

# STA237 Tutorial 2

Kevin Dang

University of Toronto

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# Information

- Email: [kevinquan.dang@mail.utoronto.ca](mailto:kevinquan.dang@mail.utoronto.ca)
- Website: [dang-kevin.github.io/sta237](https://dang-kevin.github.io/sta237)
- Tutorial: Thursdays 3:10-5pm
- Office hours: Tuesdays 1-2pm
- Locations: Zoom (links posted on Quercus)
- For Tutorial 1 grading inquiries: contact Harold Lee at [haroldhyun.lee@mail.utoronto.ca](mailto:haroldhyun.lee@mail.utoronto.ca)

# Agenda

- 1 Review of key concepts
- 2 Tutorial Problems
- 3 Q&A

# Discrete Random Variables

- Let  $X$  be a discrete random variable with the probability function  $p(x)$ . Then the expected value of  $X$ ,  $E(X)$ , is defined to be

$$E(X) = \sum_x xP(x)$$

- If  $X$  is a random variable with mean  $E(X) = \mu$ , the variance of a random variable  $X$  is defined to be the expected value of  $(X - \mu)^2$ , i.e.

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

## Properties of expected value and variance of random variables

If  $X$  and  $Y$  are random variables and  $a$  and  $b$  are constants, we have

- $E(aX + bY) = aE(X) + bE(Y)$
- $\text{Var}(aX + bY) = a^2 \text{Var}(X) + b^2 \text{Var}(Y)$  if  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent

# Discrete Distributions

- Binomial distribution  $\text{Bin}(n,p)$ 
  - ▶  $P(X = x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1 - p)^{n-x}$
  - ▶  $\binom{n}{x} = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!}$
  - ▶  $E(X) = np$
  - ▶  $\text{Var}(X) = np(1 - p)$

## Properties of Binomial distribution

- The experiments consists of a fixed number,  $n$ , of identical trials.
- Each trial results in one of two outcomes: success,  $S$ , or failure,  $F$ .
- The probability of success on a single trial is equal to some value  $p$  and remains the same from trial to trial. The probability of a failure is equal to  $q = 1 - p$
- The trials are independent

# Discrete Distributions

- Bernoulli distribution  $\text{Ber}(p)$

- ▶  $P(X = x) = \begin{cases} p & x = 1 \\ 1 - p & x = 0 \end{cases}$

- ▶  $E(X) = p$

- ▶  $\text{Var}(X) = p(1 - p)$

- Bernoulli is a special case of Binomial, when  $n = 1$ :

- ▶  $P(X = x) = \binom{1}{x} p^x (1 - p)^{1-x} = p^x (1 - p)^{1-x}$

- ▶  $P(X = 1) = p^1 (1 - p)^{1-1} = p$

- ▶  $P(X = 0) = p^0 (1 - p)^{1-0} = 1 - p$

# Instructions

- You will receive an email at the end of the tutorial session to upload your work. Also, you will know that which question should be uploaded at that time.
- You will have **4 hours window** to upload your work.
- If you upload the work of others on your Crowdmark link, you will get maximum 10% penalty in your course marks.
- **You should only upload one question that will be instructed on Crowdmark**

## Question 1

Given independent random variables  $X$  and  $Y$ , with means and standard deviations as shown,

	Mean	SD
$X$	10	2
$Y$	20	5

find the mean and standard deviation of each of the random variables below. Also,  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are independent variables with the same distribution as  $X$ .

- i  $3X$
- ii  $Y + 6$
- iii  $X + Y$
- iv  $X - Y$
- v  $X_1 + X_2$



## Question 2

Write a program in R to display the first  $n$  powers of the number  $x$ .

## Question 3

- 1 Write a function in R to add two numbers  $x$  and  $y$ .
- 2 Write a function in R to compute  $n!$ , where  $n$  is a positive integer.

#### Question 4

An insurance company issues a one-year \$1000 policy insuring against an occurrence  $A$  that historically happens to 2 out of every 100 owners of the policy. Administrative fees are \$15 per policy and are not part of the company's "profit". How much should the company charge for the policy if it requires that the expected profit per policy be \$50?