CSE 312 Section 5

Midterm Review

Administrivia

Announcements & Reminders

- Midterm Exam
  - **Monday 4/29 @ 6-7:30 in BAG 131 and 261**
  - If you have a preexisting conflict, the deadline to fill out the form on the course website was Wed 4/24
  - We will provide a reference sheet with some of the most-used formulas.
  - In addition, you will be allowed one piece of (8.5x11 inch) printer paper with handwritten notes. You may write notes on both sides of the paper.
  - More information on the Midterm Exam page on the course website.

- HW3
  - Grades released on gradescope – check your submission to read comments
  - Regrade requests open ~24 hours after grades are released and close after a week

- HW4
  - Written was due yesterday, Wednesday 4/24 @ 11:59pm
  - Late deadline Saturday 4/27 @ 11:59pm

Review & Questions

Any lingering questions from this last week?

Each week in section, we'll be reviewing the main concepts from this week and putting them into action by going through some practice problems together. But before we get into that review, we'll try to start off each section with some time for you to ask questions. Was anything particularly confusing this week? Is there anything we can clarify before we dive into the review? This is your chance to clear things up!

Kahoot for content review!

see task 1/2 from section handout

Review of Main Concepts

- **Expectation (expected value, mean, or average):** The expectation of a discrete random variable is defined to be

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_x x\, p_X(x) = \sum_x x\, \mathbb{P}(X = x)$$

The expectation of a function of a discrete random variable $g(X)$ is

$$\mathbb{E}[g(X)] = \sum_x g(x)\, p_X(x)$$

- **Linearity of Expectation:** Let X and Y be random variables, and $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$. Then, $\mathbb{E}[aX + bY + c] = a\mathbb{E}[X] + b\mathbb{E}[Y] + c$. Also, for any random variables $X_1, \ldots, X_n$,

$$\mathbb{E}[X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n] = \mathbb{E}[X_1] + \mathbb{E}[X_2] + \cdots + \mathbb{E}[X_n]$$

Review of Main Concepts

- **Variance:** Let X be a random variable and $\mu = E[X]$. The variance of X is defined to be

$$Var(X) = \mathbb{E}[(X-\mu)^2]$$

  Notice that since this is an expectation of a non-negative random variable ($(X-\mu)^2$), variance is always nonnegative. With some algebra, we can simplify this to

$$Var(X) = \mathbb{E}[X^2] - \mathbb{E}[X]^2$$

- **Standard Deviation:** Let X be a random variable. We define the standard deviation of X to be the square root of the variance, and denote it $\sigma = \sqrt{Var(X)}$
- **Property of Variance:** Let $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ and let X be a random variable. Then,

$$Var(aX + b) = a^2 Var(X)$$

Review of Main Concepts

- **Independence:** Random variables X and Y are independent iff

  $$\forall x \forall y, \mathbb{P}(X = x \cap Y = y) = \mathbb{P}(X = x)\,\mathbb{P}(Y = y)$$

  In this case, we have $\mathbb{E}[XY] = \mathbb{E}[X]\mathbb{E}[Y]$ (the converse is not necessarily true).

- **i.i.d. (independent and identically distributed):** Random variables $X_1, \ldots, X_n$ are i.i.d. (or iid) iff they are independent and have the same probability mass function.

- **Variance of Independent Variables:** If X is independent of Y,

  $$Var(X + Y) = Var(X) + Var(Y)$$

  This depends on independence, whereas linearity of expectation always holds. Note that this combined with the above shows that $\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ and if X is independent of Y,

  $$Var(aX + bY + c) = a^2 Var(X) + b^2 Var(Y)$$

Problem 3

3

Let X be the number of bins that remain empty when m balls are distributed into n bins randomly and independently. For each ball, each bin has an equal probability of being chosen. (Notice that two bins being empty are not independent events: if one bin is empty, that decreases the probability that the second bin will also be empty. This is particularly obvious when $n = 2$ and $m > 0$.) Find $\mathbb{E}[X]$.

Work on this problem with the people around you, and then we'll go over it together!

Problem 4

3

Let the random variable X be the sum of two independent rolls of a fair 3-sided die. (If you are having trouble imagining what that looks like, you can use a 6-sided die and change the numbers on 3 of its faces.)

(a) What is the PMF of X?

(b) Find $E[X]$.

(c) Find $Var(X)$.

