Stat 134: Section 5 Adam Lucas February 7th, 2023

Conceptual Review

- a. For random variables X, Y, what does X = Y mean? How is this different from saying that X and Y have the same distribution?
- b. Let *X* follow the Hypergeometric (*N*, *G*, *n*) distribution. What does *X* represent? What are the possible values of *X*?
- c. In a standard deck, how many different ways are there to get two pairs in 4 cards?

Problem 1

A lot of 50 items (10 bad) is inspected by the following two stage plan: (i) A first sample of 5 items is drawn. If all are good the lot is passed; if two or more are bad the lot is rejected. (ii) If the sample contains exactly one bad item, a second sample of 10 more items is drawn from the remaining 45; the lot is rejected if two or more are bad. Otherwise the lot is accepted.

- a. What is the probability the second sample is drawn and contains more than one bad item?
- b. Find the chance the lot is accepted.

Ex 2.5.9 in Pitman's Probability

Problem 2

Eight cards are drawn from a well-shuffled deck of 52 cards. What is the probability the 8 cards contain:

a. two sets of four of a kind (e.g., 4 jacks and 4 kings);

b. exactly 1 set of four of a kind.

Adapted from 2.rev.16 in Pitman's Probability

Problem 3

A fair coin is tossed 3 times. Let *X* be the number of heads in the first two tosses, and *Y* be the number of heads in the last two tosses.

a. Make a table showing the joint distribution of *X* and *Y*.

b. Are *X* and *Y* independent?

c. Find the distribution of $Z = \max{X, Y}$.

from Ex 3.1.6 in Pitman's Probability