


INSTRUCTOR'S  
SOLUTIONS MANUAL

PROBABILITY  
AND STATISTICAL INFERENCE  
TENTH EDITION

Robert V. Hogg

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# Contents

<b>Preface</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Probability</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Properties of Probability . . . . .	1
1.2 Methods of Enumeration . . . . .	2
1.3 Conditional Probability . . . . .	3
1.4 Independent Events . . . . .	4
1.5 Bayes' Theorem . . . . .	5
<b>2 Discrete Distributions</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Random Variables of the Discrete Type . . . . .	7
2.2 Mathematical Expectation . . . . .	9
2.3 Special Mathematical Expectations . . . . .	11
2.4 The Binomial Distribution . . . . .	14
2.5 The Hypergeometric Distribution . . . . .	16
2.6 The Negative Binomial Distribution . . . . .	17
2.7 The Poisson Distribution . . . . .	18
<b>3 Continuous Distributions</b>	<b>19</b>
3.1 Random Variables of the Continuous Type . . . . .	19
3.2 The Exponential, Gamma, and Chi-Square Distributions . . . . .	26
3.3 The Normal Distribution . . . . .	28
3.4 Additional Models . . . . .	30
<b>4 Bivariate Distributions</b>	<b>33</b>
4.1 Bivariate Distributions of the Discrete Type . . . . .	33
4.2 The Correlation Coefficient . . . . .	34
4.3 Conditional Distributions . . . . .	36
4.4 Bivariate Distributions of the Continuous Type . . . . .	37
4.5 The Bivariate Normal Distribution . . . . .	41
<b>5 Distributions of Functions of Random Variables</b>	<b>45</b>
5.1 Functions of One Random Variable . . . . .	45
5.2 Transformations of Two Random Variables . . . . .	47
5.3 Several Random Variables . . . . .	52
5.4 The Moment-Generating Function Technique . . . . .	53
5.5 Random Functions Associated with Normal Distributions . . . . .	55
5.6 The Central Limit Theorem . . . . .	58
5.7 Approximations for Discrete Distributions . . . . .	59
5.8 Chebyshev's Inequality and Convergence in Probability . . . . .	61
5.9 Limiting Moment-Generating Functions . . . . .	62

<b>6</b>	<b>Point Estimation</b>	<b>63</b>
6.1	Descriptive Statistics . . . . .	63
6.2	Exploratory Data Analysis . . . . .	65
6.3	Order Statistics . . . . .	70
6.4	Maximum Likelihood Estimation . . . . .	73
6.5	A Simple Regression Problem . . . . .	76
6.6	Asymptotic Distributions of Maximum Likelihood Estimators . . . . .	81
6.7	Sufficient Statistics . . . . .	81
6.8	Bayesian Estimation . . . . .	84
<b>7</b>	<b>Interval Estimation</b>	<b>87</b>
7.1	Confidence Intervals for Means . . . . .	87
7.2	Confidence Intervals for the Difference of Two Means . . . . .	88
7.3	Confidence Intervals For Proportions . . . . .	90
7.4	Sample Size . . . . .	91
7.5	Distribution-Free Confidence Intervals for Percentiles . . . . .	92
7.6	More Regression . . . . .	93
7.7	Resampling Methods . . . . .	99
<b>8</b>	<b>Tests of Statistical Hypotheses</b>	<b>107</b>
8.1	Tests About One Mean . . . . .	107
8.2	Tests of the Equality of Two Means . . . . .	109
8.3	Tests for Variances . . . . .	111
8.4	Tests about Proportions . . . . .	113
8.5	Some Distribution-Free Tests . . . . .	114
8.6	Power of a Statistical Test . . . . .	118
8.7	Best Critical Regions . . . . .	121
8.8	Likelihood Ratio Tests . . . . .	124
<b>9</b>	<b>More Tests</b>	<b>127</b>
9.1	Chi-Square Goodness-of-Fit Tests . . . . .	127
9.2	Contingency Tables . . . . .	130
9.3	One-Factor Analysis of Variance . . . . .	131
9.4	Two-Way Analysis of Variance . . . . .	134
9.5	General Factorial and $2^k$ Factorial Designs . . . . .	135
9.6	Tests Concerning Regression and Correlation . . . . .	136
9.7	Statistical Quality Control . . . . .	137

# Preface

This solutions manual provides answers for the even-numbered exercises in *Probability and Statistical Inference*, tenth edition, by Robert V. Hogg, Elliot A. Tanis, and Dale L. Zimmerman. Complete solutions are given for most of these exercises. You, the instructor, may decide how many of these solutions and answers you want to make available to your students. Note that the answers for the odd-numbered exercises are given in the textbook. Our hope is that this solutions manual will be helpful to each of you in your teaching.

