

5  $X = \# \text{ heads} - \# \text{ tails}$  in  $n$  tosses  
 $X$  can take on values  $n$  (all heads),  $n-2$  (one tail), ...,  $-n$  (all tails), which we can write as  $n-2j$ ,  $j=0, \dots, n$ .

6  $P(X=3) = P(\text{all heads}) = 1/8 = P(X=-3) = 1/8$   
 $P(X=1) = P(X=-1) = 3/8$  (3 ways to put the head/tail among 3 tosses)

1a Ignoring the "end effect" (ie, let  $k$  grow large) then  $1/3$  are divisible by 3,  $1/5$  are divisible by 5, etc.

b (opt) For  $\mu(n)=0$ , we need it to have a repeated prime. that is,  $n$  must be a multiple of  $2^2, 3^2, 5^2$ , etc. Hence, thinking conditionally,

$$P(\mu(n)=0) = 1 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\left(\frac{8}{9}\right)\left(\frac{24}{25}\right) \dots = 1 - \frac{6}{\pi^2}$$

↑  
not factor of 4, etc

3  $P_X(x) = \binom{4}{x} (1/2)^4, x=0, \dots, 4$   $P_Y(y) = \binom{4}{y+2} (1/2)^4, y=-3, \dots, 2$   $Y = X-2$   
 Draw the PMF; it just gets shifted to the left by 2.

0	$X$ are winnings	$W_1$	$X$	prob
			+1	$18/38$
	possible outcomes	$L_1 L_2 L_3$	-3	$\left(\frac{20}{38}\right)^3$
		$L_1 L_2 W_3$	-1	$\left(\frac{20}{38}\right)^2 \left(\frac{18}{38}\right)$
		$L_1 W_2 L_3$	-1	$\left(\frac{20}{38}\right)^2 \left(\frac{18}{38}\right)$
		$L_1 W_2 W_3$	+1	$\left(\frac{20}{38}\right) \left(\frac{18}{38}\right)^2$

a.  $P(X > 0) = P(X=1) = \frac{18}{38} + \frac{20}{38} \left(\frac{18}{38}\right)^2$

b. See part c

c.  $EX = -1.08 = 1 \left[ \frac{18}{38} + \frac{20}{38} \left(\frac{18}{38}\right)^2 \right] - 1 \left[ 2 \left(\frac{20}{38}\right)^2 \left(\frac{18}{38}\right) \right] - 3 \left[ \frac{20}{38} \right]^3$

21 a. Expect  $EX$  to be larger since more likely to pick passengers on a bus with more passengers.

b.  $EX = 40 \left[ \frac{40}{n} \right] + 33 \left[ \frac{33}{n} \right] + 25 \left[ \frac{25}{n} \right] + 50 \left[ \frac{50}{n} \right]$   $n = 148$   
 $= 39$

21 (contd)  $EY = \frac{1}{4}(40 + 33 + 25 + 50) = \frac{148}{4} = 37$   
 (selection bias!)

27  $E[\text{profit}] = (C - A)p + C(1-p) = C - pA$   
 ↑  
 change for policy

Solve for  $E[\text{profit}] = .1A \Rightarrow C - pA = .1A \Rightarrow C = (p + \frac{1}{10})A$

- 30 a. Ha, ha. If you could answer this from expected value, yes — but you cannot.  
 b. Sure.

35  $X = \text{winnings} = \begin{matrix} \$1.10 & \text{same color} \\ -\$1.00 & \text{different} \end{matrix}$

$P(\text{match}) = 2 \frac{\binom{5}{2}\binom{5}{0}}{\binom{10}{2}} = \frac{4}{9}$  (pick first, then  $\frac{4}{9}$  of remaining)

$E[X] = 1.10 \left(\frac{4}{9}\right) - 1.00 \left(\frac{5}{9}\right) = -.07$

$\text{Var}[X] = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = (1.10)^2 \left(\frac{4}{9}\right) + 1^2 \left(\frac{5}{9}\right) - (.07)^2 = 1.09$

38. (a)  $E(2+X)^2 = E(4 + 4X + X^2) = 4 + 4 + EX^2 = 14$   
 $\text{Var } X = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = 5 \Rightarrow EX^2 = 6$  (arrow points to  $EX^2 = 6$ )

(b)  $\text{Var}(4+3X) = 3^2 \text{Var } X = 45$