Name: _____

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

1. True **FALSE** The geometric distribution assumes that trials are dependent (without replacement) while the binomial distribution assumes that trials are independent.

Solution: The geometric and binomial distribution both assume that the trials are independent.

2. **TRUE** False If f is the PMF of a random variable X, it is possible for f(E[X]) = 0.

Solution: An example is a die roll. The expected value of a die roll is 3.5 but it is not possible to roll a 3.5.

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

3. (10 points) (a) (3 points) I am fishing and the number of spots each fish has is Poisson distributed with an average of 0.5 spots per fish. What is the probability that in a group of 12 fish, they have a total of 8 spots total?

Solution: In a group of 12, we expect to see $\lambda = 12 \cdot 0.5 = 6$ spots amongst them. This is Poisson distributed so the probability of them having 8 spots among them is $f(8) = \frac{\lambda^8 e^{-\lambda}}{8!} = \frac{6^8 e^{-6}}{8!}$.

(b) (4 points) Now suppose I catch 30 random fish and on average, I expect that 10 are striped. If there are 100 total striped fish in the pool, how many total fish are there?

Solution: This is a hyper-geometric distribution because out of the total N fish, there are m = 100 who are striped and in a selection of n = 30 fish, we expect to see E[X] = 10 of them. Thus, we have that

$$10 = E[X] = \frac{mn}{N} = \frac{100 \cdot 30}{N}.$$

So $N = \frac{100 \cdot 30}{10} = 300.$

(c) (3 points) With the same numbers as part (b), suppose that I catch 10 fish. What is the probability that amongst them, 3 of them have stripes?

Solution: As said before, this is a hyper-geometric distribution with m = 100 and N = 300. Then n = 10 because there are 10 fish picked and we want to calculate the probability that we have k = 4 striped ones. The probability of this is

$$f(4) = \frac{\binom{m}{k}\binom{N-m}{n-k}}{\binom{N}{n}} = \frac{\binom{100}{3}\binom{200}{7}}{\binom{300}{10}}.$$