

# 15.075 Exam 1

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Grading is based on demonstration of conceptual understanding, so you need to show all of your work.

## Problem 1

A very large bin contains 3 different types of disposable flashlights. The probability that a type 1 flashlight will give over 100 hours of use is 0.7, with the corresponding probabilities for type 2 and 3 flashlights being 0.4 and 0.3 respectively. Suppose that 20% of the flashlights in the bin are type 1, 30% are type 2 and 50% are type 3.

1. What is the probability that a randomly chosen flashlight will give more than 100 hours of use?
2. Given the flashlight lasted over 100 hours, what is the conditional probability that it was a type 1 flashlight?

## Solution

- a. Let  $A$  be the event {the flashlight will give more than 100 hours of use} and  $B_i$  be the event {we choose flashlight of type  $i$ }. Then we have:

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^3 P(A/B_i)P(B_i) = 0.7 \cdot 0.2 + 0.4 \cdot 0.3 + 0.3 \cdot 0.5 = 0.41$$

- b. We have:

$$P(B_1) = \frac{P(B_1/A) \cdot P(A)}{P(A)} = \frac{0.7 \cdot 0.2}{0.41} = 0.34$$

## Problem 2

In HighHatVille (population 1200), a third of the townsfolk have very high hats, more than three feet tall for the hat (not including the person underneath)! But they keep their hats hidden most of the time and bring them out only on HighHatHoliday. They lend the hats out when they aren't using them though. The MIT students need some high hats for a party, so we decided to visit HighHatVille for a day. Unfortunately we can't spend too long there, and we need 50 hats. How many people do we need to visit in order to ensure that we get at least 50 hats with more than 70% probability? Hint: We do not expect a numerical answer just a procedure which would give the exact answer.

## Solution

Let  $n$  be the number of people we visit. Then the number of hats we get follows a hypergeometric distribution with  $N = 1200$  and  $M = 400$ . We want the probability of getting at least 50 hats to be greater than 0.7, in other words:

$$\sum_{i=50}^n \frac{\binom{400}{i} \cdot \binom{800}{n-i}}{\binom{1200}{n}} \geq 0.7$$

We can solve it with `MATLAB` and find  $n=158$  (we expected a value close but greater to 150).

**Problem 3**

The annual snowfall at a particular city is modeled as a normal random variable with a mean of  $\mu = 60$  inches and a standard deviation of  $\sigma = 20$ . What is the probability that this year's snowfall will be between 40 and 100 inches?

**Solution**

Let  $X$  the annual snowfall. It is:

$$P(40 \leq X \leq 100) = P\left(\frac{40 - 60}{20} \leq \frac{X - 60}{20} \leq \frac{100 - 60}{20}\right) = P(-1 \leq Z \leq 2) = \Phi(2) - \Phi(-1) = 0.8186.$$

#### Problem 4

An airline company accepts 100 reservations for a flight that has 72 available seats. A person booking a reservation does not show up in the flight with probability  $q = 0.1$ . Find an upper bound in the probability that no traveler showing up is bumped (excluded) from the flight.

#### Solution

Let  $X$  be the number of people showing up in the flight. Then  $X$  is a  $Bin(n, p)$  with  $n = 100$  and  $p = 0.9$ . It is  $E[X] = n \cdot p = 100 \cdot 0.9 = 90$  and  $var(X) = np(1-p) = 9$ . We are interested in  $P(X \leq 72)$ . We have:

$$P(|X - 90| \geq 18) = P(X \geq 108) + P(X \leq 72) = P(X \leq 72)$$

But from Chebyshev's inequality we know:

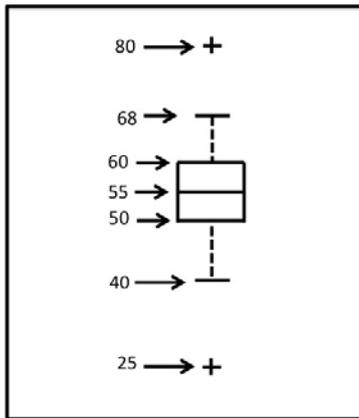
$$P(|X - E[X]| \geq 18) \leq \frac{var(X)}{18^2} = \frac{1}{36}.$$

Therefore,

$$P(X \leq 72) \leq \frac{1}{36}.$$

### Problem 5

Provide a sample that could correspond to this box plot:



### Solution

Obviously, there are uncountably infinite solutions to this problem. Two representative samples are:  $\{25, 40, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 60, 68, 80\}$  and  $\{25, 40, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 65, 68, 80\}$

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