

Recall the following terms in probability:

- The phrase “**random variable**” is used to describe events whose outcome can not be directly predicted. It is used like:

*“If the number rolled on a fair die is given by  $X$ , then the probability that  $X = 5$  is  $\frac{1}{6}$ .”*

- The **expected value**, or **mean**, of a random variable  $X$  is the sum of all the outcomes, where each outcome is multiplied by its probability. It is written  $E[X]$  or  $\mu$ .
  - The **variance** of a random variable is the expected value of the random variable  $(X - \mu)^2$ . The variance  $V(X)$  is the square of the **standard deviation**  $\sigma$ .
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Calculate the expected value and variance of the following random variables. Draw the graph of the probability function of  $X$ . To draw the graph, you may use a calculator.

1. There are  $N$  pieces of paper in a bag, labeled with the numbers  $1, \dots, N$ . Of these,  $n \leq N$  are drawn without replacement. Let  $X$  be the largest number selected.
2. There is a fleet of 200 trucks, of which 12 have defective brakes. In a safety check, 10 are picked at random for inspection. Let  $X$  be the number of trucks with defective brakes that are chosen for inspection.
3. Someone randomly throws a dart at a circular piece of paper with radius 8cm. Let  $X$  be the distance from the center of the paper.
4. A dartboard has concentric circles, with radii 1cm, 2cm,  $\dots$ , 8cm. Landing a dart between circles of radii  $n - 1$  and  $n$  cm gives  $n$  points. Someone randomly throws a dart at the dartboard. Let  $X$  be the number of points received.
5. The setup is the same as in Question 4. This time, the person throwing the dart has a probability of  $\frac{2\sqrt{8-r}}{15\pi}$  of being a radius  $r$ cm away from the center. Let  $X$  be the number of points received.