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Let the random variable X be the sum of two independent rolls of a fair 3-sided die. (If you are having trouble imagining what that looks like, you can use a 6-sided die and change the numbers on 3 of its faces.)

(b) Find $\mathrm{Var}[X]$.

Problem 5 (Midterm Review)

5 (Midterm Review)

How many integers in $\{1, 2, \ldots, 360\}$ are divisible by one or more of the numbers 2, 3, and 5?

Work on this problem with the people around you, and then we'll go over it together!

Problem 3 (Midterm Review)

3 (Midterm Review)

Consider the following inequality: $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6 \leq 70$. A solution to this inequality over the nonnegative integers is a choice of a nonnegative integer for each of the 6 variables a_1, a_2, a_3 , a_4 , a_5 , a_6 that satisfies the inequality. To be different, two solutions have to differ on the value assigned to some a_i. How many different solutions are there to the inequality?

Work on this problem with the people around you, and then we'll go over it together!

Problem 12 (Midterm Review)

12 (Midterm Review)

You are working on a difficult passage from a new piece you are learning on the piano. You wish to play it correctly 4 times before stopping for the day. If your probability of playing it correctly on each attempt is 2/3, and the attempts are independent (unfortunately!), what is the probability that you have to play it at least 8 times?

Work on this problem with the people around you, and then we'll go over it together!

Problem 10 (Midterm Review)

10 (Midterm Review)

Suppose you record the birthdays of a large group of people, one at a time, until you have found a person whose birthday matches your own birthday. What is the probability that it takes exactly 20 people for this to occur? Assume that there are 365 possible birthdays and each one is equally probable for a randomly chosen person.

Work on this problem with the people around you, and then we'll go over it together!

Problem 9 (Midterm review)

9 (Midterm Review)

The space shuttle has 6 O-rings: these were involved in the Challenger disaster. When the space shuttle is launched, each O-ring has a probability of failure of 0.0137, independent of whether other O-rings fail.

(a) What is the probability that, during 23 launches, no O-ring will fail, but that at least one O-ring will fail during the 24th launch?

Work on this problem with the people around you, and then we'll go over it together!

9 (Midterm Review)

The space shuttle has 6 O-rings: these were involved in the Challenger disaster. When the space shuttle is launched, each O-ring has a probability of failure of 0.0137, independent of whether other O-rings fail.

(b) What is the probability that no O-ring fails during 24 launches?

Work on this problem with the people around you, and then we'll go over it together!

Problem 7 (Midterm review)

7 (Midterm Review)

You are trying to diagnose the probability that a patient with a positive blood sugar test result has diabetes, even though she is in a low-risk group. The probability of a woman in this group having diabetes is 0.8%. 90% of women with diabetes will test positive in the blood sugar test. 7% of women without diabetes will test positive in the blood sugar test. Your patient tests positive in the blood sugar test. What is the probability that she has diabetes?

Work on this problem with the people around you, and then we'll go over it together!

Problem 1 (Midterm review)

1

Let A and B be events in the same sample space that each have nonzero probability. For each of the following statements, state whether it is always true, always false, or it depends on information not given.

a) If A and B are mutually exclusive, then they are independent.

b) If A and B are independent, then they are mutually exclusive.

c) If $\mathbb{P}(A) = \mathbb{P}(B) = 0.75$, then A and B are mutually exclusive.

d) If $\mathbb{P}(A) = \mathbb{P}(B) = 0.75$, then A and B are independent.

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Let A and B be events in the same sample space that each have nonzero probability. For each of the following statements, state whether it is always true, always false, or it depends on information not given.

d) If $\mathbb{P}(A) = \mathbb{P}(B) = 0.75$, then A and B are independent.

Problem 2 (Midterm review)

2

Given any set of 18 integers, show that one may always choose two of them so that their difference is divisible by 17.

Work on this problem with the people around you, and then we'll go over it together!

Problem 4 (Midterm Review)

4

You roll three fair dice, each with a different numbers of faces: die 1 has six faces (numbered 1 … 6), die 2 has eight faces (numbered 1 … 8), and die 3 has twelve faces (numbered 1 … 12). Let the random variable X be the sum of the three values rolled. What is $\mathbb{E}[X]$?

Work on this problem with the people around you, and then we'll go over it together!

That's All, Folks!

Thanks for coming to section this week!
Any questions?