## ELEC 321 - STAT 357

## MIDTERM, FALL 2015

Student Name (please print)\_\_\_\_\_

Student Number\_\_\_\_\_

Problem 1 [20]: Suppose that P(A) = 0.20, P(B|A) = 0.50 and  $P(B|A^c) = 0.25$ . (a) [10] Calculate  $P(A \cap B)$  and  $P(A^c \cap B)$ 

(b) [10] Calculate P(A|B).

**Problem 2** [20]: Calculate the reliability of the following system of independent components. The probabilities of failure for each component are given in the diagram.



**Problem 3 [20]:** Suppose that a certain random event occurs with rate  $\lambda = 12$  per day and that the assumptions for a Poisson process are satisfied.

(a) [7] Let W be the waiting time (in hours) until the occurrence of the next event. Calculate P(W < 1/3).

(b) [7] Let Y be the number of occurrences of the random event in the next 6 hours. Calculate  $P(Y \ge 2)$ .

(c) [6] What is the expected number of occurrences in the next 2 days? What is the corresponding standard deviation?

**Problem 4 [20]:** Suppose U is a uniform random variable in the interval (0, 1). Let

$$X = e^{U}$$

(a) [3] What is the range of X?

(b) [10] Derive the distribution and density functions for X.

(c) [7] Calculate E(X) and Var(X).

**Problem 5 [20]:** The continuous random variable X represents the lifetime of a system in years. The failure rate function for the system is

 $\lambda(x) = ax$ , where a > 0 is a given constant.

(a) [10] Derive the distribution and density functions for X.

(b) [8] For which value of a is the median life of X equal to 15 [that is, F(15) = 1/2]?

(c) [8] Choose one: The system with lifetime X gets (i) Weaker \_\_\_\_ (ii) Stronger \_\_\_\_ (iii) Unchanged \_\_\_\_ with time. Please justify your answer.

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## Some Formulas

**Poisson Random Variables:** 

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^x}{x!}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, ...$$

$$E\left(X\right) = Var\left(X\right) = \lambda$$

Exponential Random Variables:

$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, \quad x > 0$$
  
$$F(x) = 1 - e^{\lambda x}, \quad x > 0$$
  
$$E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \quad Var(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

Bayes' Formula

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) P(A)}{P(B|A) P(A) + P(B|A^{c}) (1 - P(A))}$$