## Due: Thursday, September 3rd, 2015

Problem to be turned in:

1. Let $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$. Show that the function $p(i, j)=\frac{1}{2^{i+j}}$ is a probability mass function. Now, consider $X, Y$ be two random variables on a probabilty space $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ with joint probability mass function given by $p(\cdot, \cdot)$. Compute $P(X+Y=4)$ and $P(X-Y=2)$.
2. Let $X$ be the minimum and $Y$ be the maximum of three digits picked at random wthout replacement from $\{0,1, \ldots, 9\}$. Find the joint distribution of $X$ and $Y$.
3. Of the people who enter a blood bank to donate blood, 1 in 3 have type $\mathrm{O}^{+}$blood and 1 in 15 have type $\mathrm{O}^{-}$blood. For the next three people entering the blood bank, let $X$ denote the number with type $\mathrm{O}^{+}$blood and $Y$ the number with type $\mathrm{O}^{-}$blood. Find the probability distributions for $X$, $Y$ and $X+Y$.
4. Suppose that the number of earthquakes that occur in a year, anywhere in the world, is a Poisson random variable with mean $\lambda$. Suppose that the probability that any given earthquake has magnitude at least 5 on the Richter scale is $p$. Find the probability that there are $n$ earthquakes with magnitude at least 5 in a year.
5. The joint probability mass function $p(x, y)$ of the random variables $X$ and $Y$ is given by the following table. Determine if $X$ and $Y$ are independent.

| $p(x, y)$ | $y=0$ | $y=1$ | $y=2$ | $y=3$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $x=0$ | 0.1681 | 0.1804 | 0.0574 | 0.0041 |
| $x=1$ | 0.1804 | 0.1936 | 0.0616 | 0.0044 |
| $x=2$ | 0.0574 | 0.0616 | 0.0196 | 0.0014 |
| $x=3$ | 0.0041 | 0.0044 | 0.0014 | 0.0001 |

6. Suppose $\Omega$ is a sample space consisting of sequences of two coin flips. Let $X$ be a r.v. that is 1 if the first coin is heads, and 0 otherwise, $Y$ be a r.v. that is 1 if the first coin is tails, and 0 otherwise, and $Z$ be a r.v. that is 1 if the second coin is tails, and 0 otherwise. (a) Show that $X, Y$, and $Z$ all have the same p.m.f. (b) Show that the pairs $(X, Y)$ and $(X, Z)$ have different joint p.m.f.s. (c) Are $X$ and $Y$ independent? Why or why not? (d) Are $X$ and $Z$ independent? Why or why not?
7. Suppose tickets numbered $\{1,2, \ldots, n\}$ are placed in a box and drawn one by one at random without replacement. Let $X_{i}$ be the number of the $i$ th ticket drawn, $1 \leq i \leq n$. (a) Find the joint distribution of $\left(X_{1}, X_{2}, \ldots, X_{n}\right)$.(b) Find the distribution $X_{j}$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$.
8. Let $X$ and $Y$ be independent random variables each geometrically distributed with parameter $p$. (a) Find the distribution of $\min (X, Y)$. (b) Find $P(\min (X, Y)=X)$. (b) Find the distribution of $X+Y$. (c) Find the $P(X>m+n \mid X>n)$. (d) Find $P(Y=y \mid X+Y=z)$.
