

# Test II

Math 3680.002

Nov. 4, 2009

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

by writing my name i swear by the honor code

**Read all of the following information before starting the test:**

- Show all work, clearly and in order, if you want to get full credit. 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).
- Justify your answers algebraically whenever possible to ensure full credit.
- Circle your final answers for the multiple choice questions.
- Please keep your written answers brief; be clear and to the point. I will take points off for rambling and for incorrect or irrelevant statements.
- This test has 6 problems and is worth 100 points. It is your responsibility to make sure that you have all of the pages!
- Good luck!

**1.** (25 points) The probability mass function for the random variable  $X$  is given by the following table:

$x$	$f_X(x)$	$xf_X(x)$
0	1/10	0
1	1/5	1/5
2	3/10	3/5
3	2/5	6/5

(a) Find the cumulative distribution function for  $X$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{10} & \text{if } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{3}{10} & \text{if } 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{6}{10} & \text{if } 2 \leq x < 3 \\ 1 & \text{if } 3 \leq x \end{cases}$$

(b) Fill in the third column of the above table and use them to compute the expected value of  $X$ :

$$E(X) = 0 + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{6}{5} = 2$$

**2.** (15 points) In a small town, out of 6 accidents that occurs in June 1986, three happened on Friday the 13th. Is this a good reason for a superstitious person to argue that Friday the 13th is inauspicious ?

Let  $X$  be # of accidents that would happen on Friday the 13th under the hypothesis  $H_0$  that there is nothing special about Friday the 13th.

$$P(X \geq 3|H_0) = 1 - \sum_{x=0}^2 \binom{6}{x} \left(\frac{1}{30}\right)^x \left(1 - \frac{1}{30}\right)^{6-x} = 1 - 0.9993 = 0.0007$$

Since this P-value is quite small, this is a good reason for a superstitious person to argue that Friday the 13th is inauspicious.

**3.** (15 points) Let  $X$  be the number of dots showing up when rolling a fair die once. Find  $Var(-X + 10)$ .

Since

$$\begin{aligned} E(X) &= 1 \times \frac{1}{6} + \dots + 6 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{7}{2} \\ E(X^2) &= 1^2 \times \frac{1}{6} + 2^2 \times \frac{1}{6} + \dots + 6^2 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{91}{6}, \end{aligned}$$

$$Var(-X + 10) = Var(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2 = \frac{91}{6} - \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{35}{12}.$$

**4.** (24 points) A coin has been bent in such a way that it comes up heads 60% of the time. This bent coin is placed in a box with nine fair coins. A coin is selected randomly from the box. To test if the selected coin is a fair coin, we toss the coin five times and reject the hypothesis of a fair coin if the number of heads coming up is at least four times. In other words, if  $X$  denote the number of heads coming up in the five tosses, our decision rule is to reject the fair-coin hypothesis if  $X \geq 4$  and retain the fair-coin hypothesis otherwise.

(a) What are the null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis for this problem ?

$$H_0 : p = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$H_a : p > \frac{1}{2}$$

(b) Use our decision rule, find  $\alpha$ , the probability of a Type I error:

$$\alpha = P(X \geq 4|H_0) = \sum_{x=4}^5 \binom{5}{x} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{5-x} = \frac{3}{16}.$$

(c) Use our decision rule, find  $\beta$ , the probability of a Type II error:

$$\beta = P(X < 4|H_a) = 1 - P(X \geq 4|H_a) = 1 - \sum_{x=4}^5 \binom{5}{x} 0.6^x (1 - 0.6)^{5-x} = 1 - \frac{33696}{100000} = \frac{2072}{3125}.$$

**5.** (15 points) A machine makes faulty widgets 1% of the time. Let  $X$  denote the number of faulty widgets in a box of 1,000 widgets. Compute the expected value and variance of  $X$ .

$$E(X) = np = 1000 \times 0.01 = 10$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = np(1 - p) = 1000 \times 0.01 \times (1 - 0.01) = 9.9$$

**6.** (6 points)

A man claims to have extrasensory perception (ESP). As a test, a fair coin is flipped 10 times, and the man is asked to predict the outcome in advance. He gets 8 out of 10 correct. Compute the P-value that he would have done at least this well if he had no ESP?

- (a)  $\frac{1}{1024}$     (b)  $\frac{11}{1024}$     (c)  $\frac{7}{128}$     (d)  $\frac{45}{1024}$     (e) None of the aforementioned answers.

The correct answer is (c).

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