

**National Examinations
May 2003**

**Applied Probability and Statistics
Ind-B1**

Notes: a) Solve either four or five questions whose total points equal to 100.

b) Distribution of points:

Q-1 15 pts

Q-2 15 pts

Q-3 20 pts

Q-4 20 pts

Q-5 30 pts

Q-6 30 pts

c) Candidate may use one of two calculators, Casio or Sharp.

d) This is a closed book exam.

Q-1. (15 pts) Suppose that a random experiment consists of asking television viewers in a certain city of they regularly watch three specified programs.

Let S_1 and S_2 be two events in the sample space S in the random experiment stated above.

a) If “Y” stands for “yes” and “N” stands for “no” to a program, then

(i) how many points are there in the sample space, S ?

(ii) Specify all possible outcomes in the sample space S in terms of “Y” and “N”.

b) In particular let S_1 be the event defined by the condition that “yes” is the answer for program number one.

(i) how many points are contained in S_1 ?

(ii) specify all possible outcomes in S_1 in terms of “Y” and “N”.

c) Also let S_2 be the event defined by the condition that “no” is the answer for program number three.

(i) how many points are contained in S_2 ?

(ii) specify all possible outcomes in S_2 in terms of “Y” and “N”

d) What is the union of S_1 and S_2 , i.e., $S_1 \cup S_2 = ?$, in terms of “Y” and “N”.

e) What is the intersection of S_1 and S_2 , i.e., $S_1 \cap S_2 = ?$, in terms of “Y” and “N”.

Q-2 (15 pts) Let four balls be drawn from an urn containing five black, six white and seven red balls.

Let x be the number of white balls drawn and y be the number of red balls drawn.

a) What is the density of the two-dimensional random variable (x,y) ?

b) What is the marginal density of x ?

c) What is the marginal density of y ?

Q-3 (20 pts) Let the joint density function $f(x,y)$ be defined over the region $0 < x < 2$ and $2 < y < 4$ as

$$\int_0^2 \int_2^4 (6 - x - y) dy dx = 8$$

i.e.,

$$f(x,y) = 1/8(6-x-y), 0 < x < 2, 2 < y < 4.$$

- If x and y are random variables having this density, what is the probability that they will fall in the region $x < 1$ and $y < 3$, i.e., $P(x < 1, y < 3) = ?$
- What is the probability that $x+y$ will be less than 3, i.e., $P(x+y < 3) = ?$
- What is the probability that $y < 3$, i.e., $P(y < 3) = ?$
- What is the probability that $x < 1$ when it is known that $y < 3$, $P(x < 1 | y < 3) = ?$

Q-4 (20 pts) Suppose that a true die is cast and a one or a two counted as a success, i.e., $p = 1/3$ and $q = 2/3$.

- What is the density $f(j)$ for the total number of successes, j for a sample of 300 trials?
- What is the probability that the number of successes will not deviate from 100 by more than 15?
- Approximate this binomial distribution by a normal distribution and determine the probability in (b) above using the table of normal distributions.

Hint: Note that $\bar{x} = j/300$ is approximately normally distributed with mean $1/3$ and variance $1/3 * 2/3 * 1/300$.

Q-5 (a) (10 pts) Five Samples were drawn from populations assumed to be normal and assumed to have the same variance. The values of $(n-1)s^2 = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2$ and n , the sample size, were:

$$\begin{array}{l} s^2: 40, 30, 20, 42, 50 \\ n: 6, 4, 3, 7, 8 \end{array}$$

Final the 98 percent confidence limits for the common variance.

Q-5 (b) (10 pts) The random variable x is distributed normally with mean μ and variance 1. It is desired to test $H_1: \mu = 6$ with the alternate hypothesis $H_1: \mu = 7$.

Formulate this problem as a two-action decision problem and define the action space.
Q-5 (c) (10 pts) Let d be a decision function, where d is defined as follows (\bar{x} is based on a random sample of size 4):

I: Take action a_1 , that is, accept H_1 , if $\bar{x} < 7$.

II: Take action a_2 , that is, accept H_2 , if $\bar{x} \geq 7$.

Find $P(I)$, $P(II)$.

Q-6 (30 pts) Let a simple model be given by:

$$y_{11} = \mu + \alpha_1 + e_{11}$$

$$y_{12} = \mu + \alpha_1 + e_{12}$$

$$y_{21} = \mu + \alpha_2 + e_{21}$$

$$y_{31} = \mu + \alpha_3 + e_{22}$$

a) Write out the matrix X and the β vector if this model is represented in the matrix form as $Y = X\beta + e$.

b) Find $X'X$

c) Show that $X'Y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_{..} \\ Y_{1.} \\ Y_{21} \\ Y_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

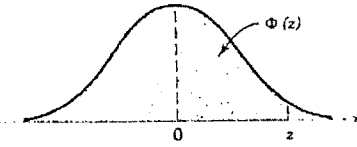
d) Write out the normal equations

e) Find the rank of $X'X$

f) Find the ML(or LS) estimate of $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$

