## Be sure this exam has 3 pages including the cover

## The University of British Columbia

## Sessional Exams - 2011 Term 1 <br> Mathematics 418 Probability

Dr. G. Slade

This exam consists of $\mathbf{7}$ questions worth $\mathbf{1 0}$ marks each.
No calculators or other aids are permitted.
Show all work and calculations and explain your reasoning thoroughly.
A table of the normal distribution is on the last page.

1. Each candidate should be prepared to produce his library/AMS card upon request.
2. Read and observe the following rules:

No candidate shall be permitted to enter the examination room after the expiration of one half hour, or to leave during the first half hour of the examination.

Candidates are not permitted to ask questions of the invigilators, except in cases of supposed errors or ambiguities in examination questions.

CAUTION - Candidates guilty of any of the following or similar practices shall be immediately dismissed from the examination and shall be liable to disciplinary action.
(a) Making use of any books, papers or memoranda, other than those authorized by the examiners.
(b) Speaking or communicating with other candidates.
(c) Purposely exposing written papers to the view of other candidates. The plea of accident or forgetfulness shall not be received.
3. Smoking is not permitted during examinations.

1. Suppose that a nonempty subset is chosen uniformly at random from a set of $n$ elements, in the sense that every nonempty subset is equally likely to be selected. Let $X$ be the number of elements in the chosen subset. Hint: recall that the mean and variance of a $\operatorname{Bin}(n, p)$ random variable are respectively $n p$ and $n p(1-p)$.
(a) Show that

$$
E X=\frac{n}{2-2^{1-n}}
$$

(b) Show that

$$
\operatorname{Var} X=\frac{n 2^{2 n-2}-n(n+1) 2^{n-2}}{\left(2^{n}-1\right)^{2}}
$$

2. Suppose that $X_{1}$ and $X_{2}$ are independent binomial random variables with parameters $\left(n_{1}, p\right)$ and $\left(n_{2}, p\right)$, respectively. Prove that $X_{1}+X_{2}$ is a binomial random variable with parameters $\left(n_{1}+n_{2}, p\right)$.
3. A geometric random variable with parameter $p \in(0,1)$ has probability mass function $P(X=n)=(1-p)^{n-1} p, n=1,2,3, \ldots$. Let $X_{1}$ and $X_{2}$ be independent geometric random variables, both with parameter $p$. Find:
(a) $P\left(X_{1}=X_{2}\right)$,
(b) $P\left(X_{1} \geq X_{2}\right)$.
4. Let $X_{n}$ be independent $N(0,1)$ random variables. Prove that

$$
P\left(\limsup _{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left|X_{n}\right|}{\sqrt{2 \log n}}=1\right)=1
$$

Hint: Recall that the cumulative distribution function $\Phi$ of the standard normal distribution obeys:

$$
\left(x^{-1}-x^{-3}\right) e^{-x^{2} / 2}<\sqrt{2 \pi}[1-\Phi(x)]<x^{-1} e^{-x^{2} / 2} \quad \text { for } x>0
$$

5. Suppose $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is bounded and is continuous at 0 . Suppose also that $X_{n}$ are random variables such that $X_{n} \rightarrow 0$ in probability (we are not assuming almost sure convergence). Prove that $\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} E\left(f\left(X_{n}\right)\right)=f(0)$.
6. A certain immigration clerk will answer the telephone only on weekdays at about 10:00 a.m. On any such morning she is equally likely to be at her desk or not. If she is absent no one answers, and days are independent. Assume the line is never busy. If she is at her desk, the time $T$ that she takes to answer her phone is a random variable with distribution function given by $F_{T}(t)=P(T \leq t)=0$ for $t \leq 1$ and $F_{T}(t)=P(T \leq t)=1-t^{-1}$ for $t>1$.
(a) If you telephone this clerk one morning, and do not hang up, what is the probability that the phone rings for a time $R$ that is at least time $s$ ?
(b) You decide to telephone the clerk one morning, and to hang up at time $s$ if she has not answered by then. If your call is successful, then the expected time for which the telephone rings is $E(R \mid R<s)$. Show that

$$
E(R \mid R<s)=\frac{s \log s}{s-1}, \quad \text { for } \quad s>1
$$

Hint: the expectation of a nonnegative continuous random variable $X$ is $\int_{0}^{\infty} P(X>t) d t$.
7. Ten numbers are rounded to the nearest integer and then summed. Using the central limit theorem, determine the probability that the sum of the rounded numbers will equal the rounded sum of the unrounded numbers. Assume that the roundoffs for the ten numbers are independent and uniformly distributed in $(-0.5,0.5)$, and hence have variance $\frac{1}{12}$. For the arithmetic: $\sqrt{0.3} \approx 0.548$.