All of the figures in this manual were generated using *Maple*, a computer algebra system. Most of the figures were generated and many of the solutions, especially those involving data, were solved using procedures that were written by Zaven Karian from Denison University. We thank him for providing these. These procedures are available free of charge for your use. They are available for download at <http://www.math.hope.edu/tanis/>. Short descriptions of these procedures are provided on the “Maple Card.” Complete descriptions of these procedures are given in *Probability and Statistics: Explorations with MAPLE*, second edition, 1999, written by Zaven Karian and Elliot Tanis, published by Prentice Hall (ISBN 0-13-021536-8). You can download a slightly revised edition of this manual at <http://www.math.hope.edu/tanis/MapleManual.pdf>.

We also want to acknowledge the many suggestions/corrections that were made by our accuracy checker, Kyle Siegrist.

If you find an error or wish to make a suggestion, please send them to [dale-zimmerman@uiowa.edu](mailto:dale-zimmerman@uiowa.edu). These **errata** will be posted on <http://homepage.divms.uiowa.edu/~dzimmer/>.

E.A.T.  
D.L.Z.



# Chapter 1

## Probability

### 1.1 Properties of Probability

**1.1-2** Sketch a figure and fill in the probabilities of each of the disjoint sets.

Let  $A = \{\text{insure more than one car}\}$ ,  $P(A) = 0.85$ .

Let  $B = \{\text{insure a sports car}\}$ ,  $P(B) = 0.23$ .

Let  $C = \{\text{insure exactly one car}\}$ ,  $P(C) = 0.15$ .

It is also given that  $P(A \cap B) = 0.17$ . Since  $A \cap C = \phi$ ,  $P(A \cap C) = 0$ . It follows that  $P(A \cap B \cap C') = 0.17$ . Thus  $P(A' \cap B \cap C') = 0.06$  and  $P(B' \cap C) = 0.09$ .

**1.1-4 (a)**  $S = \{\text{HHHH, HHHT, HHTH, HTHH, THHH, HHTT, HTTH, TTHH, HTHT, THTH, THHT, HTTT, THTT, TTHT, TTTH, TTTT}\}$ ;

**(b)** (i)  $5/16$ , (ii)  $0$ , (iii)  $11/16$ , (iv)  $4/16$ , (v)  $4/16$ , (vi)  $9/16$ , (vii)  $4/16$ .

**1.1-6 (a)**  $P(A \cup B) = 0.5 + 0.6 - 0.4 = 0.7$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad A &= (A \cap B') \cup (A \cap B) \\ P(A) &= P(A \cap B') + P(A \cap B) \\ 0.5 &= P(A \cap B') + 0.4 \\ P(A \cap B') &= 0.1; \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(c)} \quad P(A' \cup B') = P[(A \cap B)'] = 1 - P(A \cap B) = 1 - 0.4 = 0.6.$$

**1.1-8** Let  $A = \{\text{lab work done}\}$ ,  $B = \{\text{referral to a specialist}\}$ ,

$$P(A) = 0.41, P(B) = 0.53, P[(A \cup B)'] = 0.21.$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(A \cup B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \\ 0.79 &= 0.41 + 0.53 - P(A \cap B) \\ P(A \cap B) &= 0.41 + 0.53 - 0.79 = 0.15. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1.1-10} \quad A \cup B \cup C &= A \cup (B \cup C) \\ P(A \cup B \cup C) &= P(A) + P(B \cup C) - P[A \cap (B \cup C)] \\ &= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(B \cap C) - P[(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)] \\ &= P(A) + P(B) + P(C) - P(B \cap C) - P(A \cap B) - P(A \cap C) \\ &\quad + P(A \cap B \cap C). \end{aligned}$$

