

Math 166 - Week in Review #8

Section 8.1 - Distributions of Random Variables

- A **random variable** is a rule that assigns a number to each outcome of a chance experiment.
- **Finite Discrete Random Variable** - A random variable is called finite discrete if it assumes only finitely many values. (You can write ALL possible values of the random variable in a list that stops.)
- **Infinite Discrete Random Variable** - A random variable is said to be infinite discrete if it takes on infinitely many values, which may be arranged in a sequence. (You can write all the possible values of the random variable in a list of numbers that has a pattern and goes on forever.)
- **Continuous Random Variable** - A random variable is called continuous if the values it may assume comprise an interval of real numbers. (For a continuous random variable, it is not possible to write an all-inclusive list of values.)
- **Histogram** - a graphical representation of a probability distribution of a random variable.

Steps for Making a Histogram

1. Locate the values of the random variable on the number line.
2. Centered above each value of the random variable, make a rectangle with width 1 and height equal to the probability associated with that value of the random variable.

Section 8.2 - Expected Value

- **Average, or Mean** - The average, or mean, of the n numbers x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n is \bar{x} , where $\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$.
- **Expected Value of a Random Variable X** - Let X denote a random variable that assumes the values x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n with associated probabilities p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n , respectively. Then the *expected value* of X , written $E(X)$, is given by the following formula: $E(X) = x_1p_1 + x_2p_2 + \dots + x_np_n$.
- If $P(E)$ is the probability of an event E occurring, then the odds in favor of E occurring are $\frac{P(E)}{P(E^c)}$, and the odds against E occurring are $\frac{P(E^c)}{P(E)}$. Whenever possible, odds are expressed as ratios of whole numbers. If the odds in favor of E are $\frac{a}{b}$, we say the odds in favor of E are a to b (or $a : b$). If the odds against E occurring are $\frac{b}{a}$, we say the odds against E are b to a (or $b : a$).
- If the odds in favor of an event E occurring are a to b , then the probability of E occurring is $P(E) = \frac{a}{a+b}$.
- **Median** - The median is the middle value in a set of data arranged in increasing or decreasing order (when there is an odd number of entries). If there is an even number of entries, the median is the average of the two middle numbers.
- **Mode** - The mode is the value that occurs most frequently in the set of data.

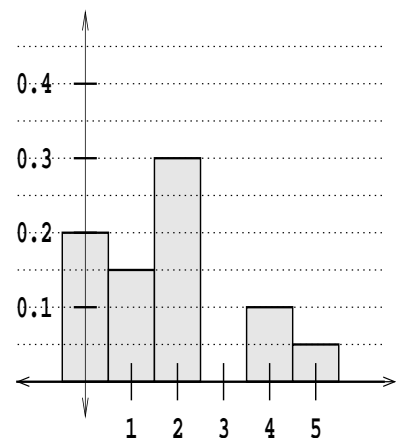
Section 8.3 - Variance and Standard Deviation

- **Variance of a Random Variable X** - The variance of a random variable X is one measure of dispersion (spread) of a probability distribution about its mean. The units of variance are the square of the units of the random variable.
- **Standard Deviation of a Random Variable X** - The standard deviation of a random variable X is another measure of dispersion (spread) of a probability distribution about its mean. The units of standard deviation are the same as the units of the random variable.
- **Chebychev's Inequality** - Let X be a random variable with expected value μ and standard deviation σ . Then the probability that a randomly chosen outcome of the experiment lies between $\mu - k\sigma$ and $\mu + k\sigma$ is at least $1 - \frac{1}{k^2}$; that is, $P(\text{outcome is within } k \text{ standard deviations of } \mu) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{k^2}$.

1. Classify each of the following random variables as either finite discrete, infinite discrete, or continuous, and give the values of the random variable.
 - (a) Cast a die until a 5 lands up. Let X denote the number of throws in one trial of the experiment.
 - (b) A farmer plants 10 watermelon seeds. Let X denote the number of the seeds that sprout.
 - (c) Let X denote the weight of my cat Mouse in pounds.
 - (d) Let X denote the number of minutes that a person waits in line at a grocery store check-out lane during the 5 o'clock hour.
 - (e) A bag contains 3 red blocks, 2 green blocks, and 7 purple blocks. Blocks are drawn one at a time with replacement until a green block is drawn. Let X denote the number of blocks drawn in one trial of this experiment.
 - (f) Let X denote the number of queens in a 10-card hand that has been chosen from a standard deck of 52 playing cards.
 - (g) A class consists of 2 freshmen, 5 sophomores, 9 juniors and 10 seniors. Students are selected one at a time at random from this class until a sophomore is found. No student gets selected more than once. Let X denote the number of students selected in one trial of this experiment.