Table 1: Cumulative distribution function $\Phi(x)$ of standard Normal distribution

| $x$ | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0.0 | 0.5000 | 0.5040 | 0.5080 | 0.5120 | 0.5160 | 0.5199 | 0.5239 | 0.5279 | 0.5319 | 0.5359 |
| 0.1 | 0.5398 | 0.5438 | 0.5478 | 0.5517 | 0.5557 | 0.5596 | 0.5636 | 0.5675 | 0.5714 | 0.5753 |
| 0.2 | 0.5793 | 0.5832 | 0.5871 | 0.5910 | 0.5948 | 0.5987 | 0.6026 | 0.6064 | 0.6103 | 0.6141 |
| 0.3 | 0.6179 | 0.6217 | 0.6255 | 0.6293 | 0.6331 | 0.6368 | 0.6406 | 0.6443 | 0.6480 | 0.6517 |
| 0.4 | 0.6554 | 0.6591 | 0.6628 | 0.6664 | 0.6700 | 0.6736 | 0.6772 | 0.6808 | 0.6844 | 0.6879 |
| 0.5 | 0.6915 | 0.6950 | 0.6985 | 0.7019 | 0.7054 | 0.7088 | 0.7123 | 0.7157 | 0.7190 | 0.7224 |
| 0.6 | 0.7257 | 0.7291 | 0.7324 | 0.7357 | 0.7389 | 0.7422 | 0.7454 | 0.7486 | 0.7517 | 0.7549 |
| 0.7 | 0.7580 | 0.7611 | 0.7642 | 0.7673 | 0.7704 | 0.7734 | 0.7764 | 0.7794 | 0.7823 | 0.7852 |
| 0.8 | 0.7881 | 0.7910 | 0.7939 | 0.7967 | 0.7995 | 0.8023 | 0.8051 | 0.8078 | 0.8106 | 0.8133 |
| 0.9 | 0.8159 | 0.8186 | 0.8212 | 0.8238 | 0.8264 | 0.8289 | 0.8315 | 0.8340 | 0.8365 | 0.8389 |
| 1.0 | 0.8413 | 0.8438 | 0.8461 | 0.8485 | 0.8508 | 0.8531 | 0.8554 | 0.8577 | 0.8599 | 0.8621 |
| 1.1 | 0.8643 | 0.8665 | 0.8686 | 0.8708 | 0.8729 | 0.8749 | 0.8770 | 0.8790 | 0.8810 | 0.8830 |
| 1.2 | 0.8849 | 0.8869 | 0.8888 | 0.8907 | 0.8925 | 0.8944 | 0.8962 | 0.8980 | 0.8997 | 0.9015 |
| 1.3 | 0.9032 | 0.9049 | 0.9066 | 0.9082 | 0.9099 | 0.9115 | 0.9131 | 0.9147 | 0.9162 | 0.9177 |
| 1.4 | 0.9192 | 0.9207 | 0.9222 | 0.9236 | 0.9251 | 0.9265 | 0.9279 | 0.9292 | 0.9306 | 0.9319 |
| 1.5 | 0.9332 | 0.9345 | 0.9357 | 0.9370 | 0.9382 | 0.9394 | 0.9406 | 0.9418 | 0.9429 | 0.9441 |
| 1.6 | 0.9452 | 0.9463 | 0.9474 | 0.9484 | 0.9495 | 0.9505 | 0.9515 | 0.9525 | 0.9535 | 0.9545 |
| 1.7 | 0.9554 | 0.9564 | 0.9573 | 0.9582 | 0.9591 | 0.9599 | 0.9608 | 0.9616 | 0.9625 | 0.9633 |
| 1.8 | 0.9641 | 0.9649 | 0.9656 | 0.9664 | 0.9671 | 0.9678 | 0.9686 | 0.9693 | 0.9699 | 0.9706 |
| 1.9 | 0.9713 | 0.9719 | 0.9726 | 0.9732 | 0.9738 | 0.9744 | 0.9750 | 0.9756 | 0.9761 | 0.9767 |
| 2.0 | 0.9772 | 0.9778 | 0.9783 | 0.9788 | 0.9793 | 0.9798 | 0.9803 | 0.9808 | 0.9812 | 0.9817 |
| 2.1 | 0.9821 | 0.9826 | 0.9830 | 0.9834 | 0.9838 | 0.9842 | 0.9846 | 0.9850 | 0.9854 | 0.9857 |
| 2.2 | 0.9861 | 0.9864 | 0.9868 | 0.9871 | 0.9875 | 0.9878 | 0.9881 | 0.9884 | 0.9887 | 0.9890 |
| 2.3 | 0.9893 | 0.9896 | 0.9898 | 0.9901 | 0.9904 | 0.9906 | 0.9909 | 0.9911 | 0.9913 | 0.9916 |
| 2.4 | 0.9918 | 0.9920 | 0.9922 | 0.9925 | 0.9927 | 0.9929 | 0.9931 | 0.9932 | 0.9934 | 0.9936 |
| 2.5 | 0.9938 | 0.9940 | 0.9941 | 0.9943 | 0.9945 | 0.9946 | 0.9948 | 0.9949 | 0.9951 | 0.9952 |
| 2.6 | 0.9953 | 0.9955 | 0.9956 | 0.9957 | 0.9959 | 0.9960 | 0.9961 | 0.9962 | 0.9963 | 0.9964 |
| 2.7 | 0.9965 | 0.9966 | 0.9967 | 0.9968 | 0.9969 | 0.9970 | 0.9971 | 0.9972 | 0.9973 | 0.9974 |
| 2.8 | 0.9974 | 0.9975 | 0.9976 | 0.9977 | 0.9977 | 0.9978 | 0.9979 | 0.9979 | 0.9980 | 0.9981 |
| 2.9 | 0.9981 | 0.9982 | 0.9982 | 0.9983 | 0.9984 | 0.9984 | 0.9985 | 0.9985 | 0.9986 | 0.9986 |
| 3.0 | 0.9987 | 0.9987 | 0.9987 | 0.9988 | 0.9988 | 0.9989 | 0.9989 | 0.9989 | 0.9990 | 0.9990 |