Cumulative Standard Normal Distribution (continued)

$$\Phi(z) = P(Z \leq z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du$$



z	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	z
.0	.519 94	.523 92	.527.90	.531 88	.535 86	.0
.1	.559 62	.563 56	.567 49	.571 42	.575 34	.1
.2	.598 71	.602 57	.606 42	.610 26	.614 09	.2
.3	.636 83	.640 58	.644 31	.648 03	.651 73	.3
.4	.673 64	.677 24	.680 82	.684 38	.687 93	.4
.5	.708 84	.712 26	.715 66	.719 04	.722 40	.5
.6	.742 15	.745 37	.748 57	.751 75	.754 90	.6
.7	.773 37	.776 37	.779 35	.782 30	.785 23	.7
.8	.802 34	.805 10	.807 85	.810 57	.813 27	.8
.9	.828 94	.831 47	.833 97	.836 46	.838 91	.9
1.0	.853 14	.855 43	.857 69	.859 93	.862 14	1.0
1.1	.874 93	.876 97	.879 00	.881 00	.882 97	1.1
1.2	.894 35	.896 16	.897 96	.899 73	.901 47	1.2
1.3	.911 49	.913 08	.914 65	.916 21	.917 73	1.3
1.4	.926 47	.927 85	.929 22	.930 56	.931 89	1.4
1.5	.939 43	.940 62	.941 79	.942 95	.944 08	1.5
1.6	.950 53	.951 54	.952 54	.953 52	.954 48	1.6
1.7	.959 94	.960 80	.961 64	.962 46	.963 27	1.7
1.8	.967 84	.968 56	.969 26	.969 95	.970 62	1.8
1.9	.974 41	.975 00	.975 58	.976 15	.976 70	1.9
2.0	.979 82	.980 30	.980 77	.981 24	.981 69	2.0
2.1	.984 22	.984 61	.985 00	.985 37	.985 74	2.1
2.2	.987 78	.988 09	.988 40	.988 70	.988 99	2.2
2.3	.990 61	.990 86	.991 11	.991 34	.991 58	2.3
2.4	.992 86	.993 05	.993 24	.993 43	.993 61	2.4
2.5	.994 61	.994 77	.994 92	.995 06	.995 20	2.5
2.6	.995 98	.996 09	.996 21	.996 32	.996 43	2.6
2.7	.997 02	.997 11	.997 20	.997 28	.997 36	2.7
2.8	.997 81	.997 88	.997 95	.998 01	.998 07	2.8
2.9	.998 41	.998 46	.998 51	.998 56	.998 61	2.9
3.0	.998 86	.998 89	.998 93	.998 97	.999 00	3.0
3.1	.999 18	.999 21	.999 24	.999 26	.999 29	3.1
3.2	.999 42	.999 44	.999 46	.999 48	.999 50	3.2
3.3	.999 60	.999 61	.999 62	.999 64	.999 65	3.3
3.4	.999 72	.999 73	.999 74	.999 75	.999 76	3.4
3.5	.999 81	.999 81	.999 82	.999 83	.999 83	3.5
3.6	.999 87	.999 87	.999 88	.999 88	.999 89	3.6
3.7	.999 91	.999 92	.999 92	.999 92	.999 92	3.7
3.8	.999 94	.999 94	.999 95	.999 95	.999 95	3.8
3.9	.999 96	.999 96	.999 96	.999 97	.999 97	3.9

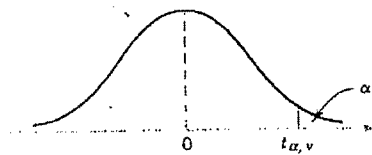


Table IV Percentage Points $t_{\alpha, \nu}$ of the t-Distribution

$\nu \backslash \alpha$.40	.25	.10	.05	.025	.01	.005	.0025	.001	.0005
1	.325	1.000	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657	127.32	318.31	636.62
2	.289	.816	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	14.089	23.326	31.598
3	.277	.765	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.213	12.924
4	.271	.741	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.610
5	.267	.727	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893	6.869
6	.265	.718	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208	5.959
7	.263	.711	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785	5.408
8	.262	.706	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501	5.041
9	.261	.703	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297	4.781
10	.260	.700	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144	4.587
11	.260	.697	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025	4.437
12	.259	.695	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930	4.318
13	.259	.694	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852	4.221
14	.258	.692	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787	4.140
15	.258	.691	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733	4.073
16	.258	.690	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686	4.015
17	.257	.689	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646	3.965
18	.257	.688	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.610	3.922
19	.257	.688	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579	3.883
20	.257	.687	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552	3.850
21	.257	.686	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527	3.819
22	.256	.686	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505	3.792
23	.256	.685	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485	3.767
24	.256	.685	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467	3.745
25	.256	.684	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450	3.725
26	.256	.684	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435	3.707
27	.256	.684	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421	3.690
28	.256	.683	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408	3.674
29	.256	.683	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396	3.659
30	.256	.683	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385	3.646
40	.255	.681	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307	3.551
60	.254	.679	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232	3.460
120	.254	.677	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	2.860	3.160	3.373
∞	.253	.674	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.090	3.291

ν = degrees of freedom.