10) = 2 \frac{\binom{4}{2}}{\binom{8}{2}} = 3/7$$

and

$$P(X = -1.00) = \frac{\binom{4}{1}\binom{4}{1}}{\binom{8}{2}} = 4/7.$$

(This 2nd probability could have been obtained by subtracting the 1st probability from 1.)

(a) We have

$$E(X) = (1.1)(3/7) + (-1)(4/7) = -0.1.$$

(b) We have

$$E(X^2) = (1.1)^2(3/7) + (-1)^2(4/7) = 1.09,$$

and so

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = 1.08.$$

2) We have

$$5 = \text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2 = E(X^2) - [1]^2,$$

which implies that  $E(X^2) = 6$ .

(a) We have

$$E([2 + X]^2) = E(4 + 4X + X^2) = 4 + 4E(X) + E(X^2) = 4 + 4(1) + 6 = 14.$$

(b) We have

$$\text{Var}(4 + 3X) = 3^2 \text{Var}(X) = 9(5) = 45.$$

3) Letting  $X$  be the number correct a person just guessing will get,  $X$  has a binomial  $(10, 1/2)$  distribution. The desired probability is  $P(X \geq 7)$ , which equals

$$\sum_{x=7}^{10} \binom{10}{x} (1/2)^{10} = (120 + 45 + 10 + 1)/2^{10} = 176/1024 = 11/64 \doteq 0.172.$$

4) Letting  $X$  be the number of digits incorrectly received,  $X$  has a binomial  $(10, 1/5)$  distribution. The desired probability is  $P(X \geq 3)$ , which equals

$$\sum_{x=3}^5 \binom{5}{x} (1/5)^x (4/5)^{5-x} = 181/3125 \doteq 0.0579.$$

5) Letting  $X$  be the number of heads in the 10 flips,  $X$  has a binomial  $(10, p)$  distribution, where  $p$  is either 0.4 or 0.7. Letting  $A$  be the event that  $X = 7$ , and  $B$  be the event that the coin 1 is chosen, the desired probability is

$$P(A) = P(A|B)P(B) + P(A|B^C)P(B^C) = [P(A|B) + P(A|B^C)](1/2),$$

which equals

$$\left[ \binom{10}{7} (0.4)^7 (0.6)^3 + \binom{10}{7} (0.7)^7 (0.3)^3 \right] (1/2) \doteq 0.155.$$

6) Let  $X$  be a geometric  $(1/38)$  random variable.

(a) The desired probability is  $P(X > 5) = (37/38)^5 \doteq 0.875$ .

(b) The desired probability is  $P(X = 4) = (37/38)^3 (1/38) \doteq 0.0243$ .

7) Since  $\text{Var}(2X) = 4\text{Var}(X)$ , the only way  $\text{Var}(2X)$  can equal  $2\text{Var}(X)$  is if  $\text{Var}(X) = 0$ . Since  $\text{Var}(X) = p(1-p)$ ,  $p$  must equal either 0 or 1.