**1.1-12 (a)**  $1/3$ ; **(b)**  $2/3$ ; **(c)**  $0$ ; **(d)**  $1/2$ .

$$1.1-14 \quad P(A) = \frac{2[r - r(\sqrt{3}/2)]}{2r} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

1.1-16 Note that the respective probabilities are  $p_0$ ,  $p_1 = p_0/4$ ,  $p_2 = p_0/4^2, \dots$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{p_0}{4^k} &= 1 \\ \frac{p_0}{1 - 1/4} &= 1 \\ p_0 &= \frac{3}{4} \\ 1 - p_0 - p_1 &= 1 - \frac{15}{16} = \frac{1}{16}. \end{aligned}$$

## 1.2 Methods of Enumeration

1.2-2 (a)  $(4)(5)(2) = 40$ ; (b)  $(2)(2)(2) = 8$ .

$$1.2-4 \quad (a) \quad 4 \binom{6}{3} = 80;$$

$$(b) \quad 4(2^6) = 256;$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{(4-1+3)!}{(4-1)!3!} = 20.$$

1.2-6  $S = \{ \text{DDD, DDFD, DFDD, FDDD, DDFFD, DFDFD, FDDFD, DFFDD, FDFDD, FFD DD, FFF, FFDF, FDFD, DFFF, FFDDF, FDFDF, DFFDF, FDDFF, DFDFD, DDDFF} \}$  so there are 20 possibilities. Note that the winning player (2 choices) must win the last set and two of the previous sets, so the number of outcomes is

$$2 \left[ \binom{2}{2} + \binom{3}{2} + \binom{4}{2} \right] = 20.$$

$$1.2-8 \quad 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 2^{12} = 36,864.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1.2-10 \quad \binom{n-1}{r} + \binom{n-1}{r-1} &= \frac{(n-1)!}{r!(n-1-r)!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{(r-1)!(n-r)!} \\ &= \frac{(n-r)(n-1)! + r(n-1)!}{r!(n-r)!} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} = \binom{n}{r}. \end{aligned}$$

$$1.2-12 \quad 0 = (1-1)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r} (-1)^r (1)^{n-r} = \sum_{r=0}^n (-1)^r \binom{n}{r}.$$

$$2^n = (1+1)^n = \sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r} (1)^r (1)^{n-r} = \sum_{r=0}^n \binom{n}{r}.$$

$$1.2-14 \quad \binom{5-1+29}{29} = \frac{33!}{29!4!} = 40,920.$$

$$1.2-16 \quad (a) \quad \frac{\binom{19}{3} \binom{52-19}{6}}{\binom{52}{9}} = \frac{102,486}{351,325} = 0.2917;$$



$$(b) \frac{\binom{19}{3}\binom{10}{2}\binom{7}{1}\binom{3}{0}\binom{5}{1}\binom{2}{0}\binom{6}{2}}{\binom{52}{9}} = \frac{7,695}{1,236,664} = 0.00622.$$

- 1.2-18** (a)  $P(A) = \sum_{n=1}^5 (1/2)^n = 1 - (1/2)^5$ ;  
 (b)  $P(B) = \sum_{n=1}^{10} (1/2)^n = 1 - (1/2)^{10}$ ;  
 (c)  $P(A \cup B) = P(B) = 1 - (1/2)^{10}$ ;  
 (d)  $P(A \cap B) = P(A) = 1 - (1/2)^5$ ;  
 (e)  $P(C) = P(B) - P(A) = (1/2)^5 - (1/2)^{10}$ ;  
 (f)  $P(B') = 1 - P(B) = (1/2)^{10}$ .

### 1.3 Conditional Probability

**1.3-2** (a)  $\frac{1041}{1456}$ ;

(b)  $\frac{392}{633}$ ;

(c)  $\frac{649}{823}$ .

- (d) The proportion of women who favor a gun law is greater than the proportion of men who favor a gun law.

**1.3-4** (a)  $P(HH) = \frac{13}{52} \cdot \frac{12}{51} = \frac{1}{17}$ ;

(b)  $P(HC) = \frac{13}{52} \cdot \frac{13}{51} = \frac{13}{204}$ ;

(c)  $P(\text{Non-Ace Heart, Ace}) + P(\text{Ace of Hearts, Non-Heart Ace})$   
 $= \frac{12}{52} \cdot \frac{4}{51} + \frac{1}{52} \cdot \frac{3}{51} = \frac{51}{52 \cdot 51} = \frac{1}{52}$ .