2. The following histogram gives the probability distribution for a random variable X which takes on the values 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

(a) What are the odds that $X = 3$?



(b) Find $E(X)$.

3. Let A and B be events of an experiment. The odds in favor of A occurring are 4 to 3, and the odds in favor of B occurring are 7 to 2. If the the odds in favor of A or B occurring are 19 to 2, are A and B independent events?
4. A box contains 2 pens, 3 pencils, and 5 highlighters. A sample of 6 items is drawn from the box without replacement. Let the random variable X denote the number of pencils in the sample.
 - (a) What type of random variable is X , and what are the possible values of X ?
 - (b) Find the probability distribution of X .
 - (c) Draw a histogram representing the probability distribution of X .
 - (d) Find $P(X = 2)$.
 - (e) Find $P(X < 2)$.
5. A game consists of flipping two fair coins. If both coins land heads, then you draw 1 card from a bag that contains 4 cards, each marked with the number 1, 2, 3, or 4, and you win this amount in dollars. If both coins land tails, then you draw 1 block from a bucket that contains 3 blocks, two of which are labeled with a 1 and one of which is labeled with a 3, and you win this amount in dollars. Otherwise, you win nothing. It costs \$2 to play this game. Let X denote the net winnings of a person who plays this game once.
 - (a) Find the probability distribution of X .
 - (b) Find the expected net winnings of a person who plays this game once.

6. Acme Milk Distribution sells milk in 1-gallon jugs that have an actual volume that varies slightly from one jug to the next. The mean volume is 1.001 gallons with a standard deviation of 0.003 gallons. Use Chebychev's Theorem to estimate the probability that a randomly selected jug of Acme milk has a volume that is between 0.9944 and 1.0076 gallons.
7. The odds that Bob will get a raise are 7 to 5. What is the probability that Bob will not get a raise?
8. Bob plays the cello. Since he knows that he can be very clumsy (and also have bad luck), Bob decided that he should buy an insurance policy for his cello. What is the minimum premium that Bob can expect to pay for a \$900 1-year policy if the insurance company estimates the probability that his cello will accidentally be damaged or stolen in 1 year to be 0.075?
9. Suppose you roll two fair 6-sided dice and take the sum of the numbers landing up. You will win twice what you paid if the sum is 7 or 11. You win nothing if the sum is 2, 3, or 12. For any other sum, you win \$5. The game costs \$10 to play. Let X denote the net winnings of someone who plays once.
- What is the expected net winnings?
 - How much should be charged to make this game fair?
10. A cashier at a convenience store kept a record of the number of items purchased by each customer on March 12. The data she collected are summarized in the following table:

Number of customers	5	25	22	13	7	2	1	1
Number of items purchased	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- What should the random variable X be defined as—number of customers or number of items purchased?
 - Write the probability distribution of X .
 - Find $P(2 \leq X \leq 6)$.
 - Find $P(X < 5)$.
 - How many items could a customer on that day be expected to buy?
 - Compute the mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and variance for the frequency chart. Be sure to label all answers.
 - Use Chebychev's inequality to estimate the probability that the value of X is within 1.75 standard deviations of the mean.
 - Find the exact probability that the value of X is within 1.75 standard deviations of the mean for this data set.
11. The same cashier from the previous exercise kept a record of the number of items purchased by each customer on the next day. The data she collected are summarized in the following table:

Number of customers	2	13	20	33	18	4	3	0
Number of items purchased	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- Let Y denote the number of items purchased by a customer on this day. Find $E(Y)$.
 - Find the variance and standard deviation of Y .
 - Refer to this and the previous exercise. Which random variable has more dispersion about its mean, i.e., which day's sales had more variability? Justify your answer.
12. Two marbles are drawn in succession without replacement from a bag containing 3 red, 6 blue, and 2 pink marbles. What are the odds that the second marble is blue given that the first marble was red?