

1) outcome 1 2 3 4 5
 Probability 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.2 0.1

$$E(X) = 1 \times 0.1 + 2 \times 0.2 + 3 \times 0.4 + 4 \times 0.2 + 5 \times 0.1$$

$$= 3$$

Could see answer by symmetry of distribution

2) $P(X=r) = \frac{2r-1}{16}$ for $r=1,2,3,4$
 $P(X=r) = 0$ otherwise

i) r 1 2 3 4
 $P(X=r)$ $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{3}{16}$ $\frac{5}{16}$ $\frac{7}{16}$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{16} [1 \times 1 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 5 + 4 \times 7]$$

$$= \frac{50}{16} = \frac{25}{8} = \mu$$

ii) $P(X \leq \mu) = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{3}{16} + \frac{5}{16} = \frac{9}{16}$

3) r 4 5
 i) $P(X=r)$ p 1-p
 $E(X) = 4.2 = 4p + 5(1-p)$

$$4.2 = 4p + 5 - 5p$$

$$4.2 - 5 = -p$$

$$\Rightarrow p = 0.8$$

r 4 5
 $P(X=r)$ 0.8 0.2

ii) r 50 100
 $P(Y=r)$ p (1-p)

$$E(Y) = 80 = 50p + 100(1-p)$$

$$80 = 50p + 100 - 100p$$

$$-20 = -50p$$

$$\Rightarrow p = 0.4$$

r 50 100
 $P(Y=r)$ 0.4 0.6

4) i) r 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
 $P(X=r)$ $\frac{1}{36}$ $\frac{2}{36}$ $\frac{3}{36}$ $\frac{4}{36}$ $\frac{5}{36}$ $\frac{6}{36}$ $\frac{5}{36}$ $\frac{4}{36}$ $\frac{3}{36}$ $\frac{2}{36}$ $\frac{1}{36}$

By symmetry $E(X) = 7$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{36} [1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 4 + 4 \times 5 + 5 \times 6 + 6 \times 7 + 5 \times 8 + 4 \times 9 + 3 \times 10 + 2 \times 11 + 1 \times 12]$$

$$= \frac{252}{36} = 7$$

ii) $\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$

r² 4 9 16 25 36 49 64 81 100 121 144

$$E(X^2) = \frac{1}{36} [1 \times 4 + 2 \times 9 + 3 \times 16 + 4 \times 25 + 5 \times 36 + 6 \times 49 + 5 \times 64 + 4 \times 81 + 3 \times 100 + 2 \times 121 + 1 \times 144]$$

$$= \frac{1974}{36} = 54.833$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = 54.833 - 49$$

$$= 5.833$$

$$4iii) a) P(X < \mu) = \frac{1}{36} [1+2+3+4+5]$$

$$= \frac{15}{36} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$b) \sigma = \sqrt{5.833} = 2.415$$

$$P(X > \mu + \sigma) = P(X > 7 + 2.415)$$

$$= \frac{1}{36} [3+2+1]$$

$$= \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$c) P(|X - \mu| < 2\sigma)$$

$$P(|X - 7| < 4.83)$$

$$P(3 \leq X \leq 11)$$

$$= \frac{34}{36} = \frac{17}{18}$$

5 i)

-	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	1	0	1	2	3	4
3	2	1	0	1	2	3
4	3	2	1	0	1	2
5	4	3	2	1	0	1
6	5	4	3	2	1	0

r	0	1	2	3	4	5
P(X=r)	$\frac{6}{36}$	$\frac{10}{36}$	$\frac{8}{36}$	$\frac{6}{36}$	$\frac{4}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$

P(X=r)	$\frac{3}{18}$	$\frac{5}{18}$	$\frac{4}{18}$	$\frac{3}{18}$	$\frac{2}{18}$	$\frac{1}{18}$
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$$E(X) = \frac{1}{18} [3 \times 0 + 5 \times 1 + 4 \times 2 + 3 \times 3 + 2 \times 4 + 1 \times 5]$$

$$= \frac{35}{18} = 1.944$$

$$r^2 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 4 \quad 9 \quad 16 \quad 25$$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{1}{18} [3 \times 0 + 5 \times 1 + 4 \times 4 + 3 \times 9 + 2 \times 16 + 1 \times 25]$$

$$= \frac{105}{18}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

$$= \frac{105}{18} - \left(\frac{35}{18}\right)^2$$

$$= 2.052$$

ii)

$$P(Y > \mu) = P(Y > 1.944)$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} [4+3+2+1] = \frac{10}{18}$$

$$= \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{2.052} = 1.432$$

$$P(Y > \mu + 2\sigma)$$

$$= P(Y > 1.944 + 2 \times 1.432)$$

$$= P(Y > 4.808) = \frac{1}{18}$$

6) i)

$$r \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3$$

$$P(X=r) \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{3}{8} \quad \frac{3}{8} \quad \frac{1}{8}$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{8} [1 \times 0 + 3 \times 1 + 3 \times 2 + 1 \times 3]$$

