

Exam, PhD pre-course in math and statistics

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August 29th 2016, 0900–1200, Aud 11

You are allowed to use a calculator and one sheet of paper with notes. The calculators will be inspected before the exam starts and should not be micro-scale computers.

You should do prob/stat and the math parts on separate collections of paper, such that they can be graded independently.

In order to pass the exam, the answers to both the prob/stat and the math part must be acceptable on their own.

Enclosed at the end is a standard normal distribution table that might be useful to you.

1 Mathematics (50%)

1. (10p) The propositions p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n are said to logically imply the proposition q if $(p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge \dots \wedge p_n) \Rightarrow q$ is a tautology. Let p, q, r be the propositions

p : Roger studies.

q : Roger plays tennis.

r : Roger passes his math exam.

Let p_1, p_2, p_3 be the propositions

p_1 : $p \Rightarrow r$

p_2 : $\neg q \Rightarrow p$

p_3 : $\neg r$

Do the propositions p_1, p_2, p_3 logically imply the proposition q ? Explain.

2. (10p) Use integration by parts to show the formula

$$\int x^n e^{-x} dx = -x^n e^{-x} + n \int x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx.$$

Use induction to prove the formula

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = n!$$

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for all $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Note: The *factorial* is defined by $0! = 1$ and $n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdots n$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$.

3. (10p) Solve the differential equation

$$P'(t) + 2P(t) = 3, \quad P(0) = 1.$$

Determine $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P(t)$.

4. (10p) Determine whether the vectors u_1, u_2, u_3 are linearly independent or not.

$$u_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad u_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad u_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

What is the dimension of the subspace $L \subset \mathbf{R}^3$ spanned by the vectors u_1, u_2, u_3 ?

Note: L is given by $L = \{c_1u_1 + c_2u_2 + c_3u_3 : c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbf{R}\}$.

5. (15p) Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Find all eigenvalues and corresponding eigenvectors belonging to the matrix A . Prove by induction that $A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ for all $n = 1, 2, \dots$, where A^n is the n -fold product $A^n = A \cdot \dots \cdot A$.
6. (15p) Consider the following optimization problem: Maximize $f(x, y) = xy$ given the constraints $g_1(x, y) = x + 2y \leq 6$, $g_2(x, y) = x \leq k$, $x \geq 0$, and $y \geq 0$. (It will not be necessary to consider the constraints $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$ in this problem. They are only included to ensure that a solution to the problem exists, and you may disregard them in your solution.) Here k is a constant, and we assume that $0 < k < 6$. For which values of k does the point $(x, y) = \left(k, \frac{6-k}{2}\right)$ satisfy the Karush-Kuhn-Tucker conditions?

2 Probability and statistics (50%)

1. (10p) Assume that there are bags of tulip bulbs in the basement, and that they contain 25 bulbs each. Yellow bags contain 20 yellow tulips and 5 red tulips, and red bags contain 15 red and 10 yellow tulips. 60% of the bags in the basement are yellow, the others are red. One bulb is chosen at random from a random bag in the basement, and then planted.
- (a) What is the probability that the tulip turns out yellow?
- (b) Given that the tulip turns out yellow, what is the probability that it came from a yellow bag?
2. (15p) Consider random variables X and Y with $E[X^2] < \infty$ and $E[Y^2] < \infty$. For each of these statements indicate whether they are true or false.

- (a) $E[X] < \infty$ and $E[Y] < \infty$.
 - (b) $\text{var}[X]$ need not exist.
 - (c) $\text{cov}[X, Y] = 0$ implies that $E[X|Y] = E[X]$.
 - (d) X and Y are independent implies that $E[X|Y] = E[X]$.
 - (e) X and Y are independent is equivalent to $E[X|Y] = E[X]$.
 - (f) $E[X|Y] = E[X]$ implies that $E[Y|X] = E[Y]$.
 - (g) Both $E[X|Y]$ and $E[Y|X]$ are random variables.
3. (10p) If the density of (X, Y) is $f(x, y) = \exp(-(x + y))$ for $0 < x < \infty$ and $0 < y < \infty$, are X and Y independent?
4. (20p) Let X and Y have joint density

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 21x^2y^3 & \text{for } 0 < x < y < 1, \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere.} \end{cases}$$

- (a) Find the marginal density of Y , $f_Y(y)$, remember to pay careful attention to the areas of positive density.
 - (b) Find the conditional density of X , $f_{X|Y}(x|y)$.
 - (c) Find $E[X|Y]$.
 - (d) Find $E[E[X|Y]]$.
5. (25p) Let X have probability density function $f(x) = \theta x^{\theta-1}$ defined on $(0, 1)$ and zero elsewhere.
- (a) Calculate $E[X]$ and $\text{var}[X]$.
 - (b) Assume $\theta = 3$ and that you get a sample of size $n = 100$ on X . Can you give an approximate expression for the distribution of $\bar{X} = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i/n$?
 - (c) Approximate the probability that \bar{X} is within one percentage point of $E[X]$, $P(|\bar{X} - \mu| < 0.01)$. You can use the enclosed table.

