Fall 2020

STAT 587-2

Exam I (53 points)

Instructions:

- You are allowed to use any resource except aid from another individual.
- Aid from another individual, will automatically earn you a 0.
- All problems are worth 1 point except the last two that are worth 10 points.

- 1. Let $X \sim Ber(0.4)$.
 - (a) Find the support for X.

(b) Find E[X].

(c) Find Var[X].

(d) Find P(X = 0).

- 2. Let $Y \sim Bin(10, 0.35)$.
 - (a) Find the support for Y.

(b) Find E[Y].

(c) Find Var[Y].

(d) Find P(Y = 4).

(e) Find $P(Y \leq 5)$.

- 3. Let $X \sim Unif(1, 4)$.
 - (a) State the support for X.

(b) Find E[X].

(c) Find Var[X].

(d) Find P(X = 3).

(e) Find $P(X \le 2)$.

- 4. Let $Y \sim N(-2,9)$
 - (a) State the support for Y.

(b) Find E[Y].

(c) Find E[3Y+2].

(d) Find Var[Y].

(e) Find SD[Y].

(f) Find Var[3Y+2].

- 5. For the following data scenarios, determine the most reasonable distribution (binomial, Poisson, uniform, or normal) to use to model these data.
 - (a) Number patients out of 22 whose angioplasty stents have a failure.

(b) Measuring electrical current in the brain from a Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation.

(c) Of the 623 individuals who received a nano vaccine, the number who still got the viral disease.

(d) Fluid flow rate through a microfluidic device.

(e) The number of farmers who will install prairie strips on their farms in the next year.

- 6. A company has set a goal of having, on average, (no more than) 5 safety violations per month. For the following questions assume the number of safety violations each month follows a Poisson distribution with a mean of 5 and that the number in each month is independent of the number in all other months.
 - (a) What is the probability we will observe exactly 5 safety violations in one month?

(b) What is the probability that there are more than 5 safety violations in one month?

(c) How many safety violations do we expect in one year?

(d) What is the probability we will observe less than 50 safety violations in one year?

- 7. A virtual reality company is trying to design a new system that reduces motion sickness. With the new system, the company believes only 10% of individuals will get motion sickness. The company runs a trial with 60 volunteers. For the following questions, assume motion sickness among the participants is independent.
 - (a) What is the most likely number of people to get sick in the trial?

(b) What is the probability that nobody gets sick in the trial?

(c) The company decides to expand the trial to include 100 participants total. What is the probability that 7 or fewer individuals get sick?

(d) In the expanded trial, you are responsible for making sure you have enough supplies for those who get sick. If you want to ensure with at least 90% probability that you have enough supplies, what is the minimum number of individuals you should buy supplies for?

8. A machine learning algorithm has been constructed to diagnose a cold, a flu, or allergy. The algorithm has been provided the following prevalence and fever occurrence for cold, flu, and allergy.

	Cold	Flu	Allergy
Prevalence	0.2	0.1	0.7
Fever	0.1	0.8	0.5

Note that prevalence sums to 1 since these are the only maladies that the algorithm can diagnose. In contrast, fever does not sum to 1 because these are the probabilities that a fever occurs when an individual has a cold, flu, or allergy.

Given that a patient has a fever, calculate the three probabilities: that they have a 1) cold, 2) flu, or 3) allergy. Show all your work. (10 points)

9. A typical corn plant produces 0.34 lbs of corn with a standard deviation of 0.9 lbs. Suppose a farm has a single acre and they plant exactly 32,000 corn plants. What is the probability they will produce more than 200 bushels of corn? A bushel of corn is 56 lbs. Show all your work, name any assumptions you are making, and state any results you are using. (10 points)