Name:
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## Math 5651 Lecture 001 (V. Reiner) Midterm Exam II Thursday, March 29, 2018

This is a 115 minute exam. No books, notes, calculators, cell phones, watches or other electronic devices are allowed. You can leave answers as fractions, with binomial or multinomial coefficients unevaluated.

There are a total of 100 points. To get full credit for a problem you must show the details of your work. Answers unsupported by an argument will get little credit. Do all of your calculations on this test paper.

Problem Score

1. $\qquad$
2. $\qquad$
3. $\qquad$
4. $\qquad$
5. $\qquad$

Total: $\qquad$

## Reminders:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{Pr}\left(A_{1} \cup \cdots \cup A_{n}\right) & =\sum_{k=1}^{n}(-1)^{k-1} \sum_{1 \leq i_{1}<\cdots<i_{k} \leq n} \operatorname{Pr}\left(A_{i_{1}} \cap \cdots \cap A_{i_{k}}\right) \\
S=\sqcup_{i=1}^{n} B_{i} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Pr}(A) & =\sum_{i=1}^{n} \operatorname{Pr}\left(A \cap B_{i}\right)=\sum_{i=1}^{n} \operatorname{Pr}\left(A \mid B_{i}\right) \operatorname{Pr}\left(B_{i}\right) \text { and } \operatorname{Pr}\left(B_{i} \mid A\right)=\operatorname{Pr}\left(A \mid B_{i}\right) \operatorname{Pr}\left(B_{i}\right) / \operatorname{Pr}(A) \\
\operatorname{cdf} F(x) & :=\operatorname{Pr}(X \leq x), \text { while pdf } f(x)=\frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(x) \\
g_{1}(x \mid y) & =f(x, y) / f_{2}(y), \quad g_{2}(y \mid x)=f(x, y) / f_{1}(x) \\
f_{1}(x) & =\int_{y=-\infty}^{y=+\infty} f(x, y) d y, \quad f_{2}(y)=\int_{x=-\infty}^{x=+\infty} f(x, y) d x
\end{aligned}
$$

When $\underline{Y}=\underline{r}(\underline{X}) \Leftrightarrow \underline{X}=\underline{s}(\underline{Y})$, then $f(\underline{x}), g(\underline{y})$ satisfy $g(\underline{y})=f(\underline{s}(y)) \cdot|J|$ where $J:=\operatorname{det}\left(\frac{\partial s_{i}}{\partial y_{j}}\right)$
$\mathbf{E} X= \begin{cases}\sum_{k} k \cdot f(k) & X \text { discrete }, \\ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) d x & X \text { continuous. }\end{cases}$

| $X$ | p.f. $f(k)$ | $\mathbf{E} X$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\operatorname{Bin}(n, p)$ | $\binom{n}{k} p^{k}(1-p)^{n-k}$ for $k \in\{0,1, \ldots, n\}$ | $p n$ |
| Hypergeom $(A, B, n)$ | $\binom{A}{k}\binom{B-k}{n-k} /\binom{A+B}{n}$ for $k \in\{0,1, \ldots, \min \{A, n\}\}$ | $\frac{A}{A+B} n$ |
| $\operatorname{Poi}(\lambda)$ | $e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{k}}{k!}$ for $k \in\{0,1,2, \ldots\}$ | $\lambda$ |

Problem 1. (20 points total) Let $X_{1}, X_{2}$ be a pair of random variables whose joint pdf has the form
$f\left(x_{1}, x_{2}\right)= \begin{cases}c x_{1} x_{2} & \text { for }\left(x_{1}, x_{2}\right) \in[0,1] \times[0,1] \\ 0 & \text { otherwise },\end{cases}$
for some constant $c$.
a. (5 points) Determine the constant $c$.
b. (15 points) Compute a pdf $g(y)$ for $Y=3 X_{1}+X_{2}$.

Problem 2. (20 points total)
True or False? Some explanation required for each answer.
a. (3 points) For a continuous random variable $X$, its $p d f f(x)$ is uniquely determined.
b. (3 points) For a continuous random variable $X$, its $c d f F(x)$ is uniquely determined.
c. (3 points) For a discrete random variable $X$, its $p f f(x)$ is uniquely determined.
d. (3 points) For a discrete random variable $X$, its $c d f F(x)$ is uniquely determined.
e. (4 points) There exists a continuous random variable $X$ having a pdf $f(x)= \begin{cases}\frac{1}{4}(x-1) & \text { for } x \in[0,4], \\ 0 & \text { otherwise. }\end{cases}$
f. (4 points) If $(X, Y)$ are random variables with a joint pdf given by $f(x, y)= \begin{cases}5 x^{4} & \text { for }(x, y) \in[0,1] \times[0,1], \\ 0 & \text { otherwise. }\end{cases}$
then $X$ and $Y$ are dependent.

Problem 3. (20 points total) Let $X$ be a random variable with a pdf $f(x)= \begin{cases}\frac{3}{4} x(2-x) & \text { for } x \in[0,2], \\ 0 & \text { otherwise } .\end{cases}$
a. (10 points) Calculate its expected value $\mathbf{E} X$.
b. (10 points) Find a pdf $g(y)$ for the new random variable $Y=X^{5}$.

Indicate clearly when $g(y)$ is zero.

Problem 4. (20 points total) A group of $n$ restaurant patrons named Person 1, Person 2, ..., Person $n$ each give their hat to the hat-check attendant. Later, the attendant gives them each back a hat, uniformly at random, that is, all distributions are equally likely.
a. (5 points) What is the probability that Person 1 and Person 2 end up with swapped hats, that is, Person 1 receives the hat of Person 2 and Person 2 receives the hat of Person 1?
b. (15 points) Let $X$ denote the random variable which is the number of pairs $(i, j)$ with $1 \leq i<j \leq n$ for which Person $i$ and Person $j$ end up with swapped hats. Compute the expected value $\mathbf{E} X$.

Problem 5. (20 points total) Define a pair of random variables $(X, Y)$ by first picking $X$ uniformly from the interval $[0,1]$, and then, knowing the value $X=x$, let $Y=\operatorname{Bin}(3, x)$ be a binomial random variable with parameters $n=3$ and $p=x$.
a. (5 points) Write down a joint pdf $f(x, y)$ for $(X, Y)$, indicating clearly when $f(x, y)=0$.
b. (10 points) Write down a marginal pdf $f_{2}(y)$ for $Y$, again indicating clearly when $f_{2}(y)=0$.
c. (5 points) Write down a conditional pdf $g_{1}(x \mid 2)$ for $X$ given that $Y=2$, again indicating clearly when $g_{1}(x \mid 2)=0$.

