

1. Let  $X$  be a random variable with probability density  $f(x) = \alpha x^{-\alpha-1}$ ,  $x \geq 1$ , for some  $\alpha > 2$ .
  - (a) Find the mean and variance of  $X$ .
  - (b) Calculate  $E(X^k)$  for each positive integer  $k$  for which the expectation exists. For which  $k$  (in terms of  $\alpha$ ) does this expectation exist?

2. A stick has unit length. We break the stick at  $X \in (0, 1)$  according to the probability density

$$f(x) = 6x(1-x), \quad 0 < x < 1.$$

Find the expected value of the ratio of the longer piece to the shorter piece.

3. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  have the joint density  $f(x, y) = 3x$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq x$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ , and  $f(x, y) = 0$  otherwise.
  - (a) Find the marginal density  $f_X(x)$ .
  - (b) Compute  $E(Y|X = x)$ .
  - (c) Compute  $Var(Y|X = x)$ .
  - (d) Show directly that  $E(Y) = E(E(Y|X))$ .

4. The number of offspring of an organism is a non-negative integer valued random variable with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ . Each offspring reproduces in the same manner. Let  $X_1$  be the number of offspring in generation 1 from a single individual. So  $E(X_1) = \mu$  and  $Var(X_1) = \sigma^2$ . Next let  $X_2$  be the number of offspring coming from the individuals arising in generation 1. Assume that the individuals of generation 1 reproduce independently. Thus compute:

- (a)  $E(X_2|X_1 = k)$  and  $Var(X_2|X_1 = k)$ ,  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ , and
- (b)  $E(X_2)$  and  $Var(X_2)$ .

5. The volume of a bubble is estimated by measuring its diameter  $D$  and using the relationship  $V = \pi D^3/6$ . Suppose that the true diameter is  $\mu = 2.0$  mm and that the measurement has mean  $\mu$  and standard deviation 0.1 mm.

- (a) What is the approximate standard deviation of the estimated volume?
- (b) What is the approximate volume when corrected for the variability in the measurement of the diameter?

6. Suppose that  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{20}$  are independent random variables each with the density function  $f(x) = 2x$ ,  $0 < x < 1$ . Let  $S = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{20}$ . Use the central limit theorem to approximate  $P(S \leq 10)$ .