

HW #5

You can use the Tables of the Poisson distribution or R to compute the numerical solution of the problems below. Please recall the commands associated with the Poisson pmf

`dpois(x, lambda)`:  $P(X = x)$  for  $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$

`ppois(q, lambda)`:  $P(X \leq q)$  for  $X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$

(1)[3 Pts] On average, 2.5 telephone calls per minute are received at the UH's switchboard. Assuming that the number of incoming calls per minute follows a Poisson distribution, compute the probability that at any given minute there will be more than 2 calls.

(2)[3 Pts] Suppose that in one year the number of industrial accidents  $X$  follows a Poisson distribution with mean 3.0. If each accident leads to an insurance claim of \$5,000, how much money would an insurance company need to keep in reserve to be 95 % certain that the claims are covered?

(3)[4 Pts] A delivery company found that the number of complaints was six per years on average. Assuming that the number of complaints follows a Poisson distribution, calculate the probability of having no complaints in

- (a) all of next year;
- (b) the next quarter.

(4)[6 Pts] Let  $X$  and  $Y$  have the following joint p.d.f.

	<b>x</b>		
<b>y</b>	1	2	3
1	0.05	0.15	0.15
2	0.10	0.10	0.10
3	0.15	0.15	0.05

- (a) Calculate the marginal densities. Are  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent?
- (b) Compute the means and variances.
- (c) Are  $X$  and  $Y$  positively correlated? negatively correlated? uncorrelated?

(5)[4 Pts] Let  $W = 1 - X + 2Y$  be a discrete random variable where  $X, Y$  are independent discrete random variables with  $\mu_X = 5$ ,  $\mu_Y = 2$ , and  $\sigma_Y^2 = 2$ ,  $\sigma_X^2 = 1$ . Compute  $\mu_W$  and  $\sigma_W^2$ .