

MATH 30440, SEC 01, SPRING 2010

EXAM 2 PRACTICE PROBLEMS 2 - SOLUTIONS

1) $X =$ time 'til' earthquake
= exponential (λ) [$\lambda =$ average #
per day]

To find λ :

$$P(X \leq 200) = .5$$

$$\text{So } \int_0^{200} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = .5$$

$$\left[-e^{-\lambda x} \right]_0^{200} = .5$$

$$1 - e^{-200\lambda} = .5$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{200}$$

$$\text{So } E(X) = \frac{200}{\ln 2}$$

$$2) \quad a) \quad X = \text{Binomial}, \quad n = 16, \quad p = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$E(X) = 2, \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{14}{8}$$

$$b) \quad P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X=0) - P(X=1)$$

$$= 1 - \binom{16}{0} \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{16} - \binom{16}{1} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right) \left(\frac{7}{8}\right)^{15}$$

$$= .6121$$

$$c) \quad Y_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if person } i \text{ breaks even} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{By part b), } E(Y_i) = .6121$$

$$E(Y) = \sum E(Y_i) = 8 \times .6121$$

$$= 4.8968$$

$$3) \quad X = \text{amount dispersed}$$

$$= \text{Normal}(\mu, 400)$$

$$a) \mu = 970$$

$$P(X > 1000) = P\left(Z > \frac{1000 - 970}{20}\right) \\ = P(Z > 1.5) = .0668$$

$$b) \text{ want } P\left(Z > \frac{1000 - \mu}{20}\right) = .02$$

$$\text{Since } P(Z > 2.05) = .02,$$

$$\text{want } \frac{1000 - \mu}{20} = 2.05, \quad \mu = 959$$

$$4) a) X = \text{lifetime of laptop} \\ = \text{exponential with } \lambda = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X > 4 | X > 2) = P(X > 2) \quad (\text{memorylessness}) \\ = \int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{x}{3}} dx \\ = \left[-e^{-\frac{x}{3}} \right]_2^{\infty} \\ = e^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$b) Y = \# \text{ bought back}$$

$$= \text{Binomial}, \quad n = 1000, \quad p = e^{-\frac{2}{3}} \\ \uparrow \\ \# \text{ surviving after 2 years}$$

$$E(Y) = 1000 e^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

5) $X = \text{amount of claim}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } P(X > 2250) &= P(Z > 1.5) \\ &= .0668 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } P(Z > 2.05) = .02$$

So "highest risk" is 2.05 std devs above mean, or greater

So cutoff is 2305

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } X_1 &= \text{first claim} = \text{Normal}(2100, (100)^2) \\ X_2 &= \text{second} = \text{Normal}(2100, (100)^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$X_1 + X_2 = \text{Normal}(4200, 20000)$$

$$P(X_1 + X_2 > 4500)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P\left(Z > \frac{300}{\sqrt{20000}}\right) = P(Z > 2.12) \\ &= .0166 \end{aligned}$$

$$6) \quad a) \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{10} \quad (\text{Since Mean} = 10)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X > 5) &= \int_5^{\infty} \frac{1}{10} e^{-\frac{x}{10}} dx \\ &= \left[-e^{-\frac{x}{10}} \right]_5^{\infty} \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

b) By memorylessness, still $e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

c) Uniform (0, 20) has Mean ~~10~~

$$P(X > 5) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(X > 15 | X > 5) = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

7) $X = \# \text{ fails} = \text{binomial}, n = 1000$
 $p = .3$

Mean 300, Variance 210

$X \approx \text{Normal}(300, 210)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(X < 320) &= P\left(Z < \frac{20}{\sqrt{210}}\right) = P(Z < 1.38) \\ &= .9162 \end{aligned}$$