Written exam in Probability Theory and Statistics - K7

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Thursday 13th of january 2011, 9:00-13:00

In the assessment emphasis will be put on both correct methods as well as correct answers. Hence the method should be clearly stated.

Problem 1. (approx 20%)

The random variable X has a normal distribution with mean 4 and variance 25.

- 1. Calculate the mean and variance of the variable 4X + 6.
- 2. Calculate $P(0 \le X \le 4)$.

The random variable Y has mean 5 and variance 10. The correlation coefficient of X and Y is -0.5.

3. Calculate the mean and variance of the variable 4X + 5Y + 1.

Problem 2. (approx 20%)

The joint probability distribution of X and Y is given by

$$f(x,y) = \frac{2x+y}{27}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2; \ y = 0, 1, 2$$

- 1. Evaluate the marginal distribution of X.
- 2. Find P(Y=2|X=1) and P(Y=2|X=2). Are X and Y statistically independent?
- 3. Evaluate $E(X^2Y)$.

Problem 3. (approx 10%)

In a certain city the need for money to buy drugs is stated as the reason for 60% of all thefts.

Consider the next 20 theft cases in the city and let X denote the number of cases resulting from the need for money to buy drugs.

- 1. Calculate the mean and variance of X.
- 2. Evaluate $P(4 \le X \le 12)$.

Problem 4. (approx 30%)

An engineer in quality control takes a sample of 30 bolts and measures their diameter, which yields a sample average of $\bar{x} = 10.023mm$ and a sample standard deviation s = 0.009mm. He assumes that the observations are a random sample from the normal distribution.

- 1. Determine a 95% confidence interval for the mean of the bolt diameter.
- 2. Determine a 95% confidence interval for the standard deviation of the bolt diameter.
- 3. Test at the 5% significance level whether the bolts meet a requirement of a mean diameter equal to 10mm.
- 4. Test at the 2.5% significance level whether the measurements meet a requirement of a standard deviation below or equal to 0.005mm.

Problem 5. (approx 20%)

Two methods for measuring the molar heat of fusion of water are being compared. Ten measurements made by method A have a sample mean $\bar{x}_A = 6.025$ kilojoules per mole and sample standard deviation of $s_A = 0.024 KJ/mol$. Five measurements made by method B have a sample mean $\bar{x}_B = 6.001 KJ/mol$ and sample standard deviation of $s_B = 0.012 KJ/mol$.

- 1. Test at the 5% significance level whether the two methods have the same standard deviation.
- 2. Test at the 5% significance level whether the mean measurements differ between the two methods.

Remember to add student number on all sheets and state how many sheets your solution consists of