6i) $E(X) = \frac{12}{8} = 1.5$
cont

Also = $3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1.5$

ii)

r^2	0	1	4	9
$P(X=r)$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{1}{8} [1 \times 0 + 3 \times 1 + 3 \times 4 + 1 \times 9]$$

$$= \frac{24}{8} = 3$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

$$= 3 - 1.5^2 = 0.75$$

Also = $3 \times \frac{1}{4} = 0.75$

iii) 10 coins $E(Y) = 10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5$
 $\text{Var}(Y) = 10 \times \frac{1}{4} = 2.5$

7) i)

r	-5	0	2
$P(X=r)$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

ii) $E(X) = -\frac{5}{4} + 0 + 1 = -\frac{1}{4}$

$E(X) = -25 \text{ pence}$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{1}{4} \times 25 + 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times 4$$

$$= \frac{25}{4} + 2 = 8.25$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = 8.25 - \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^2$$

$$= 8.1875$$

$E(X) < 0$ indicates expected loss

iii) Needs to pay £1 less

8) i)

	warm	normal	cool
r	55	25	5
$P(X=r)$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$

ii) $E(X) = \frac{1}{10} [3 \times 55 + 4 \times 25 + 3 \times 5]$
 $= \frac{280}{10} = £28$

$$E(X^2) = \frac{1}{10} [3 \times 55^2 + 4 \times 25^2 + 3 \times 5^2]$$

$$= \frac{11650}{10} = 1165$$

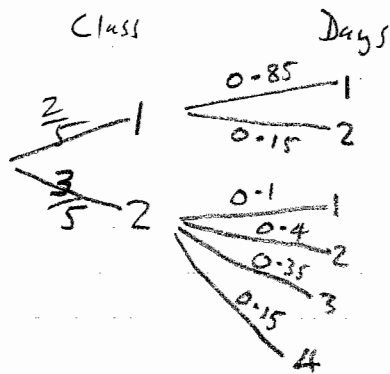
$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

$$= 1165 - 28^2$$

$$= 381$$

iii) $E(X) = 28 - 5 = £23$
 $\text{Var}(X)$ unchanged at 381

9)



$$P(X=1) = \frac{2}{5} \times 0.85 + \frac{3}{5} \times 0.1$$

$$= 0.4$$

$$P(X=2) = \frac{2}{5} \times 0.15 + \frac{3}{5} \times 0.4$$

$$= 0.3$$

$$P(X=3) = \frac{3}{5} \times 0.35 = 0.21$$

$$P(X=4) = \frac{3}{5} \times 0.15 = 0.09$$

ii)

r	1	2	3	4
$P(X=r)$	0.4	0.3	0.21	0.09

$$\text{iii) } E(X) = 0.4 \times 1 + 0.3 \times 2$$

$$+ 0.21 \times 3 + 0.09 \times 4$$

$$E(X) = 1.99$$

$$E(X^2) = 0.4 \times 1^2 + 0.3 \times 2^2$$

$$+ 0.21 \times 3^2 + 0.09 \times 4^2$$

$$= 4.93$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

$$= 4.93 - 1.99^2 = 0.9699$$

10) r 3 4 5

$$P(X=r) \quad p \quad q \quad 1-p-q$$

$$E(X) = 4 \quad \text{Var}(X) = 0.6$$

$$3p + 4q + 5(1-p-q) = 4$$

$$3p + 4q + 5 - 5p - 5q = 4$$

$$-2p - q = -1$$

$$2p + q = 1 \quad \text{①}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - (E(X))^2$$

$$0.6 = E(X^2) - 16$$

$$16.6 = E(X^2)$$

$$16.6 = 9p + 16q + 25(1-p-q)$$

$$16.6 = 9p + 16q + 25 - 25p - 25q$$

$$16.6 = -16p - 9q + 25$$

$$16p + 9q = 8.4 \quad \text{②}$$

$$10 \times 9 \quad 18p + 9q = 9 \quad \text{③}$$

$$\text{③} - \text{②} \quad 2p = 0.6$$

$$p = 0.3$$

Subst for p in ①

$$0.6 + q = 1 \Rightarrow q = 0.4$$

Giving

r	3	4	5
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$P(X=r)$	0.3	0.4	0.3
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10ii)

r	20	50	100
P(Y=r)	p	q	1-p-q

$E(Y) = 34$ $\text{Var}(Y) = 624$

$E(Y) = 34 = 20p + 50q + 100(1-p-q)$

$34 = 20p + 50q + 100 - 100p - 100q$

$34 = -80p - 50q + 100$

$80p + 50q = 66$ (1)

$\text{Var}(Y) = E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2$

$624 = E(Y^2) - 34^2$

$624 = E(Y^2) - 1156$

$1780 = E(Y^2)$

$1780 = 400p + 2500q$
 $+ 10000(1-p-q)$

$1780 = 400p + 2500q$
 $+ 10000 - 10000p - 10000q$

$1780 = -9600p - 7500q + 10000$

$9600p + 7500q = 8220$ (2)

(1) $\times 150$

$12000p + 7500q = 9900$ (3)

(3) - (2)

$2400p = 1680$

$p = 0.7$

Subst in (1)

$56 + 50q = 66$

$50q = 10$

$q = 0.2$

Giving

r	20	50	100
P(Y=r)	0.7	0.2	0.1

$P(Y=r)$ 0.7 0.2 0.1

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