

# STAT 305 Quiz III

## Reference Sheet

### Basic Probability

#### Definitions

Random experiment	A series of actions that lead to an observable result. The result may change each time we perform the experiment.
Outcome	The result(s) of a random experiment.
Sample Space ( $S$ )	A set of all possible results of a random experiment.
Event ( $A$ )	Any subset of sample space.
Probability of an event ( $P(A)$ )	the likelihood that the observed outcome of a random experiment is one of the outcomes in the event.

$A^C$	The outcomes that are not in $A$ .
$A \cap B$	The outcomes that are both in $A$ and in $B$ .
$A \cup B$	The outcomes that are either $A$ or $B$ .

#### General Rules

Probability $A$ given $B$	$P(A B) = P(A \cap B)/P(B)$
Probability $A$ and $B$	$P(A \cap B) = P(A B)P(B) = P(B A)P(A)$
Probability $A$ or $B$	$P(A \text{ or } B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A, B)$

#### Independence

Two events are called independent if  $P(A, B) = P(A) \cdot P(B)$ . Clever students will realize this also means that if  $A$  and  $B$  are independent then  $P(A|B) = P(A)$  and  $P(B|A) = P(B)$ .

#### Joint Probability

Joint Probability	The probability an outcome is in event $A$ and in event $B = P(A, B)$ .
Marginal Probability	If $A \subseteq B \cup C$ then $P(A) = P(A \cap B) + P(A \cap C)$ .
Conditional Probability	For events $A$ and $B$ , if $P(B) \neq 0$ then $P(A B) = P(A \cap B)/P(B)$ .

### Discrete Random Variables

#### General Rules

Probability function	$f_X(x) = P(X = x)$
Cumulative probability function	$F_X(x) = P(X \leq x)$
Expected Value	$\mu = E(X) = \sum_x x f_X(x)$
Variance	$\sigma^2 = Var(X) = \sum_x (x - \mu)^2 f_X(x)$
Standard Deviation	$\sigma = \sqrt{Var(X)}$

### Joint Probability Functions

Joint Probability Function	$f_{XY}(x, y) = P[X = x, Y = y]$
Marginal Probability Function	$f_X(x) = \sum_y f_{XY}(x, y)$ $f_Y(y) = \sum_x f_{XY}(x, y)$
Conditional Probability Function	$f_{X Y}(x y) = f_{XY}(x, y)/f_Y(y)$ $f_{Y X}(y x) = f_{XY}(x, y)/f_X(x)$

### Geometric Random Variables

$X$  is the trial count upon which the first successful outcome is observed performing independent trials with probability of success  $p$ .

Possible Values	$x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
Probability function	$P[X = x] = f_X(x) = p(1 - p)^{x-1}$
Expected Value	$\mu = E(X) = \frac{1}{p}$
Variance	$\sigma^2 = Var(X) = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$
CDF	$F(x) = 1 - (1 - p)^x$

### Binomial Random Variables

$X$  is the number of successful outcomes observed in  $n$  independent trials with probability of success  $p$ .

Possible Values	$x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$
Probability function	$P[X = x] = f_X(x) = \frac{n!}{(n-x)!x!} p^x (1 - p)^{n-x}$
Expected Value	$\mu = E(X) = np$
Variance	$\sigma^2 = Var(X) = np(1 - p)$

### Poisson Random Variables

$X$  is the number of times a rare event occurs over a predetermined interval (an area, an amount of time, etc.) where the number of events we expect is  $\lambda$ .

Possible Values	$x = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$
Probability function	$P[X = x] = f_X(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$
Expected Value	$E(X) = \lambda$
Variance	$Var(X) = \lambda$

## Continuous Random Variables

### General Rules

Probability density function	$P[a \leq X \leq b] = \int_a^b f_X(x)dx$
Cumulative density function	$P[X \leq x] = F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f_X(t)dt$
Expected Value	$\mu = E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xf_X(x)dx$
Variance	$\sigma^2 = Var(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu)^2 f_X(x)dx$
Standard Deviation	$\sigma = \sqrt{Var(X)}$

### Joint Probability Density Functions

Joint Probability Density Function	$f_{XY}(x, y)$ is the joint density of both $X$ and $Y$ . $P(a \leq X \leq b, c \leq Y \leq d) = \int_a^b \int_c^d f_{XY}(x, y)dydx$
Marginal Probability Density Function	$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{XY}(x, y)dy$ $f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{XY}(x, y)dx$
Conditional Probability Density Function	$f_{X Y}(x y) = f_{XY}(x, y)/f_Y(y)$ $f_{Y X}(y x) = f_{XY}(x, y)/f_X(x)$

### Uniform Random Variables

Used when we believe an outcome could be anywhere between two values  $a$  and  $b$  but have no other beliefs.

Probability density function	$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & a \leq x \leq b \\ 0 & o.w. \end{cases}$
Cumulative density function	$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq a \\ \frac{1}{b-a}x - \frac{a}{b-a} & a \leq x \leq b \\ 1 & x > b \end{cases}$
Expected Value	$E(X) = \frac{1}{2}(b + a)$
Variance	$Var(X) = \frac{1}{12}(b - a)^2$

## Exponential Random Variables

Used when we an outcome could be anything greater than 0 but the likelihood is concentrated on smaller values.

Probability density function	$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha} \exp(-\frac{x}{\alpha}) & x \geq 0 \\ 0 & o.w. \end{cases}$
Cumulative density function	$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 - \exp(-\frac{x}{\alpha}) & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$
Expected Value	$E(X) = \alpha$
Variance	$Var(X) = (\alpha)^2$

## Normal Random Variables

Used when we believe an outcome could be above or below a certain value  $\mu$  but we also believe it is more likely to be close to  $\mu$  than it is to be far away.

