

## M2S1 - ASSESSED COURSEWORK 1

To be handed in no later than Wednesday, 2nd November, 12.00pm.

Please hand in to the Mathematics General Office

(a) The number of perforations successfully stamped into a 1 cm square of material used in a filter is a discrete random variable,  $N$ , with probability mass function (pmf)  $f_N$  defined by

$$f_N(n) = k_1 \frac{(-\log(1 - \phi))^n}{n!} \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

and zero otherwise, for some parameter  $\phi$ , and constant  $k_1$ . (Note: as always, log means  $\log_e$  or ln)

(i) State the range of values that  $\phi$  can take in order for this to be a valid pmf.

[1 MARK]

(ii) Find an expression for  $k_1$  as a function of  $\phi$ .

[2 MARKS]

(iii) Find an expression for  $P[N > 0]$ .

[2 MARKS]

(b) The amount of liquid that flows through a single perforation in unit time is also a random variable,  $X$ , with the probability density function (pdf)  $f_X$  given by

$$f_X(x) = k_2 x \exp\{-\beta x\} \quad x > 0$$

and zero otherwise, for parameter  $\beta > 0$ , and constant  $k_2$ .

(i) Find an expression for  $k_2$  as a function of  $\beta$ .

[1 MARK]

(ii) Find the cumulative distribution function of  $X$ ,  $F_X$ .

[2 MARKS]

(iii) Find an expression for  $P[X > x]$ .

[2 MARKS]

(c) Suppose that the flows through different perforations are independent stochastic phenomena, so that the random variables  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  corresponding to the flows through perforations labelled 1, 2, ... are independent, and have the same probability distribution as  $X$  from (b).

The total flow through the filter is the sum of the flows through the individual perforations. Let  $T$  denote the total flow through a 1cm square of filter material in unit time. By using the partition of the event  $(T \leq t)$  for  $t > 0$  given by

$$(T \leq t) \equiv \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} (N = n \cap T \leq t).$$

and elementary properties of moment generating functions, find expressions for the expectation and variance of  $T$ .

*Hint: if we condition on  $N = n$ , and  $n > 0$ , then  $T$  can be represented as the sum of  $n$  independent and identically distributed random variables  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ .*

[10 MARKS]