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VCE Mathematical Methods ¾ Discrete Random Variables II [5.2]

Homework

Admin Info & Homework Outline:

Student Name	
Questions You Need Help For	
Compulsory Questions	Pg 2-Pg 16
Supplementary Questions	Pg 17-Pg 30



Section A: Compulsory Questions



<u>Sub-Section [5.2.1]</u>: Basics – Distribution of Discrete Random Variables

Question 1

Could the following be a valid probability mass function? Justify your answer in one clear sentence.

x	1	2	3
P(X = x)	0.3	0.3	0.4

Question 2

A discrete random variable, X, takes the values shown in the table, along with its probabilities.

x	1	2	3	4	5
Pr(X = x)	4 <i>k</i>	4k	2 <i>k</i>	k	k

Find:

a.	The constant, κ .

b. Pr(X = 1|X < 2)

c. Pr(X < 5 | X > 2)

d. Pr(X > 4|X > 3)

Question 3

Given the probability distribution.

X	0	1	2
Pr(X = x)	$\frac{1}{2k}$	<u>k</u> 5	$\frac{7}{10k}$

Find the value(s) of k.





Sub-Section [5.2.2]: Basics - Mean, Median and Mode

Question 4

Let the random variable *X* have the following distribution:

x	1	2	3	4	5
P(X=x)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2

a. What is the mode of X?

b. What is the median of X?

c. Calculate the mean of X.

Question 5

State True or False for each of the following, and explain briefly:

a. A data set can have more than one mode.

- **b.** The median is always one of the values in the data set.
- **c.** The mean is unaffected by extreme values (outliers).

The random variable X has the following probability distribution:

x	-3	0	3
Pr(X = x)	2(0.1 - p)	5 <i>p</i>	p - 0.2

Find the mean of X.





Sub-Section [5.2.3]: Basics - Measures of Spread

Question 7

Let random variable *X* represent the number of coding tasks completed by a student in one week. Its probability distribution is as follows:

x	0	1	2	3
P(X=x)	а	0.3	0.4	b

 \blacktriangleright The mean of *X* is 1.8.

a.	Using the total probability rule and the formula for the expected value, form a system of equations to solve
	for a and b .

 	 	 	 	_

b. Find variance and standard deviation of *X*.

Now, consider another student's performance, represented by random variable Y, with the following distribution:

у	0	1	2	3
P(Y=y)	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2

c. Compare the spread of X and Y.

Which student demonstrates more consistent task completion? Justify using standard deviations.				
				





Sub-Section [5.2.4]: Basics - Linear Transformations of Random Variables

Question 8

If Var(X) = 16, E[X] = 7, find:

a. Var(3*X*)

b. Var(2 - X)

c. Sd(2X)

d. E(5X - 3)





Sub-Section: Problem Solving

Question 9 Tech-Active.

A company is trialling a new performance-based bonus scheme for its sales interns. The random variable *X* represents the number of successful product pitches an intern makes in one day (from 0 to 3).

The probability distribution is:

x	0	1	2	3
p(x)	0.12	0.36	0.38	0.14

The intern's daily bonus (in points), denoted by S, is calculated using a non-linear rule:

$$S = 3X - X^2 + 2$$

This formula was designed to reward moderate success but discourage aggressive over-selling, which may result in poor customer experience.

c. Find median and mode of *X*.

d. Use the transformation $S = 3X - X^2 + 2$ to compute the probability distribution of S.

S		
p(s)		

e. Calculate the expected value E(S) using $E(S) = E[3X - X^2 + 2]$.

f. Calculate the variance and standard deviation of *S*.

g. Interpret your result: Does this bonus scheme reward interns fairly, or does it disproportionately reward or punish certain performance levels?

h. Given that an intern scored at least 1 sale, what is the probability that they earned the maximum bonus?

Question 10

A discrete random variable, X, takes the values shown in the table, along with its probabilities.

x	1	2	3	4
Pr(X = x)	0	$6k^2 - 3$	2 + 2k	$2k^2 - 1$

Find:

a. The constant, k.

b. E(X), the expected value of X.



c.	Var(X), the variance of X .

Let *X* be a discrete random variable representing the number of successful experiments a student completes in a lab session. The distribution is:

x	0	1	2	3	4
p(x)	а	b	С	0.25	0.15

- The distribution is valid (i.e. total probability is 1).
- The expected number of successes is E(X) = 2.05.
- \rightarrow The variance of *X* is 1.5475.
- **a.** Find the relationship between a, b and c using the total probability rule.



