## MA 519 Qualifying Exam

Name:\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Legibly print your name above.
- b) Do not open this test booklet until you are directed to do so.
- c) You will have 120 min. to complete the exam. Budget your time wisely!
- d) This test is closed book and closed notes. You may use a non-graphing calculator during this test.
- e) Throughout the test, **show your work so that your reasoning is clear**. Otherwise no credit will be given.
- f) If you need extra room, use the back of the pages. Just make sure I can follow your work.

1. Suppose that Z is a standard normal random variable and that  $X = \frac{1}{1+Z^2}$ . Compute the p.d.f. of the random variable X.

- **2.** Suppose that A, B, and C are events with  $P(A), P(B), P(C) \ge 3/4$ .
  - a) Prove that  $P(A \cap B) \ge 1/2$  and show that the lower bound cannot be improved by giving an example of events A and B where equality is achieved.

b) What is the optimal lower bound  $P(A \cap B \cap C) \ge c$  that can be proved without any more assumptions on the events A, B and C? Justify your answer.

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**3.** Suppose that a box contains 18 balls in three colors: six red balls, six black balls, and six white balls. The balls of each color are numbered 1-6.



a) If you draw 5 balls from the box without replacement, what is the probability that you have at least one ball of each color?



(continued from previous problem)

b) Suppose you draw 3 balls from the box without replacement. Let X be the sum of the numbers on the three balls drawn. Compute E[X] and Var(X).

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**4.** Suppose that  $Z_1, Z_2, Z_3, \ldots, Z_n$  are i.i.d. Unif(0,1) random variables, and let X and Y be the largest and second largest values, respectively, in  $\{Z_1, Z_2, \ldots, Z_n\}$ . That is,

 $X = \max\{Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n\}$   $Y = \max(\{Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n\} \setminus \{X\}).$ 

a) Compute the joint p.d.f. of (X, Y).

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b) Compute the marginal p.d.f. of Y.

c) Compute E[Y] and Var(Y).

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**5.** Let  $X_1, X_2, \ldots$  be i.i.d. Unif(0,1) random variables. Compute the limit

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} P\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \le 2\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right).$$

Justify your answer.