



الكلية : التربية للعلوم الصرفة

القسم او الفرع : الرياضيات

المرحلة: الثالثة

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : نظرية احتمالية 1

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Probability Theory 1**

اسم المحاضرة الثانية عشر باللغة العربية: اختبارات عن موضوع احتمالية 1

اسم المحاضرة الثانية عشر باللغة الإنكليزية : **Tests of the Probability Theory 1**

محتوى المحاضرة الثاني عشر

Q1: Let X is a random variable has probability mass function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{c4^x}{x!}, & \text{for } x = 0,1, \dots \\ 0 & \text{O. w.} \end{cases}$$

Find 1)The constant value of c. 2) $P(0 < x < 1)$.

Q2: Let $p(A) = \frac{1}{3}$, $p(B) = \frac{1}{4}$, $p(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{6}$, find

$$p(A^c), p(A^c \cup B), p(A \cup B^c), p(A \cap B^c), p(A^c \cup B^c) .$$

Q3 : If X is a continuous random variable has the probability density function:

$$f(x) = cx(1-x^2) \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2$$

Find : 1-The value of c . 2) $P(-1 < x < 1)$.

Q4 : If X is a continuous random variable has the cumulative distribution function :

$$F(x) = \frac{x}{1+x} \quad x \geq 0$$

Find the probability density function of X.

Q5: (15 marks)

Calculate the coefficient of correlation between the values of X and Y, also find two regression equation form the following tables.

X	2	3	4	6	9
Y	1.8	2.7	3.2	4.8	7.0

Q6: The joint pmf of (x,y) is given below

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} cxy^2 & \text{for } x=1,2,3 \quad \text{and } y=1,2 \quad \text{and } c > 0 \\ 0 & \text{o. w} \end{cases}$$

obtain the constant c. b) Are X and Y independent.

Q7: Let X is a random variable with the probability mass function as follows:

$$f(x) = p[X = x] = \begin{cases} 2^{-x} & \text{for } x = 1, 2, \dots \\ 0 & \text{other wise} \end{cases}$$

Find The moment generating function of X.

Q8 : If X is a continuous random variable has the probability density function:

$$f(x) = cx(1-x^2) \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2$$

Find : 1-fixed value of c .

2- The expectation value and the variance.

Q9 : Let X is a random variable with the function :

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{x} \quad x = 1, 4, 9$$

Is f(x) probability mass functions? If yes, find the moment generating function of X.

Q10:

a) Show that $\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n}{n-r}$. Hence or otherwise show that if $\binom{27}{r} = \binom{27}{n-3}$ the value of $\binom{r}{12} = 455$.

b) For any r.v. X and Y prove that $E\left[E\left(\frac{X}{Y}\right)\right] = E(X)$.

Q11:

The joint pmf of (X,Y) is given by $p[X=x] = \begin{cases} cxy^2 & \text{for } x=1,2,3 \text{ and } y=1,2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

Obtain unknown constant c, Express the joint pmf of (X,Y) in the tabular form, and obtain the probabilities of the events $A_1 = \{X=1\}$, $A_2 = \{X+Y < 4\}$, $A_3 = \{X=1/X+Y < 4\}$

Q12: A bivariate r.v. (X,Y) has the joint pmf as follows:

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-2m} m^{x+y}}{x!y!} & \text{for } x=0,1,2,\dots; \\ & \text{for } y=0,1,2,\dots \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

i. Obtain marginal distribution of X and of Y.

- ii. Show that X and Y are independent r.v.s.
- iii. Find the conditional distribution of X given Y=y and of Y given X=x.

Q13:

A tetrahedron (four sided dice with outcomes 1,2,3,4) is rolled twice, let X be the sum of two outcomes. Obtain pmf of X?

Q14: The pmf of X is given by

$$p[X=x]=\begin{cases} \binom{10}{x}(0.3)^x (0.7)^{10-x} & \text{for } x=0,1,2,\dots \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Obtain the skewedness and kurtosis coefficients and type of this distribution.

Q15: Let X, and Y are be two independent r.v. have p.d.f. for each as follows

$$f(x)=12x^2(1-x), \text{ for } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ and } f(y)=2y, \text{ for } 0 \leq y \leq 1, \text{ find } E\left(\frac{y}{x^2} + \frac{x}{y}\right)?$$

Q16: Show that $\binom{n}{r} = \binom{n-2}{r-2} + 2\binom{n-2}{r-1} + \binom{n-2}{r}$.

Q16: The probability distribution of r.v. $p[X=x, Y=y]=\begin{cases} cxy & \text{for } x=1,2,3,4 \text{ and } y=1,2,3,4 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ Find

the constant c, and the $p[X \leq 3, 3 \leq y \leq 4]$, $\text{Var}(x)$, $\text{Var}(y)$, $\text{Cov}(x,y)$, and $\rho_{x,y}$.

Q17: Let A_i ($i=1,2,3$) are independent events define on Ω . Can we conclude that $A_1 \cup A_2$ is independent A_3 ? If yes, prove that?