Find the values	or u, b and c.						
ne a new bonus racy.	function: <i>S</i> =	$=5X-X^2,$	representing	a score syste	em where ex	tra success star	ts to penal
Compute the ne	w distribution	n of S					
sompate the ne	W distribution		<u> </u>		T		
	S	0	4	6	6	4	
	p(s)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.25	0.15	
Given that a stu	dent had at le	east 2 succes	ses, what is	the probabili	ity they score	ed more than 4?	?
Oo you think th your answer.	e score functi	ion S = 5X	$-X^2$, reward	ds balanced 1	performance	or peak perform	nance? Jus
our unswer.							





Sub-Section: The Tech-Free "Final Boss" [VCAA Level]

Question 12

A random variable X has unknown mean $\mu = E(X)$ and unknown variance $\sigma^2 = Var(X)$.

Two statistics professors define linear transformations of X as follows:

Professor **A** defines A = 3X + 4 and tells you:

$$E(A) = 25, Var(A) = 36$$

- Professor **B** defines B = 2X 5.
- **a.** Find E(B) and Var(B).

b. Define a new transformation $Y = X^2 - 2X + 1$.

Without knowing the full distribution of X, find E(Y).





Sub-Section: The Tech-Active "Final Boss" [VCAA Level]

Question 13

Let *X* be the number of specialty smoothies machine sold by Fresh Blend Café on any given day. The probability distribution for this discrete random variable is as follows:

x	1	2	3	4
$\Pr(X = x)$	0.15	0.45	0.2	0.2

Fresh Blend Café receives a profit of \$275 for every smoothie machine sold. The cost of operating the café is \$190 per day. The profit (in dollars) per day is a function of the random variable X such that: Y = 275X - 190.

a.	Set up the probability distribution for the profit, $$Y$$, per day.			
b.	Find the expected daily profit for Fresh Blend Café.			
c.	What is the most likely daily profit?			

d.	If the company increases the operating cost from \$190 to \$220, what is the new expected daily profit?
e.	Determine $Pr(\mu - 2\sigma \le Y \le \mu + 2\sigma)$.
	t the selling profit per smoothie machine be changed from \$275 to an unknown value pp, keeping cost fixed at 90. Define profit as $Y_p = pX - 190$.
f.	Find the minimum value of p (rounded to the nearest dollar) such that there is less than 10% chance of making a loss.
Sn	pace for Personal Notes



Section B: Supplementary Questions



Sub-Section: Exam 1 (Tech-Free)

Question 14

A discrete random variable, X, has the following probability distribution:

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pr(X = x)	t	t	2t	3t	$2t^2$	$4t^2$	$4t^2 + 2t$

a. Find the value of t.

b. Evaluate $Pr(X \ge 6)$.

c. If $Pr(X \le p) > 0.5$, find the minimum value of p.



The discrete random variable X can take only the values 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The probability distribution of X is given by the following:

$$Pr(X = 0) = Pr(X = 1) = Pr(X = 2) = a$$

 $Pr(X = 3) = Pr(X = 4) = Pr(X = 5) = b$
 $Pr(X \ge 2) = 3 Pr(X < 2)$

Where a and b are constants.

a.	Determine the values of a and b .
b.	Show that the expectation of <i>X</i> is $\frac{23}{8}$.
c.	Determine the variance of X .



The random variable *X* represents the number of custom coffee orders that Barista Serra prepares in a day. The probability distribution is as follows:

x	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pr(X = x)	0.10	0.25	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.05

a. Calculate the mean number of custom coffee orders that Serra prepares in a day.

Serra receives bonuses depending on how many custom coffees she serves each day.

- ▶ If Serra prepares fewer than 9 custom orders, she receives no bonus.
- Fig. 12 If she serves between 9 and 11 customers (inclusive), she receives a \$150 bonus.
- If she serves 12 or more customers, she receives a \$270 bonus.

Let *Y* be the bonus amount Serra receives each day.

b. Construct the probability distribution for *Y*.

c. Find the expected value for Y.

Question 17

A discrete random variable, Y, has the probability distribution shown:

у	0	1	2	3	4	5
p(y)	0.42	0.25	0.14	0.14	0.04	0.01

If $\mu = 1.4$ and $\sigma = 1.2$, show that $\Pr(\mu - 2\sigma \le Y \le \mu + 2\sigma) \approx 0.95$.