Probability density function	$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$
Cumulative density function	There is no general formula.
Expected Value	$E(X) = \mu$
Variance	$Var(X) = \sigma^2$

## Standard Normal Random Variables ( $Z$ )

A normal random variable with mean 0 and variance  $\sigma^2$ .

Probability density function	$f_Z(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2}$
Cumulative density function	There is no general formula.
Expected Value	$E(Z) = 0$
Variance	$Var(Z) = 1$
Relationship with $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	If $X$ is normal( $\mu, \sigma^2$ ) then $P[a \leq X \leq b] = P\left[\frac{a-\mu}{\sigma} \leq Z \leq \frac{b-\mu}{\sigma}\right]$

## Functions of Random Variables

### Linear Combinations of Independent Random Variables

For  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  independent random variables and  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  constants if  $U = a_0 + a_1X_1 + \dots + a_nX_n$ :

- $E(U) = a_0 + a_1E(X_1) + a_2E(X_2) + \dots + a_nE(X_n)$
- $Var(U) = a_1^2Var(X_1) + a_2^2Var(X_2) + \dots + a_n^2Var(X_n)$

# Standard Normal Probabilities

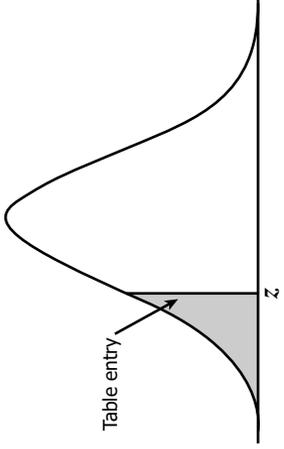


Table entry for  $z$  is the area under the standard normal curve to the left of  $z$ .

$z$	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
-3.4	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0002
-3.3	.0005	.0005	.0005	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0004	.0003
-3.2	.0007	.0007	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0006	.0005	.0005	.0005
-3.1	.0010	.0009	.0009	.0009	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0008	.0007	.0007
-3.0	.0013	.0013	.0013	.0012	.0012	.0011	.0011	.0011	.0010	.0010
-2.9	.0019	.0018	.0018	.0017	.0016	.0016	.0015	.0015	.0014	.0014
-2.8	.0026	.0025	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0022	.0021	.0021	.0020	.0019
-2.7	.0035	.0034	.0033	.0032	.0031	.0030	.0029	.0028	.0027	.0026
-2.6	.0047	.0045	.0044	.0043	.0041	.0040	.0039	.0038	.0037	.0036
-2.5	.0062	.0060	.0059	.0057	.0055	.0054	.0052	.0051	.0049	.0048
-2.4	.0082	.0080	.0078	.0075	.0073	.0071	.0069	.0068	.0066	.0064
-2.3	.0107	.0104	.0102	.0099	.0096	.0094	.0091	.0089	.0087	.0084
-2.2	.0139	.0136	.0132	.0129	.0125	.0122	.0119	.0116	.0113	.0110
-2.1	.0179	.0174	.0170	.0166	.0162	.0158	.0154	.0150	.0146	.0143
-2.0	.0228	.0222	.0217	.0212	.0207	.0202	.0197	.0192	.0188	.0183
-1.9	.0287	.0281	.0274	.0268	.0262	.0256	.0250	.0244	.0239	.0233
-1.8	.0359	.0351	.0344	.0336	.0329	.0322	.0314	.0307	.0301	.0294
-1.7	.0446	.0436	.0427	.0418	.0409	.0401	.0392	.0384	.0375	.0367
-1.6	.0548	.0537	.0526	.0516	.0505	.0495	.0485	.0475	.0465	.0455
-1.5	.0668	.0655	.0643	.0630	.0618	.0606	.0594	.0582	.0571	.0559
-1.4	.0808	.0793	.0778	.0764	.0749	.0735	.0721	.0708	.0694	.0681
-1.3	.0968	.0951	.0934	.0918	.0901	.0885	.0869	.0853	.0838	.0823
-1.2	.1151	.1131	.1112	.1093	.1075	.1056	.1038	.1020	.1003	.0985
-1.1	.1357	.1335	.1314	.1292	.1271	.1251	.1230	.1210	.1190	.1170
-1.0	.1587	.1562	.1539	.1515	.1492	.1469	.1446	.1423	.1401	.1379
-0.9	.1841	.1814	.1788	.1762	.1736	.1711	.1685	.1660	.1635	.1611
-0.8	.2119	.2090	.2061	.2033	.2005	.1977	.1949	.1922	.1894	.1867
-0.7	.2420	.2389	.2358	.2327	.2296	.2266	.2236	.2206	.2177	.2148
-0.6	.2743	.2709	.2676	.2643	.2611	.2578	.2546	.2514	.2483	.2451
-0.5	.3085	.3050	.3015	.2981	.2946	.2912	.2877	.2843	.2810	.2776
-0.4	.3446	.3409	.3372	.3336	.3300	.3264	.3228	.3192	.3156	.3121
-0.3	.3821	.3783	.3745	.3707	.3669	.3632	.3594	.3557	.3520	.3483
-0.2	.4207	.4168	.4129	.4090	.4052	.4013	.3974	.3936	.3897	.3859
-0.1	.4602	.4562	.4522	.4483	.4443	.4404	.4364	.4325	.4286	.4247
-0.0	.5000	.4960	.4920	.4880	.4840	.4801	.4761	.4721	.4681	.4641

