Name: Solutions

1. A loaded die has the following probabilities of showing the numbers 1–6 after a throw:

$$\frac{3}{15}, \frac{2}{15}, \frac{3}{15}, \frac{2}{15}, \frac{1}{15}, \frac{4}{15}$$

(in that order). Find the probability that a number ≥ 4 will show after the die is thrown. Solution:

$$P(4) + P(5) + P(6) = \frac{2}{15} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{4}{15} = \frac{7}{15}$$

2. A random variable X associated with the outcome of tossing the same die as in the previous question has the values

$$X(1) = 1, X(2) = -2, X(3) = 1.1, X(4) = X(5) = 4, X(6) = .9.$$

Find the mean and also the standard deviation of the random variable. *Solution:*

$$\mu = P(1)X(1) + P(2)X(2) + \dots + P(6)X(6)$$

= $\frac{3}{15}1 + \frac{2}{15}(-2) + \frac{3}{15}(1.1) + \frac{2}{15}4 + \frac{1}{15}4 + \frac{4}{15}(0.9)$
= $\frac{1}{15}(3 - 4 + 3.3 + 8 + 4 + 3.6)$
= $\frac{17.9}{15} = 1.19333$

$$\sigma^{2} = P(1)(X(1) - \mu)^{2} + P(2)(X(2) - \mu)^{2} + \dots + P(6)(X(6) - \mu)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{15}(1 - 1.19333)^{2} + \frac{2}{15}(-2 - 1.19333)^{2} + \frac{3}{15}(1.1 - 1.19333)^{2}$$

$$+ \frac{2}{15}(4 - 1.19333)^{2} + \frac{1}{15}(4 - 1.19333)^{2} + \frac{4}{15}(0.9 - 1.19333)^{2}$$

$$= 2.96729$$

$$\sigma = 1.72258$$

3. A loaded coin has probability p = 0.495 of coming up heads. If the coin is tossed 9 times, find the probability that the number of heads will be either 5 or 6.

Solution: This is an application of the binomial distribution (n = 9 independent trials, probability of success in each trial = <math>p = 0.495 and probability of failure = q = 1 - p = 0.505). What we want is

$$P(5) + P(6) = {9 \choose 5} p^5 q^{9-5} + {9 \choose 6} p^6 q^{9-6} = {9 \choose 5} p^5 q^4 + {9 \choose 6} p^6 q^3$$

We have

$$\binom{9}{5} = \frac{9!}{5!4!} = \frac{9(8)(7)(6)(5)(4)(3)(2)(1)}{(5)(4)(3)(2)(1)4!} = \frac{9(8)(7)(6)}{4(3)(2)} = 126$$

and

$$\binom{9}{6} = \frac{9(8)(7)}{3!} = 84$$

It works out that

$$P(5) + P(6) = 0.402677$$

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