

3.40 a.  $P(Y \geq 2) = 1 - P(Y = 1) = 1 - p(1-p)^0 = 1 - p = 0.9$

b. 
$$P(Y > 4 | X > 2) = \frac{P(Y > 4, Y > 2)}{P(Y > 2)} = \frac{P(Y > 4)}{P(Y > 2)} = \frac{1 - P(Y \leq 4)}{1 - P(Y \leq 2)}$$

$$= \frac{1 - p(1-p)^0 - p(1-p)^1 - p(1-p)^2 - p(1-p)^3}{1 - p(1-p)^0 - p(1-p)^1}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{p(1-p)^2 + p(1-p)^3}{(1-p)^2} = (1-p)^2$$

Note that  $(1-p)^2 = 1 - p - p(1-p) = 1 - P(Y=1) - P(Y=2) = 1 - P(Y \leq 2) = P(Y > 2)$ ; i.e.,  $P(Y > 4 | Y > 2) = P(Y > 2)$ .

3.41 a.  $P(Y \geq 4) = 1 - P(Y \leq 3) = 1 - P(Y=2) - P(Y=3)$

$$= 1 - \binom{2-1}{2-1} (0.4)^2 (0.6)^0 - \binom{3-1}{2-1} (0.4)^2 (0.6)^1$$

$$= 1 - 0.16 - 2(0.4)^2(0.6) = 0.648$$

b.  $P(Y=y)$  is non-zero only for  $y = r, r+1, r+2, \dots$ . Therefore, for  $r=4$ ,

$$P(Y \geq 4) = \sum_{y=4}^{\infty} p^{(y)} = 1.$$

3.42 Let  $Y$  = the number of the trial on which the first nondefective engine is found. Then  $Y$  has a geometric distribution with parameter  $p = 0.9$ , and  $P(Y=2) = p(2) = (1-p)^1 p = (0.1)(0.9) = 0.09$ .

3.45 a. Let  $Y$  be defined as in Exercise 3.42. Then  $Y$  has a geometric distribution with  $p = 0.9$ , and

$$E(Y) = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{10}{9}$$

$$V(Y) = \frac{1-p}{p^2} = \frac{0.1}{(0.9)^2} = 0.1235.$$

b. Let  $X$  be defined as in Exercise 3.43. Then  $X$  has a negative binomial distribution with parameters  $p = 0.9$ ,  $r = 3$ , and

$$E(X) = \frac{r}{p} = \frac{30}{9} = 3.33$$

$$V(X) = \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2} = \frac{0.3}{(0.9)^2} = 0.3704.$$

3.46 Let  $X$  = number of employees to be tested in order to find three positives. Then  $X$  has a negative binomial distribution with parameters  $p = 0.4$ ,  $r = 3$ , and

$$P(X = 10) = \binom{10-1}{3-1} (0.4)^3 (1-0.4)^7 = 0.0645.$$

3.47 Let total cost =  $C$ . Then  $C = 20X$ , and

$$E(C) = 20E(X) = 20 \left( \frac{r}{p} \right) = 20 \left( \frac{3}{0.4} \right) = 150$$

$$V(C) = V(20X) = 20^2 V(X) = 400 \frac{r(1-p)}{p^2} = 400 \frac{(3)(0.6)}{(0.4)^2} = 4,500$$

$$\text{Standard deviation of } C = \sqrt{V(C)} = \sqrt{4,500} = 67.082$$