Math 10B with Professor Stankova

Quiz 6; Tuesday, 3/5/2019Section #203; Time: 11 AM

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Circle True or False or leave blank. (1 point for correct answer, -1 for incorrect answer, 0 if left blank)

1. True **FALSE** To show that X, Y are not independent random variables, we need to show that  $P(X = x, Y = y) \neq P(X = x)P(Y = y)$  for all choices of x, y.

**Solution:** We only need to show it for a single counterexample of x, y.

2. True **FALSE** If x is not in the range of X and f is the PMF of X, then f(x) does not exist.

**Solution:** f(x) = P(X = x) and since x is not in the range, then f(x) = P(X = x) = 0. So it is defined but equal to 0.

Show your work and justify your answers. Please circle or box your final answer.

3. (10 points) (a) (6 points) I am playing a game where I flip a coin over and over until I either flip a tails, or flip the coin 4 times. Let X be the random variable for how many times I need to flip the coin. Compute and draw the PMF of X. (Hint: Can you flip the coin 5 times? Calculate the range of X first)

**Solution:** The game must end by the end of the 4rd round so the range of X is  $\{1,2,3,4\}$ . Then  $P(X=1)=\frac{1}{2}$  because the only way it ends is if we flip a tails. Then  $P(X=2)=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}$  because we need to first flip a heads then flip a tail. Similarly  $P(X=3)=\frac{1}{2^3}$  because the only way this can happen is HHT. Finally, we have that  $P(X=4)=1-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{8}=\frac{1}{8}$  because that is if the game does not end in the first, second, or third round. So the PMF is

(b) (2 points) Let Y be the random variable that is 1 if the first flip is a tails and 0 otherwise. What is the PMF of Y?

Solution:  $\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 & 1 \\ \hline f(x) & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ 

## (c) (2 points) Are X and Y independent random variables?

**Solution:** No they are not. Intuitively if we know that Y=1, then we know that we flipped a tails so we know that the game ended and so X=1. In math, this says that

$$P(X = 1, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{2} \neq P(X = 1)P(Y = 1) = \frac{1}{4}.$$