

*Due Friday, September 29. Be sure to show any work you needed to do. You can use a calculator or computer, but give exact (not decimal) answers when possible.*

1. Two balls are randomly selected from an urn containing 4 red, 3 blue, and 2 gray balls. Suppose that we win \$2 for each blue ball, but lose \$1 for each red ball, and gray balls don't win or lose anything. Let  $X$  denote our total winnings. Find  $E(X)$ . *This is the same situation as problem 1 from HW4.*
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. An elementary school has 4 bus routes. Bus 1 has 40 students, bus 2 has 30, bus 3 has 25, and bus 4 has 45 students. If you randomly select one of the students who rides a bus, let  $X$  be the number of students who ride their bus. If you randomly select one of the bus drivers, let  $Y$  be the number of students who ride their bus. What are  $E(X)$  and  $E(Y)$ ? Why does it make sense that  $E(X)$  and  $E(Y)$  are different?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. A volunteer needs to collect 5 signatures for a ballot initiative. Assume that each person the volunteer asks has an independent 40% chance to sign the proposal. Let  $X$  be the number of people they talk to fill their quota of signatures.
  - (a) Find  $P(X = 8)$ .
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - (b) Find  $E(X)$ .

4. Find  $\text{Var}(X)$  and  $\text{Var}(Y)$  for the random variables  $X$  and  $Y$  from the problem about school buses.
5. Suppose  $Z$  is a random variable with  $E(Z) = 1$  and  $\text{Var}(Z) = 3$ . Find
- (a)  $\text{Var}(4 + 3Z)$ .
- (b)  $E((2 + Z)^2)$ . Hint: Use the fact that  $\text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - E(X)^2$ .
6. An urn has 5 red and 5 blue balls. Suppose you take two balls from the urn. If they have the same color, you win \$3, otherwise you lose \$2. Find the expected value and variance for this game.
7. If  $Y \sim \text{Geom}(p)$ , prove that  $P(Y = n + k | Y > n) = P(Y = k)$ .