## 

■ Year 12 ■ Probability distributions ■ Worksheet 1	
1. A fair die is rolled and the uppermost number is recorded. Label each of the following as an <i>outcome</i> , an <i>event</i> or a <i>random variable</i> of the probability experiment.	2. Two fair dice are rolled and the uppermost numbers are recorded. Define random variable <i>X</i> as the sum of the uppermost numbers. Set up a table to show the probability distribution of <i>X</i> .
Number of even numbers Six Even number	
3. Refer to Q2. Find (a) $Pr(X > 3)$ and (b) $Pr(X < 10   X > 3)$ .	4. Refer to Q3. Explain why the two events $X > 3$ and $X < 10$ are <b>not</b> independent.
5. A fair coin is tossed four times and the result (H or T) of each toss is recorded. Define random variable <i>X</i> as the	6. Random variable <i>X</i> has the probability distribution shown in the following table.
difference between the number of heads and the number of tails. Set up a table to show the probability distribution of X.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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	Find (a) $FI(X < 1.5)$ , (b) $FI(X > -1)$ and (c) $FI(-2 < X < 2)$ .
7. Find the value(s) of $k$ in the following probability distribution of $X$ .	8. Give two reasons why the following cannot be a probability distribution.
x 1/3 2/3 1 4/3 5/3 2	x 3 1.2 0 3 -2 5
$Pr(X = x)   k^{2}   2k^{2}   3k^{2}   4k^{2}   5k^{2}   k^{2}$	$\Pr(X = x) \qquad 0 \qquad 0.1 \qquad 0.3 \qquad 0.2 \qquad 0.4 \qquad 0.1$
9. The rule of the probability distribution of discrete random variable X is $Pr(X = x) = ax^2 + 0.5$ , where $x = -2$ , 1, 4. Find the value of a.	10. Refer to Q9. Display the probability distribution of <i>X</i> graphically.
11. A die is biased with $Pr(1) = Pr(2) = Pr(3) = \frac{2}{9}$ and	Numerical, algebraic and worded answers.
$Pr(4) = Pr(5) = Pr(6) = \frac{1}{2}$ . It is rolled two times and the	1. random variable, outcome, event 2.
9 unpermost numbers are recorded. Tabulate the probability	Pr(X=x) 1/36 2/36 3/36 4/36 5/36 6/36 5/36 4/36 3/36 2/36 1/36
distribution of random variable X defined as the difference	3. (a) $11/12$ (b) $9/11$ 4. $Pr(X>3\cap X<10) \neq Pr(X>3) \times Pr(X<10)$
between me uppermost numbers.	x 0 2 4   Pr(X=x) 3/8 1/2 1/8   6. (a) 0.53 (b) 0.47 (c) 0.93 7. 1/4 8. sum of pr > 1, 2 different probabilities for the same value of x   91/42 11. 11.
	x   0   1   2   3   4   5     Pr(X=x)   15/81   24/81   18/81   12/81   8/81   4/81