- 1.3-6** Let  $H = \{\text{died from heart disease}\}$ ;  $P = \{\text{at least one parent had heart disease}\}$ .

$$P(H | P') = \frac{N(H \cap P')}{N(P')} = \frac{110}{648}.$$

**1.3-8** (a)  $\frac{3}{20} \cdot \frac{2}{19} \cdot \frac{1}{18} = \frac{1}{1140}$ ;

(b)  $\frac{\binom{3}{2}\binom{17}{1}}{\binom{20}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{17} = \frac{1}{380}$ ;

(c)  $\sum_{k=1}^9 \frac{\binom{3}{2}\binom{17}{2k-2}}{\binom{20}{2k}} \cdot \frac{1}{20-2k} = \frac{35}{76} = 0.4605$ ;

(d) Draw second. The probability of winning is  $1 - 0.4605 = 0.5395$ .

$$1.3-10 \text{ (a)} \quad P(A) = \frac{52}{52} \cdot \frac{51}{52} \cdot \frac{50}{52} \cdot \frac{49}{52} \cdot \frac{48}{52} \cdot \frac{47}{52} = \frac{8,808,975}{11,881,376} = 0.74141;$$

$$(b) \quad P(A') = 1 - P(A) = 0.25859.$$

$$1.3-12 \text{ (a)} \quad \text{It doesn't matter because } P(B_1) = \frac{1}{18}, \quad P(B_5) = \frac{1}{18}, \quad P(B_{18}) = \frac{1}{18};$$

$$(b) \quad P(B) = \frac{2}{18} = \frac{1}{9} \text{ on each draw.}$$

$$1.3-14 \text{ (a)} \quad 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 60;$$

$$(b) \quad 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 = 125.$$

$$1.3-16 \quad \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{8} + \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{8} = \frac{23}{40}.$$

## 1.4 Independent Events

$$1.4-2 \text{ (a)} \quad \begin{aligned} P(A \cap B) &= P(A)P(B) = (0.3)(0.6) = 0.18; \\ P(A \cup B) &= P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) \\ &= 0.3 + 0.6 - 0.18 \\ &= 0.72; \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \quad P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)} = \frac{0}{0.6} = 0.$$

$$1.4-4 \text{ Proof of (b):} \quad \begin{aligned} P(A' \cap B) &= P(B)P(A'|B) \\ &= P(B)[1 - P(A|B)] \\ &= P(B)[1 - P(A)] \\ &= P(B)P(A'). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Proof of (c):} \quad P(A' \cap B') &= P[(A \cup B)'] \\ &= 1 - P(A \cup B) \\ &= 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(A \cap B) \\ &= 1 - P(A) - P(B) + P(A)P(B) \\ &= [1 - P(A)][1 - P(B)] \\ &= P(A')P(B'). \end{aligned}$$

$$1.4-6 \quad \begin{aligned} P[A \cap (B \cap C)] &= P[A \cap B \cap C] \\ &= P(A)P(B)P(C) \\ &= P(A)P(B \cap C). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P[A \cap (B \cup C)] &= P[(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)] \\ &= P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap C) - P(A \cap B \cap C) \\ &= P(A)P(B) + P(A)P(C) - P(A)P(B)P(C) \\ &= P(A)[P(B) + P(C) - P(B \cap C)] \\ &= P(A)P(B \cup C). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P[A' \cap (B \cap C')] &= P(A' \cap C' \cap B) \\ &= P(B)[P(A' \cap C') | B] \\ &= P(B)[1 - P(A \cup C | B)] \\ &= P(B)[1 - P(A \cup C)] \\ &= P(B)P[(A \cup C)'] \\ &= P(B)P(A' \cap C') \\ &= P(B)P(A')P(C') \\ &= P(A')P(B)P(C') \\ &= P(A')P(B \cap C'). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P[A' \cap B' \cap C'] &= P[(A \cup B \cup C)'] \\
 &= 1 - P(A \cup B \cup C) \\
 &= 1 - P(A) - P(B) - P(C) + P(A)P(B) + P(A)P(C) + \\
 &\quad P(B)P(C) - P(A)P(B)P(C) \\
 &= [1 - P(A)][1 - P(B)][1 - P(C)] \\
 &= P(A')P(B')P(C').
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1.4-8 \quad \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{2}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{4}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{6} + \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{2}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{6} = \frac{2}{9}.$$

