# Discrete Mathematics and Probability

Continuous Probability

Session 2025/26, Semester 1

Week 10 Tutorial 8

If you need this document in another format then please contact course organiser lan.Stark@ed.ac.uk
Use the accompanying spreadsheet as template for completing each of the tasks.

## Task A

Retrieve your answers to Question 1 from Homework 5, as well as the solution notes posted on the course website.

What probability did you get for actually having the cancer, given a positive test? How does this compare to the population baseline probability?

The homework sheet follows up with four informal questions: discuss what you would answer to those questions.

#### Task B

(This is Question 117 from the textbook [Carlton & Devore 2017].)

If the side of a square X is random with the pdf  $f_X(x) = x/8$ , 0 < x < 4, and Y is the area of the square, find the pdf of Y.

## Task C

A farm grows apples for sale to distributors. The price of apples depends on their weight and distributors will only take apples of a certain weight range. This year's apples from the farm have weights normally distributed with mean 170g and standard deviation 35g. They are sold to distributors in batches of 500.

Distributor A is looking for apples between 120g and 240g in weight: they check for this by taking a random sample of 10 apples from a batch and will accept the batch if at least 8 are in the target weight range.

Distributor B has a different policy. They are interested in any apples weighing over 100g: to test for this they sample 5 and reject the whole batch if even one of those is underweight.

Which distributor is more likely to accept a batch of apples from this farm?

### Task D

The Normal distribution can be used as an approximation for calculating probabilities from the Binomial distribution. This task explores how well approximations like this work in a simple case.

If  $X \sim \text{Binom}(n, p)$  is a discrete random variable counting successes in n trials each with probability p then we have the following approximation.

$$P(X \le x) = B(x; n, p) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{x + 0.5 - np}{\sqrt{npq}}\right) \qquad x \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$$

This is considered a good approximation in practice if  $np \ge 10$  and  $nq \ge 10$  where q = (1 - p). Here you will look at a situation where both values are much less than 10.

- (a) Suppose discrete random variable  $X \sim \text{Binom}(4, 0.5)$  counts the number of heads thrown in four tosses of a fair coin:  $X \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ . What are the mean and standard deviation of the random variable X?
- (b) Use the Normal approximation above to estimate the probability that X takes the value 2.
- (c) Complete this to draw up a table of estimates for the probability that X takes each of the possible values 0 to 4.
- (d) Now compute a table of the PMF for X showing the exact probability that it takes each of these five possible values.
- (e) Calculate the table of errors: what percentage variation is there in each estimate compared to the exact value? Which values have the largest error?