## Appeal Exam - Theoretical Part (40 minutes)

This exam consists of two parts. This is Part 1 - Theoretical ( 8 marks). This answer sheet will be collected 40 minutes after the beginning of the examination. During the duration of the exam, no clarifications will be provided. GOOD LUCK!

Name: $\qquad$ no

Each of the following 5 groups of multiple-choice questions is worth 10 points ( 1 mark). Each question answered correctly is worth 2.5 points; each wrong answer is worth -2.5 points. The grade in each of the 5 groups varies between a minimum of 0 and a maximum of 10 points.

Indicate whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) by marking the corresponding box with a cross (X)

1. Let $A_{i}(i=1,2,3)$ be a partition of the sample space $S$, events $B, C \subset S$ with positive probability.

| $P(B \mid C)=P(C \mid B) * P(B) /\left[P\left(C \mid A_{1}\right) P\left(A_{1}\right)+P\left(C \mid A_{1}{ }^{\prime}\right) P\left(A_{1}{ }^{\prime}\right)\right]$ | $\mathbf{T}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $A_{1} \cup A_{2} \cup A_{3}=S ; A_{i} \cap A_{j}=\emptyset \quad i \neq j i, j=1,2,3$ |  |  |
| $P\left(A_{1} \mid A_{3}\right)=0$ |  |  |
| $A_{1}, A_{2}, A_{3}$ are independent events |  |  |

2. Let $X$ be a random variable with cumulative distribution function $F_{X}(x)$.

| Let $X$ be a discrete random variable, then $\forall h \in \mathbb{R} \cdot h>0, F(x+h)-F(x)<0$. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Let $X$ be a continuous random variable and a random variable $Y=\psi(X) . Y$ can be a discrete <br> random variable. |  |  |
| If $X$ is a mixed random variable, there is at least one point of discontinuity of $F_{X}(x)$ with positive <br> probability. |  |  |
| If $Y=2 X+1$, then $\operatorname{Var}(Y)=4 \operatorname{Var}(X)+1$ |  |  |

3. Let $(X, Y)$ be a two-dimensional random variable with cumulative distribution function $F_{X, Y}(x, y)$.

| If $\operatorname{Cov}(X, Y)=0$, then $X, Y$ are independent random variables. | $\mathbf{T}$ | $\mathbf{F}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| If $X, Y$ are independent random variables, then $M_{X+Y}(s)=M_{X}(s) \times M_{Y}(s)$ |  |  |
| Let $(X, Y)$ be discrete with joint probability function $f_{(X, Y)}(x, y)$, then |  |  |
| $P(X \leq x \mid Y \leq y)=F_{X, Y}(x, y) / F_{Y}(y)$ |  |  |
| Let $(X, Y)$ be continuous then $f_{(X)}(x)=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{(X, Y)}(x, y) d x$ |  |  |

4. Let $X$ be a random variable:

| Consider a Poisson process with intensity $\lambda$ in an interval $\Delta t$. The time that elapses until the $3^{\text {rd }}$ <br> occurrence has a Gamma distribution with parameters $(3, \lambda / \Delta \mathrm{t})$. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| If $X \sim N\left(\mu, \sigma^{2}\right) \Rightarrow P(X>\mu)=0.5$ for any values of $\mu, \sigma^{2}$. |  |  |
| If the random variable $X$ follows a uniform distribution in the interval $(0, a)$, then its median <br> equals $a / 2$. |  |  |
| Let $X \sim B i(n, \theta), n-X \sim B i(n, 1-\theta)$. |  |  |

5. Let $\left(X_{1}, X_{2}, \ldots, X_{n}\right)$ be a random sample of size $n>2$ selected from a population $X$ with unknown parameters.

| $\operatorname{Cov}\left(X_{i}, X_{j}\right)=0 \quad i \neq j$. | $\mathbf{T}$ | $\mathbf{F}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\left(X_{1}+X_{n}\right) / \sigma$ is a statistic. |  |  |
| If $T \sim t_{(n)}$, then $P(T<a)<0.5 \quad(a<0)$. |  |  |
| $P\left(X_{i} \leq x\right)=F_{X}(x) \quad(i=1, \cdots, n)$ |  |  |

## Each of the following questions is worth 15 points and should be answered in the space provided. Justify all your steps.

6. Let $A, B \in S$ be events with positive probabilities. Using the postulates of the measure of probability and the property that if $A \subset B \Rightarrow P(A) \leq P(B)$, prove that $P(A) \leq 1$.
7. Prove, using the definition of second moment about the mean that $\operatorname{Var}(X)=E\left(X^{2}\right)-\mu_{X}^{2}$. Justify every step. [15]

Attention: For each of the multiple-choice questions, each correct answer is worth 10 points, each wrong answer is worth -2.5 points.

Name: $\qquad$ №: $\qquad$

## Espaço reservado para a classificação

1.a) (10)
2 a)(15)
3.a) (10)
4 a) (10)
T:
1.b) (20)
2 b)(15)
3.b) (20)
4 b) (20)
P:
$\qquad$

1. At a certain region, $60 \%$ of all families spend their holidays at the seaside and $42 \%$ of these families have at least two children, $32 \%$ spend their holidays at the countryside and $18 \%$ of these have two or more children. All other families spend their holidays abroad and $5 \%$ of them have at least two children.
a) The Silva family has three children. How probable is it that they spend holidays abroad?
b) In a group of 20 of the families in this region, compute the probability that more than half of them don't spend their holidays at the seaside.
0.8403 $\qquad$
0.24470.1275 $\square$ 0.8829
2. Let $(X, Y)$ be a two dimensional continuous random variable with joint probability density function given by:

$$
f_{X, Y}(x, y)=\frac{3}{8} x^{3} \sqrt{y} \quad 0<x<2,0<y<1
$$

a) Are $X, Y$ independent random variables?
b) Compute $E\left(X \left\lvert\, Y=\frac{1}{2}\right.\right)$. Justify your answer thoroughly.
3. It is known that the duration (in minutes) of advertising programs of a television channel is a random variable with uniform distribution in the interval ( 10,20 ). On a day are issued 40 of these advertising programs.
a) Compute the probability that one of these advertising programs lasts more than 12 minutes.
0.8 $\qquad$ 0.2
0.1
0.9
$\qquad$
b) If 30 of these programs are randomly selected, determine the probability that the difference, in absolute value, between the sample mean and the population mean is lower than 1 minute.
4. Plains arrive at a certain airport following a Poisson process with mean rate of 6 per hour.
a) What is the probability of a 10 -minute period have less than two arrivals?
0.36790.7358 $\qquad$ 0.9197 $\qquad$ 0. 1839
b) What is the probability that the time between the third and sixth consecutive arrivals do not exceed 10 minutes?

