

**3.10.2** First find  $F_Y$ :  $F_Y(y) = \int_0^y 3t^2 dt = y^3$ .

Then  $P(Y'_5 > 0.75) = 1 - P(Y'_5 < 0.75)$ , where

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y'_5 < 0.75) &= \int_0^{0.75} \frac{6!}{(5-1)!(6-5)!} (y^3)^{5-1} (1-y^3)^{6-5} 3y^2 dy \\ &= \int_0^{0.75} \frac{6!}{4!} (y^3)^4 (1-y^3) 3y^2 dy = \int_0^{0.75} \frac{6!}{4!} (y^3)^4 (1-y^3) 3y^2 dy \\ &= \int_0^{0.75} 90(y^{14})(1-y^3) dy = 90 \left[ \frac{y^{15}}{15} - \frac{y^{18}}{18} \right]_0^{0.75} = 0.052, \end{aligned}$$

so  $P(Y'_5 > 0.75) = 1 - P(Y'_5 < 0.75) = 1 - 0.052 = 0.948$

**3.11.2** The probability that  $X = x$  and  $Y = y$  is the probability of  $y$  4's on the first two rolls and  $x - y$  rolls on the last four rolls. These events are independent, so

$$p_{X,Y}(x, y) = \binom{2}{y} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^y \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{2-y} \binom{4}{x-y} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{x-y} \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{4-x+y} \quad \text{for } y \leq x$$

$$\text{Then } p_{Y|X}(y) = \frac{p_{X,Y}(x, y)}{p_X(x)} = \frac{\binom{2}{y} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^y \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{2-y} \binom{4}{x-y} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{x-y} \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{4-x+y}}{\binom{6}{x} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^x \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{6-x}} = \frac{\binom{2}{y} \binom{4}{x-y}}{\binom{6}{x}},$$

$0 \leq y \leq \min(2, x)$ , which we recognize as a hypergeometric distribution.

$$3.11.12 \text{ (a) } f_X(x) = \int_x^{\infty} 2e^{-x}e^{-y}dy = 2e^{-2x}, x > 0$$

$$\text{So } P(X < 1) = \int_0^1 2e^{-2x}dx = 1 - e^{-2} = 1 - 0.135 = 0.865$$

$$\text{Also, } P(X < 1, Y < 1) = \int_0^1 \int_0^x 2e^{-(x+y)}dydx$$

$$= \int_0^1 2e^{-x} \left[ -e^{-y} \right]_0^x dx = \int_0^1 (2e^{-x} - 2e^{-2x})dx$$

$$= -2e^{-x} + e^{-2x} \Big|_0^1 = 0.400$$

$$\text{Then the conditional probability is } \frac{0.400}{0.865} = 0.462$$

(b)  $P(Y < 1 | X = 1) = 0$ , since the joint pdf is defined with  $y$  always larger than  $x$ .

$$(c) f_{Y|x}(y) = \frac{f_{XY}(x, y)}{f_X(x)} = \frac{2e^{-(x+y)}}{2e^{-2x}} = e^xe^{-y}, x < y$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{3.12.6} \quad M_Y(t) &= E(e^{tY}) = \int_0^1 e^{ty} y \, dy + \int_1^2 e^{ty} (2-y) \, dy \\
&= \left( \frac{1}{t} y - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) e^{ty} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{2}{t} e^{ty} \Big|_1^2 - \left( \frac{1}{t} y - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) e^{ty} \Big|_1^2 \\
&= \left( \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) e^t - \left( -\frac{1}{t^2} \right) + \frac{2}{t} e^{2t} - \frac{2}{t} e^t - \left( \frac{2}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) e^{2t} + \left( \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) e^t \\
&= \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^2} e^{2t} - \frac{2}{t^2} e^t = \frac{1}{t^2} (e^t - 1)^2
\end{aligned}$$