

## QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

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MA 519 (M. D. Ward)

**1.** Consider  $n \geq 2$  random points, placed uniformly and independently, onto the edge of a circle with circumference 1. [An “arc” denotes a path on the circle.]

**1a.** (5 pts) Find the density of the length of the arc that connects the first point to the closest of the other points.

**1b.** (3 pts) Find the density of the straight line distance (i.e., *not* on the circle) between the two points described in part **1a**.

**1c.** (5 pts) Consider the length of the largest arc that contains none of the  $n$  points in its interior. Prove that the length of this largest arc goes to 0 in probability as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

**2.** (5 pts) Consider independent random variables  $X$  and  $Y$ , with  $X$  uniform on  $(0, 2)$  and with  $Y$  uniform on  $(0, 3)$ . Let  $M = \max(X, Y)$  and  $m = \min(X, Y)$ . Find  $P(m^2 > M)$ .

**3.** (5 pts) Ten students organize a tournament. Each student competes against each other student exactly once; all competitions are independent. In each competition, both students are equally-likely to win; no ties are allowed. Each student begins the tournament with 9 pennies. Each student loses a penny for each of her losses and wins a penny for each of her wins.

Find the probability that the ten students have ten distinct numbers of pennies at the end of the tournament.

**4.** Let  $Y$  and  $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots$  be independent exponential( $\lambda = 1$ ) random variables.

**4a.** (5 pts) Find  $P(nY > X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n)$ , where  $n$  is a positive integer.

**4b.** (2 pts) Find the limit of the probability in **4a** as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

**4c.** (5 pts) Find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(n + \sqrt{n}Y > X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n)$ .

**5.** (5 pts) Let  $Y$  and  $Z$  be two independent standard normal random variables. Calculate the expected value of the random variable  $\max(Y, Z)$ .

**6.** (5 pts) Consider a die with six sides: 1 side is red, 2 sides are white, and 3 sides are blue. Let  $X_j$  denote the result of the  $j$ th roll of the die; use  $R, W, B$  to denote red, white, and blue. A “run” is a sequence of consecutive rolls with the same color. E.g., in 12 die rolls,

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{12} = W, W, B, B, R, B, W, R, B, B, B, B,$$

the sequence has seven runs, made of colors white, blue, red, blue, white, red, and blue.

In a sequence of  $n$  rolls of a die, find the average number of runs.

