## Tutorial 5

October 22, 2020

## Question 1

A discrete random variable $N$ is uniformly distributed on $\{1,2,3, \ldots, 10\}$.
Let $X$ be the indicator of the event $\{N \leq 5\}$.
Let $Y$ be the indicator of the event $\{N$ is even $\}$.
(a) Are $X$ and $Y$ independent?
(b) Find $\mathbf{E}\left((X+Y)^{2}\right)$.

## Question 2

13 cards are drawn at random without replacement from an ordinary deck of playing cards. If $X$ is the number of spades in these 13 cards, find the PMF of $X$. If, in addition, $Y$ is the number of hearts in these 13 cards, find the probability $\mathbf{P}(X=2, Y=5)$. What is the joint PMF of $X$ and $Y$ ?

## Question 3

Consider the multinomial distribution:

- $m \geq 2$ categories
- $n \geq 1$ items chosen at random, with replacement
- $p_{k}=\mathbf{P}$ (Item of type $k$ chosen), $k=1, \ldots, m$
- $X_{k}=$ Number of type $k$ chosen, $k=1, \ldots, m$
(a) Compute $\mathbf{P}\left(X_{1}=x_{1}, X_{2}=x_{2}, \ldots, X_{m}=x_{m}\right)$.
(b) Find the marginal distribution of $X_{k}$ for each $k$. Are $X_{i}$ and $X_{j}$ independent?


## Question 4

Let $\left(X_{1}, X_{2}, X_{3}\right) \sim \operatorname{Multi}\left(n, p_{1}, p_{2}, p_{3}\right)$. Find the conditional distribution of $X_{1}$ given that $X_{3}=x_{3}$. Intuitively, we expect that

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X_{1} \left\lvert\, X_{3}=x_{3} \sim \operatorname{Binomial}\left(n-x_{3}, \frac{p_{1}}{p_{1}+p_{2}}\right)\right.
$$

## Question 5

Suppose $X \sim \operatorname{Bin}(N, p)$, where the number of trials, $N$, is also a random variable (but independent of the trials themselves). Then conditioned on the fact that $N=n$, the number of successes, $X$, would have distribution $\operatorname{Bin}(n, p)$. What can be said about the unconditional distribution of $X$, in particular the case when $N$ is a Poisson random variable?

## Question 6

Following the setup of the previous question, let $Y=N-X$ represent the number of failures. It is implied that $Y$ has distribution Poisson $(\lambda \cdot(1-p))$. Show that $X$ and $Y$ are independent. [Note that this is strongly due to the Poisson distribution of $N$, and does not happen otherwise (i.e. with deterministic $N$ ).]