$$1.4-10 \quad \text{(a)} \quad \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{16};$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{9}{16};$$

$$\text{(c)} \quad \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{4} = \frac{10}{16}.$$

$$1.4-12 \quad \text{(a)} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2;$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2;$$

$$\text{(c)} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2;$$

$$\text{(d)} \quad \frac{5!}{3!2!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2.$$

$$1.4-14 \quad \text{(a)} \quad 1 - (0.4)^3 = 1 - 0.064 = 0.936;$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad 1 - (0.4)^8 = 1 - 0.00065536 = 0.99934464.$$

$$1.4-16 \quad \text{(a)} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{2k} = \frac{5}{9};$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad \frac{1}{5} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

$$1.4-18 \quad \text{(a)} \quad 7; \text{ (b)} \quad (1/2)^7; \text{ (c)} \quad 63; \text{ (d)} \quad \text{No! } (1/2)^{63} = 1/9,223,372,036,854,775,808.$$

1.4-20 No. The equations that must hold are

$$(1 - p_1)(1 - p_2) = p_1(1 - p_2) + p_2(1 - p_1) = p_1p_2.$$

There are no real solutions.

## 1.5 Bayes' Theorem

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.5-2 \quad \text{(a)} \quad P(G) &= P(A \cap G) + P(B \cap G) \\
 &= P(A)P(G|A) + P(B)P(G|B) \\
 &= (0.40)(0.85) + (0.60)(0.75) = 0.79;
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b)} \quad P(A|G) &= \frac{P(A \cap G)}{P(G)} \\
 &= \frac{(0.40)(0.85)}{0.79} = 0.43.
 \end{aligned}$$

**1.5-4** Let event  $B$  denote an accident and let  $A_1$  be the event that age of the driver is 16–25. Then

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_1 | B) &= \frac{(0.1)(0.05)}{(0.1)(0.05) + (0.55)(0.02) + (0.20)(0.03) + (0.15)(0.04)} \\ &= \frac{50}{50 + 110 + 60 + 60} = \frac{50}{280} = 0.179. \end{aligned}$$

**1.5-6** Let  $B$  be the event that the policyholder dies. Let  $A_1, A_2, A_3$  be the events that the deceased is standard, preferred and ultra-preferred, respectively. Then

$$\begin{aligned} P(A_1 | B) &= \frac{(0.60)(0.01)}{(0.60)(0.01) + (0.30)(0.008) + (0.10)(0.007)} \\ &= \frac{60}{60 + 24 + 7} = \frac{60}{91} = 0.659; \end{aligned}$$

$$P(A_2 | B) = \frac{24}{91} = 0.264;$$

$$P(A_3 | B) = \frac{7}{91} = 0.077.$$

**1.5-8** Let  $A$  be the event that the tablet is under warranty.

$$\begin{aligned} P(B_1 | A) &= \frac{(0.40)(0.10)}{(0.40)(0.10) + (0.30)(0.05) + (0.20)(0.03) + (0.10)(0.02)} \\ &= \frac{40}{40 + 15 + 6 + 2} = \frac{40}{63} = 0.635; \end{aligned}$$

$$P(B_2 | A) = \frac{15}{63} = 0.238;$$

$$P(B_3 | A) = \frac{6}{63} = 0.095;$$

$$P(B_4 | A) = \frac{2}{63} = 0.032.$$

**1.5-10 (a)**  $P(D^+) = (0.02)(0.92) + (0.98)(0.05) = 0.0184 + 0.0490 = 0.0674$ ;

**(b)**  $P(A^- | D^+) = \frac{0.0490}{0.0674} = 0.727$ ;  $P(A^+ | D^+) = \frac{0.0184}{0.0674} = 0.273$ ;

**(c)**  $P(A^- | D^-) = \frac{(0.98)(0.95)}{(0.02)(0.08) + (0.98)(0.95)} = \frac{9310}{16 + 9310} = 0.998$ ;

$P(A^+ | D^-) = 0.002$ ;