Sub-Section: Exam 2 (Tech-Free)



Question 18

Consider the following table:

x	- 4	-2	0	2	4
p(x)	2k	2 <i>k</i>	3 <i>k</i>	3 <i>k</i>	0.2

For the table to represent a probability function, the value of k is:

- **A.** 0.08
- **B.** 0.09
- **C.** 0.1
- **D.** 0.2
- **E.** 0.5

Question 19

х	1	2	3	4	5
p(x)	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.35	0.41

For this probability distribution, the median of *X* is:

- **A.** 1
- **B.** 2
- **C.** 3
- **D.** 4





For this probability distribution, the mode of X is:

- **A.** 1
- **B.** 3
- **C.** 4
- **D.** 5

Question 21

For this probability distribution, the expected value, E(X), is:

- **A.** 1.95
- **B.** 3.86
- **C.** 4.00
- **D.** 4.50

Question 22

If E(X) = 6.5, then E(2X - 1) is:

- **A.** 6.5
- **B.** 12
- **C.** 13
- **D.** 25

For a random variable, X, E(X) = 1.45 and $E(X^2) = 2.60$. The standard deviation of X is closest to:

- **A.** 1.15
- **B.** 1.07
- **C.** 5.31
- **D.** 0.71

Question 24

The random variable X has the following probability distribution:

x	- 1	0	1
Pr(X = x)	0.2	m	n

If the mean of X is 0.3, then:

- **A.** m = 0.5, n = 0.5
- **B.** m = 0.2, n = 0.5
- **C.** m = 0.3, n = 0.5
- **D.** m = 0.5, n = 0.3



The random variable *X* has the following probability distribution:

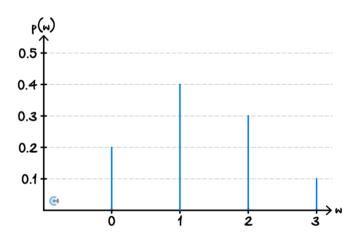
x	-3	0	3
Pr(X = x)	0.5 - 2p	p	3 <i>p</i>

The mean of X is:

- **A.** 6p 3
- **B.** -9p
- C. 15p 1.5
- **D.** 1.5 9p

Question 26

The graph of a probability distribution for the random variable w is shown below.



The expected value of w is equal to:

- **A.** 0.25
- **B.** 1
- **C.** 1.3
- **D.** 1.5
- **E.** 2.5



The random variable X has the following probability distribution. If the mean of X is 1.2, then the value of α is:

x	0	1	2
Pr(X = x)	а	b	0.5

- **A.** 0
- **B.** 0.2
- **C.** 0.25
- **D.** 0.3
- **E.** 0.5

Question 28

Let *X* be the number of specialty coffee machines sold by Brew Buzz on any given day. The probability distribution for this discrete random variable is as follows:

x	1	2	3	4
Pr(X = x)	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2

Brew Buzz makes a profit of \$250 on every coffee machine sold. The cost of operating the kiosk is \$170 per day. The profit (in dollars) per day is a function of the random variable X such that: Y = 250X - 170.

a. Set up the probability distribution for the profit, \$*Y*, per day.

Y		
Pr(Y = y)		

- **b.** Find the expected daily profit for Brew Buzz.
- c. Determine $\Pr(\mu \sigma \le y \le \mu + \sigma)$.

Two teams use different bonus formulas for their interns:

- ightharpoonup Team $A: S_A = 3X + 2$

Both teams have the same distribution for *X*:

x	0	1	2	3
Pr(X = x)	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2

a. Determine the mode and median of X. Explain your method clearly.

Set up the probability distribution for team <i>B</i> 's scheme.
Find the variance for team <i>B</i> 's scheme.
Compare the spread (standard deviation) of Team A and Team B's schemes.
Which one has greater variability? What does this say about the consistency of rewards?
which one has greater variability? what does this say about the consistency of rewards?

f. An intern is considered for promotion if their bonus on a given day is greater than or equal to the median of their team's bonus scheme.

Calculate the median of both bonus schemes and determine which team has more interns qualifying for promotion.

g. Team *B* considers changing their rule to $S'_B = 6X - X^2 - 1$ to improve fairness.

Do you expect the spread to increase or decrease compared to the current S_B ? Explain without recalculating the full distribution.

Question 30

Let *X* be a discrete random variable representing the number of tasks a student completes in a collaborative project. The distribution is partially known:

x	0	1	2	3	4
Pr(X = x)	а	b	0.3	0.25	С

You are told:

- \blacktriangleright The distribution is valid (i.e., total probability = 1).
- The expected number of tasks is E(X) = 2.3.
- \blacktriangleright The variance of *X* is 1.21.

a.	Use the total probability rule to write a relationship between a , b , and c .	

b. Use the expected value and variance information to form two more equations in a, b, and c. Then, solve for the values of a, b, and c.

Define a scoring function:

$$S = 6X - X^2 + 1$$

This rule aims to reward productivity but control for overcommitment.

c. Compute the probability distribution of S using the solved values of a, b, and c.

x	0	1	2	3	4
S					
Pr(S = s)					

A bonus of at least **8** is required for a student to earn a research opportunity.

d. Find the probability they earn it, given that they completed at least 2 projects.



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e.	Explain how this relates to the function's goal of "rewarding productivity but controlling for overcommitment."
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