1. 12 points total: 2 each sub-part (a) (i) Poisson mean 3; $P(X = 3) = \exp(-3)3^3/3! = 0.224$ (a) (ii) Poisson mean $3 \times 2 = 6$; $P(X = 6) = \exp(-6)6^6/6! = 0.161$ (a) (iii) F-kids in 2 weeks is Poisson mean 2; $P(X = 0) = \exp(-2) = 0.135$ Or, can do it by waiting time, $T \sim \mathcal{E}(1), P(T > 2) = \exp(-2)$. (b) (i) $P(3 \text{ each week} \mid 6 \text{ in } 2 \text{ weeks}) = ((a)(i))^2/((a)(ii)) = (.224)^2/0.161 = 0.312 = 5/16$ (b) (ii) E-kids is Binomial(6,2/3): probability is $\binom{6}{3}(2/3)^3(1/3)^3 = 0.219 = 160/729$ (b) (iii) Probability 1 F-kid in first 4, then F-kid: $\binom{4}{1}(2/3)^3(1/3)^2 = 0.132 = 32/243.$ 2. 10 points total (a) (2 points)(i) $X \sim N(3,9)$. E(2X-4) = 6-4 = 2. var(2X-4) = 4var(X) = 36 $Y \sim N(4,4)$. E(14-3Y) = 14-12 = 2. var(14-3Y) = 9var(Y) = 36. (ii) (3 points) Since distributions are Normal, need only same mean and variance. E(aX + b) = 3a + b = 4 = E(Y). $var(aX + b) = 9a^2 = 4 = var(Y).$ So $a = \pm 2/3$, $b = 4 \pm 2 = 6$ or 2. (b) $X \sim G(1, 1/3), E(X) = 3, var(X) = 9.$ $Y \sim G(4, 1). E(Y) = var(Y) = 4.$ (i) (2 points) Hence using part (a) E(2X - 4) = 2. var(2X - 4) = 36, E(14 - 3Y) = 2. var(14 - 3Y) = 36. (ii) (3 points) $aX \sim G(1, 1/3a), bY \sim G(4, 1/b)$ so we need b = 3a. Then $a(X + 3Y) \sim G(5, 1/3a) = 3aG(5, 1)$, for any a > 0

3. 10 points total.

The jointly continuous random variables X and Y have joint density function

 $f_{X,Y}(x,y) = 6y^2/x^2 \text{ on } 0 < y < x < 1, \text{ and } f_{X,Y}(x,y) = 0 \text{ for all other } (x,y).$ (a) (4 points)

$$f_X(x) = \int_{y=0}^x \frac{6y^2}{x^2} dy = (\frac{6}{x^2}) [\frac{y^3}{3}]_0^x = 2x \text{ on } 0 < x < 1$$

(b) (2 points) X and Y cannot be independent since Y < X.

(Also, $f_X(x) = 2x$ is not a factor of $f_{X,Y}(x,y)$.)

(c) (4 points) It is given that the marginal density of Y is $f_Y(y) = 6y(1-y)$ on 0 < y < 1.

$$E(1/(1-Y)) = \int_{y=0}^{1} (1-y)^{-1} 6y(1-y) \, dy = \int_{0}^{1} 6y \, dy = [3y^{2}]_{0}^{1} = 3$$