Question a)

P(X > kY)

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Question a)

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$$P(X > kY) = P(X - kY > 0)$$

Question a)

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P(X > kY) = P(X - kY > 0)

From the boxed result page 363

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Question a)

$$P(X > kY) = P(X - kY > 0)$$

From the boxed result page 363 we know that  ${\cal Z}={\cal X}-kY$ 

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Question a)

$$P(X > kY) = P(X - kY > 0)$$

From the boxed result page 363 we know that  ${\cal Z}={\cal X}-kY$  is  $normal(0,1+k^2)$  distributed,

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Question a)

P(X > kY) = P(X - kY > 0)

From the boxed result page 363 we know that Z=X-kY is  $normal(0,1+k^2)$  distributed, thus P(X-kY>0)

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Question a)

P(X > kY) = P(X - kY > 0)

From the boxed result page 363 we know that Z = X - kY is  $normal(0, 1 + k^2)$  distributed, thus  $P(X - kY > 0) = \frac{1}{2}$ .

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Question a)

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From the boxed result page 363 we know that Z = X - kY is  $normal(0, 1 + k^2)$  distributed, thus  $P(X - kY > 0) = \frac{1}{2}$ .

Question b) Arguing along the same lines we find

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Question a)

P(X > kY) = P(X - kY > 0)

From the boxed result page 363 we know that  ${\boldsymbol Z} = {\boldsymbol X} - k {\boldsymbol Y}$  is  $normal(0, 1 + k^2)$  distributed, thus  $P(X - kY > 0) = \frac{1}{2}$ . Question b) Arguing along the same lines we find P(U > kV)

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Question c)

$$P(U^2 + V^2 < 1)$$

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From the boxed result page 363 we know that Z = X - kY is  $normal(0, 1 + k^2)$  distributed, thus  $P(X - kY > 0) = \frac{1}{2}$ . Question b) Arguing along the same lines we find  $P(U > kV) = \frac{1}{2}$ .

Question c)

$$P(U^2 + V^2 < 1) = P(3X^2 + Y^2 + 2\sqrt{3}XY + X^2 + 3Y^2 - 2\sqrt{3}XY < 1)$$

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Question c)

$$P(U^2+V^2<1) = P(3X^2+Y^2+2\sqrt{3}XY+X^2+3Y^2-2\sqrt{3}XY<1) = P\left(X^2+Y^2<\frac{1}{4}\right)$$
 (now using  $X^2+Y^2 \in$ 

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Question a)

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From the boxed result page 363 we know that Z = X - kY is  $normal(0, 1 + k^2)$  distributed, thus  $P(X - kY > 0) = \frac{1}{2}$ . Question b) Arguing along the same lines we find  $P(U > kV) = \frac{1}{2}$ .

Question b) Arguing along the same lines we find P(U > kV) =Question c)

$$P(U^2 + V^2 < 1) = P(3X^2 + Y^2 + 2\sqrt{3}XY + X^2 + 3Y^2 - 2\sqrt{3}XY < 1) = P\left(X^2 + Y^2 < \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

(now using  $X^2 + Y^2 \in exponential(0.5)$ 

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Question a)

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From the boxed result page 363 we know that Z = X - kY is  $normal(0, 1 + k^2)$  distributed, thus  $P(X - kY > 0) = \frac{1}{2}$ . Question b) Arguing along the same lines we find  $P(U > kV) = \frac{1}{2}$ .

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$$P(U^2 + V^2 < 1) = P(3X^2 + Y^2 + 2\sqrt{3}XY + X^2 + 3Y^2 - 2\sqrt{3}XY < 1) = P\left(X^2 + Y^2 < \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

(now using  $X^2 + Y^2 \in exponential(0.5)$  (page 360, 364-366, 485))

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Question a)

$$P(X > kY) = P(X - kY > 0)$$

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Question b) Arguing along the same lines we find P(U > kV)Question c)

$$P(U^2 + V^2 < 1) = P(3X^2 + Y^2 + 2\sqrt{3}XY + X^2 + 3Y^2 - 2\sqrt{3}XY < 1) = P\left(X^2 + Y^2 < \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

(now using  $X^2 + Y^2 \in exponential(0.5)$  (page 360, 364-366, 485))

 $= 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{8}}$ 

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From the boxed result page 363 we know that Z = X - kY is  $normal(0, 1 + k^2)$  distributed, thus  $P(X - kY > 0) = \frac{1}{2}$ . Question b) Arguing along the same lines we find  $P(U > kV) = \frac{1}{2}$ .

Question b) Arguing along the same lines we find  $P(U > \kappa)$ Question c)

$$P(U^2 + V^2 < 1) = P(3X^2 + Y^2 + 2\sqrt{3}XY + X^2 + 3Y^2 - 2\sqrt{3}XY < 1) = P\left(X^2 + Y^2 < \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

(now using  $X^2 + Y^2 \in exponential(0.5)$  (page 360, 364-366, 485))

$$= 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{8}} = 0.118$$

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Question a)

$$P(X > kY) = P(X - kY > 0)$$

From the boxed result page 363 we know that Z = X - kY is  $normal(0, 1 + k^2)$  distributed, thus  $P(X - kY > 0) = \frac{1}{2}$ . Question b) Arguing along the same lines we find  $P(U > kV) = \frac{1}{2}$ .

Question b) Arguing along the same lines we find P(U > kV)Question c)

$$P(U^2 + V^2 < 1) = P(3X^2 + Y^2 + 2\sqrt{3}XY + X^2 + 3Y^2 - 2\sqrt{3}XY < 1) = P\left(X^2 + Y^2 < \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

(now using  $X^2 + Y^2 \in exponential(0.5)$  (page 360, 364-366, 485))

$$= 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{8}} = 0.118$$

Question d)

X

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Question a)

$$P(X > kY) = P(X - kY > 0)$$

From the boxed result page 363 we know that Z = X - kY is  $normal(0, 1 + k^2)$  distributed, thus  $P(X - kY > 0) = \frac{1}{2}$ . Question b) Arguing along the same lines we find  $P(U > kV) = \frac{1}{2}$ .

Question c)

$$P(U^2 + V^2 < 1) = P(3X^2 + Y^2 + 2\sqrt{3}XY + X^2 + 3Y^2 - 2\sqrt{3}XY < 1) = P\left(X^2 + Y^2 < \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

(now using  $X^2 + Y^2 \in exponential(0.5)$  (page 360, 364-366, 485))

$$= 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{8}} = 0.118$$

Question d)

$$X = v + \sqrt{3}Y \in normal(v,3)$$