

Math 3338 Homework Solutions

p 163 #7 die rolled twice what are possible values for

a. Maximum of 2 rolls

(2) Solution: 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

b. Minimum of 2 rolls

(2) Solution: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

c. Sum of 2 rolls

(2) Solution: 2, 3, ..., 12

d. First roll - second roll

(2) Solution: -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

#8 If the die in #7 is fair, calculate probabilities assoc. with random variable in 7a-d)

a. $P(X=1) = 1/36$ $P(X=2) = 3/36$ (2,1), (1,1), (1,2)

(4) $P(X=3) = 5/36$ (3,1), (1,3), (2,2), (2,1), (1,2)

$P(X=4) = 7/36$ (4,1), (1,4), (3,2), (2,3), (3,1), (2,2), (1,3)

$P(X=5) = 9/36$, $P(X=6) = 11/36$

b. $P(X=2) = 1/36$ (6,1), (5,1), (4,1), (3,1), (2,1), (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6)

(4) $P(X=2) = 1/36 = 1/36$ $P(X=3) = 2/36$ $P(X=4) = 5/36$ $P(X=5) = 7/36 = 7/36$ $P(X=6) = 9/36 = 1/4$

c. $P(X=2) = 1/36$ $P(X=3) = 2/36$ $P(X=4) = 3/36 = 1/12$ $P(X=5) = 5/36 = 5/36$ $P(X=6) = 7/36 = 7/36$ $P(X=7) = 9/36 = 1/4$

(4) $P(X=8) = 11/36$ $P(X=9) = 13/36 = 13/36$ $P(X=10) = 15/36 = 5/12$ $P(X=11) = 17/36 = 17/36$ $P(X=12) = 19/36 = 19/36$

$P(X=12) = 19/36$

$P(X=-1) = P(X=1) = 1/36$

d. $P(X=-5) = P(X=5) = 1/36$

$P(X=2) = 6/36$

(4) $P(X=-4) = P(X=4) = 2/36$

$P(X=-3) = P(X=3) = 3/36$

$P(X=-2) = P(X=2) = 4/36$

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p 63 #9 Repeat Example 1c when the balls are selected with replacement.

Urn contains 20 balls numbered 1 to 20.

4 balls chosen with replacement. X = largest number chosen.

X could be 1, 2, 3, ..., 20

(20) $P(X=1) = \frac{1}{20^4}$ There is only one way to get $X=1$
 $= 6.25 \times 10^{-6}$ There are 20^4 possible choices.

$$P(X=2) = P(X \leq 2) - P(X=1)$$

$$= \frac{2^4}{20^4} - \frac{1^4}{20^4} = 9.375 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$P(X=3) = P(X \leq 3) - P(X \leq 2) = \frac{3^4 - 2^4 + 1}{20^4} = .0004175$$

$$P(X=4) = P(X \leq 4) - P(X \leq 3) = \frac{4^4 - 3^4 + 2^4 - 1}{20^4} = .0011875$$

$$P(X=5) = P(X \leq 5) - P(X \leq 4) = \frac{5^4 - 190}{20^4} = \frac{435}{20^4} = .002719$$

$$P(X=6) = P(X \leq 6) - P(X \leq 5)$$

$$= \frac{6^4 - 435}{20^4} = \frac{1296 - 435}{20^4} = .005381$$

$$P(X=7) = \frac{7^4 - 861}{20^4} = \frac{2401 - 861}{20^4} = .009625$$

$$P(X=n) = \frac{n^4 - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} j^4 (-1)^{n-1+j}}{20^4} \quad n=1, 2, 3, \dots, 20$$

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p163 #23 Have \$1000. Commodity sells for \$2 per ounce.

In one week price will be either \$1 or \$4 per ounce

— equally likely

a. To maximize expected amount of money after 1 week,
what strategy?

Solution Assume that we will buy x ounces now
and sell in 1 week.

(10) The cost of purchase is $\$2x$

With probability $\frac{1}{2}$, the commodity is sold for \$1/oz,
yielding $\$2x$

With prob. $\frac{1}{2}$ the sale price is \$4, \rightarrow yielding $\$4 \cdot 2x = \$8x$.

Thus the expected amount of money after 1 week

$$\text{is } 1000 - 2x + \frac{1}{2}(2x + 8x) = 1000 + 3x.$$

This is maximized by making x as large as possible, $x=500$

b. To maximize amount of commodity owned after 1 week?

Solution Assume that we invest $\$x$ now and $\$1000-x$
in 1 week.

With prob. $\frac{1}{2}$, the amount owned after 1 week is

$$x \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (1000-x) \cdot 1$$

With prob. $\frac{1}{2}$, the amount owned after 1 week is

$$x \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (1000-x) \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

So the expected amount owned is

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} (x \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (1000-x)) + \frac{1}{2} (x \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (1000-x) \cdot \frac{1}{4}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x + 1000 = 1000 - \frac{1}{8}x \end{aligned}$$

This is maximized by making x as small as possible, $x=0$

So we plan to use all \$1000 in one week.

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P163 #36 Coin flipped until 1st tails, $N = \# \text{ flips}$, player wins 2^N dollars

(c) $X = \text{winning}$, show $E(X) = \infty$. $X = 2^N$

(6) Solution $E(X) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n p(N=n)$

N has a geometric distribution, $P(N=n) = (1/2)^n \cdot 1/2 = (1/2)^n$

$$\text{So } E(X) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \cdot (1/2)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1 = \infty.$$

a. Would you pay \$1,000,000 to play the game once?

(6) No, the probability of winning more than \$1,000,000

$$\text{is } \sum_{n=20}^{\infty} (1/2)^n = \frac{1/2^{20}}{1-1/2} = 2^{-19} = 1.9 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$(\log_2(1,000,000) = 19.93).$$

b. Would you be willing to pay \$1,000,000 for each game

(4) if you could play as long as you lived and only had to set up when you quit playing?

Solution Yes!