

University of Technology Sydney
School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences

Probability and Random Variables (37161) –
Class 6 Preparation Work

1. Consider a random experiment which consists of flipping a (possibly biased) coin such that each flip of the coin lands Heads with probability $0 < p < 1$, independently of all other outcomes.

- a) Let X be the number of flips until the coin first lands Heads. That is, $X \sim \text{Geo}(p)$.

Let T be the number of Heads (0 or 1) shown on the first flip of the coin, so $T \sim \text{Bern}(p)$.

- i) Calculate $E(X | T = 1)$
- ii) In terms of $E(X)$, calculate $E(X | T = 0)$.
- iii) Hence show that $E(E(X | T)) = p + (1 - p)[E(X) + 1]$.
- iv) Apply the Law of Total Expectation to show that $E(X) = \frac{1}{p}$.

- b) The coin is now flipped n times and Y is defined to be the number of times (out of n) that the coin lands Heads. That is $Y \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$.

Again, let T be the number of Heads shown on the first flip of the coin.

- i) Write down $\text{Var}(Y | T = 0)$ and $\text{Var}(Y | T = 1)$.
- ii) Hence calculate $E(\text{Var}(Y | T))$.
- iii) In your own words, clearly explain why $E(Y | T) = T + (n - 1)p$.
- iv) Using parts ii and iii, verify the Law of Total Variance for this problem. That is, show that
$$\text{Var}(Y) = E(\text{Var}(Y | T)) + \text{Var}(E(Y | T)).$$

(You may assume without proof that $E(Y) = np$ and $\text{Var}(Y) = np(1 - p)$.)

2. Let Z be a continuous random variable with density function

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} 3z^2 & z \in [0,1] \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Consider the change of variable $V = Z^3$.

Show that V is uniformly distributed and find its range,