**(d)** Yes, particularly those in part (b).

**1.5-12** Let  $D = \{\text{defective roll}\}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} P(I | D) &= \frac{P(I \cap D)}{P(D)} \\ &= \frac{P(I) \cdot P(D | I)}{P(I) \cdot P(D | I) + P(II) \cdot P(D | II)} \\ &= \frac{(0.60)(0.03)}{(0.60)(0.03) + (0.40)(0.01)} \\ &= \frac{0.018}{0.018 + 0.004} = \frac{0.018}{0.022} = 0.818. \end{aligned}$$

## Chapter 2

# Discrete Distributions

### 2.1 Random Variables of the Discrete Type

2.1-2 (a)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0.6, & x = 1, \\ 0.3, & x = 5, \\ 0.1, & x = 10; \end{cases}$$

(b)

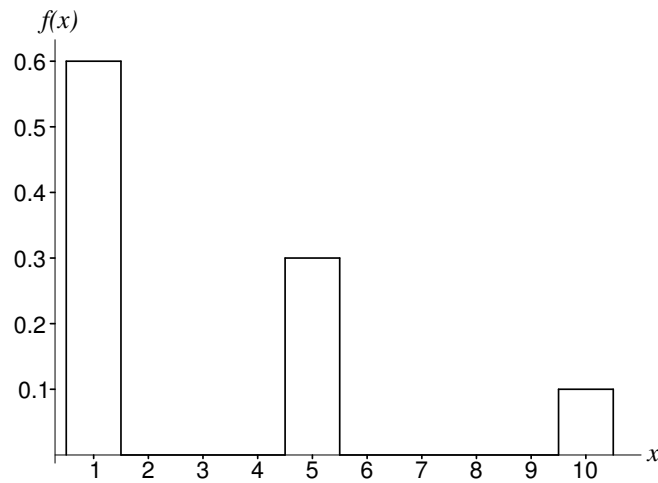


Figure 2.1-2: A probability histogram

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2.1-4 (a)} \quad \sum_{x=1}^9 \log_{10} \left( \frac{x+1}{x} \right) &= \sum_{x=1}^9 [\log_{10}(x+1) - \log_{10} x] \\ &= \log_{10} 2 - \log_{10} 1 + \log_{10} 3 - \log_{10} 2 + \cdots + \log_{10} 10 - \log_{10} 9 \\ &= \log_{10} 10 = 1; \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1, \\ \log_{10} n, & n-1 \leq x < n, \quad n = 2, 3, \dots, 9, \\ 1, & 9 \leq x. \end{cases}$$

**2.1-6 (a)**  $f(x) = \frac{1}{10}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 9;$

**(b)**  $\mathcal{N}(\{0\})/150 = 11/150 = 0.073; \quad \mathcal{N}(\{5\})/150 = 13/150 = 0.087;$   
 $\mathcal{N}(\{1\})/150 = 14/150 = 0.093; \quad \mathcal{N}(\{6\})/150 = 22/150 = 0.147;$   
 $\mathcal{N}(\{2\})/150 = 13/150 = 0.087; \quad \mathcal{N}(\{7\})/150 = 16/150 = 0.107;$   
 $\mathcal{N}(\{3\})/150 = 12/150 = 0.080; \quad \mathcal{N}(\{8\})/150 = 18/150 = 0.120;$   
 $\mathcal{N}(\{4\})/150 = 16/150 = 0.107; \quad \mathcal{N}(\{9\})/150 = 15/150 = 0.100.$

