

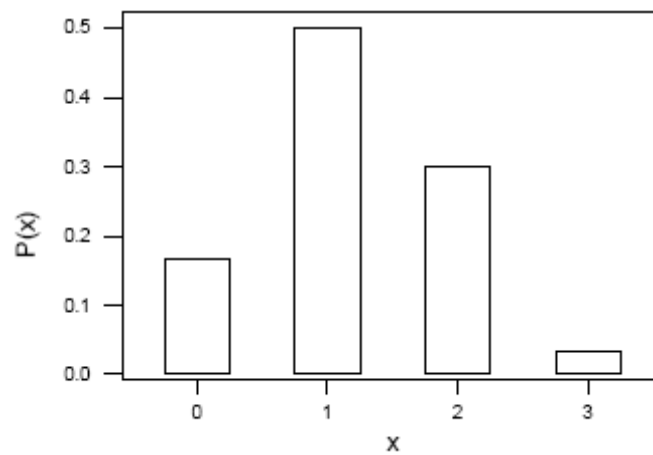
STAT 3631/5631 Homework

Applied Statistics and Probability for Engineers  
Montgomery and Runger

Assignment 7

Chapter 3: 99, 101, 104, 109, 111, 115.

3-99.  $N=10, n=3$  and  $K=4$



3-101. Let  $X$  denote the number of men who carry the marker on the male chromosome for an increased risk for high blood pressure.  $N=800, K=240, n=10$

a)  $n=10$

$$P(X = 1) = \frac{\binom{240}{1} \binom{560}{9}}{\binom{800}{10}} = \frac{\left(\frac{240!}{1!239!}\right) \left(\frac{560!}{9!551!}\right)}{\frac{800!}{10!790!}} = 0.1201$$

b)  $n=10$

$$P(X > 1) = 1 - P(X \leq 1) = 1 - [P(X = 0) + P(X = 1)]$$

$$P(X = 0) = \frac{\binom{240}{0} \binom{560}{10}}{\binom{800}{10}} = \frac{\left(\frac{240!}{0!240!}\right) \left(\frac{560!}{10!550!}\right)}{\frac{800!}{10!790!}} = 0.0276$$

$$P(X > 1) = 1 - P(X \leq 1) = 1 - [0.0276 + 0.1201] = 0.8523$$

3-104. Let  $X$  denote the count of the numbers in the state's sample that match those in the player's sample. Then,  $X$  has a hypergeometric distribution with  $N = 40$ ,  $n = 6$ , and  $K = 6$ .

$$a) P(X = 6) = \frac{\binom{6}{6} \binom{34}{0}}{\binom{40}{6}} = \left( \frac{40!}{6!34!} \right)^{-1} = 2.61 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$b) P(X = 5) = \frac{\binom{6}{5} \binom{34}{1}}{\binom{40}{6}} = \frac{6 \times 34}{\binom{40}{6}} = 5.31 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$c) P(X = 4) = \frac{\binom{6}{4} \binom{34}{2}}{\binom{40}{6}} = 0.00219$$

d) Let  $Y$  denote the number of weeks needed to match all six numbers. Then,  $Y$  has a geometric distribution with  $p =$

$$\frac{1}{3,838,380} \text{ and } E(Y) = 1/p = 3,838,380 \text{ weeks. This is more than 738 centuries!}$$

3-109.  $P(X = 0) = e^{-\lambda} = 0.05$ . Therefore,  $\lambda = -\ln(0.05) = 2.996$ .  
Consequently,  $E(X) = V(X) = 2.996$ .

3-111.  $\lambda = 1$ , Poisson distribution.  $f(x) = e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x / x!$

(a)  $P(X \geq 2) = 0.264$

(b) In order that  $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0) = 1 - e^{-\lambda}$  exceed 0.95, we need  $\lambda = 3$ .  
Therefore  $3^3 \cdot 16 = 48$  cubic light years of space must be studied.

3-115.a)  $E(X) = \lambda = 0.2$  errors per test area

$$b) P(X \leq 2) = e^{-0.2} + \frac{e^{-0.2} 0.2}{1!} + \frac{e^{-0.2} (0.2)^2}{2!} = 0.9989$$

99.89% of test areas