**(c)**

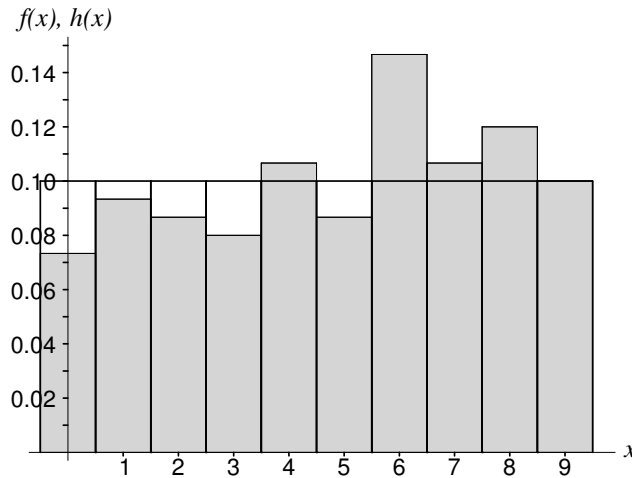


Figure 2.1-6: Michigan daily lottery digits

**2.1-8 (a)**  $f(x) = \frac{6 - |7 - x|}{36}, \quad x = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12;$

**(b)**

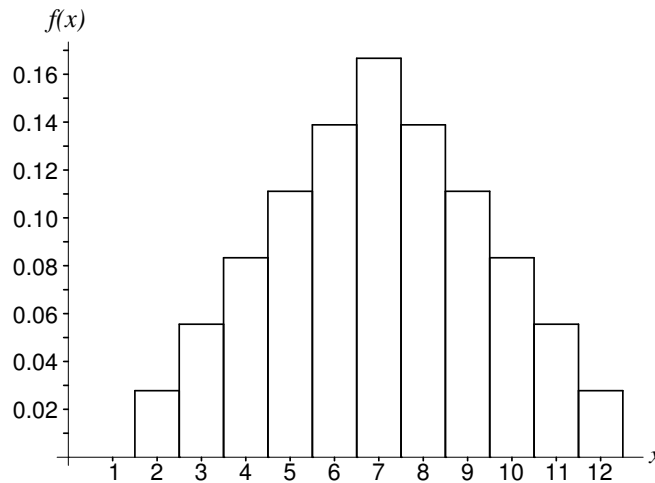


Figure 2.1-8: Probability histogram for the sum of a pair of dice

**2.1-10 (a)** The space of  $W$  is  $S = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$ .

$$P(W = 0) = P(X = 0, Y = 0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}, \text{ assuming independence.}$$

$$P(W = 1) = P(X = 0, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$P(W = 2) = P(X = 2, Y = 0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$P(W = 3) = P(X = 2, Y = 1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$P(W = 4) = P(X = 0, Y = 4) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$P(W = 5) = P(X = 0, Y = 5) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$P(W = 6) = P(X = 2, Y = 4) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$P(W = 7) = P(X = 2, Y = 5) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}.$$

That is,  $f(w) = P(W = w) = \frac{1}{8}, w \in S$ .

(b)

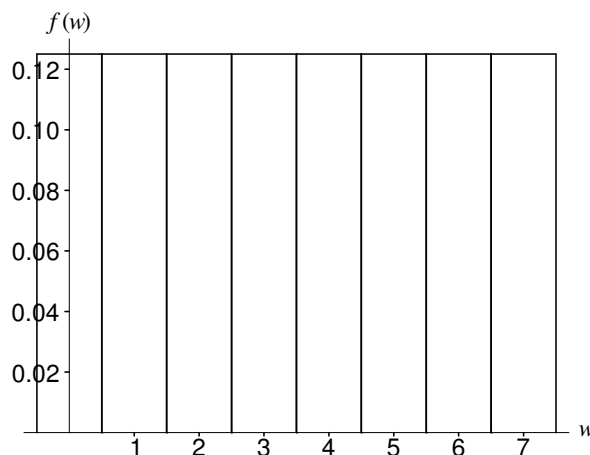


Figure 2.1-10: Probability histogram of sum of two special dice

**2.1-12** Let  $x$  equal the number of orange balls and  $144 - x$  the number of blue balls. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{144} \cdot \frac{x-1}{143} + \frac{144-x}{144} \cdot \frac{143-x}{143} &= \frac{x}{144} \cdot \frac{144-x}{143} + \frac{144-x}{144} \cdot \frac{x}{143} \\ x^2 - x + 144 \cdot 143 - 144x - 143x + x^2 &= 2 \cdot 144x - 2 \cdot x^2 \\ x^2 - 144x + 5,148 &= 0 \\ (x-78)(x-66) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Thus there are 78 orange balls and 66 blue balls.

## 2.2 Mathematical Expectation

$$\mathbf{2.2-2} \quad E(X) = (-1)\left(\frac{4}{9}\right) + (0)\left(\frac{1}{9}\right) + (1)\left(\frac{4}{9}\right) = 0;$$

$$E(X^2) = (-1)^2\left(\frac{4}{9}\right) + (0)^2\left(\frac{1}{9}\right) + (1)^2\left(\frac{4}{9}\right) = \frac{8}{9};$$

