

Tutorial 6

1. Quiz 4
2. Quiz 5
3. Homework 7

Quiz 4:

Eight boys and eight girls are randomly seated at a round table. What is the expected number of boys that are seated between two girls?

$$1) E[X] = E[X_1] + E[X_2] + \dots + E[X_{16}]$$

X_i : Girl Boy Girl
 i -th seat

$$P(X_i) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{15} \times \frac{7}{14}$$

$$E[Y] = E[Y_1] + \dots + E[Y_8]$$

Y_i : i -th boy seated 2 girls

$$2) E[X] = \sum_{i=0}^8 i P(X=i)$$

linearity of expectation

indicator variable $X_i = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$

3) GBBBG X

Quiz 5:

A five person committee is chosen at random from 5 girls and 15 boys. Conditioned on there being at least one girl on the committee, what is the expected number of boys?

A^c
A: 0 girl on the committee

$$E[\text{girls}] = E[\text{girls} | A] p(A) + E[\text{girls} | A^c] p(A^c)$$

$E[X_i]$
 $p(X_i)$
 i -th girl $E[X_1] + \dots + E[X_5]$

$$\left(\frac{5}{20}\right) \times 5 = 0 \times \frac{\binom{15}{5}}{\binom{20}{5}} + E[\text{girls} | A^c] \left(1 - \frac{\binom{15}{5}}{\binom{20}{5}}\right)$$

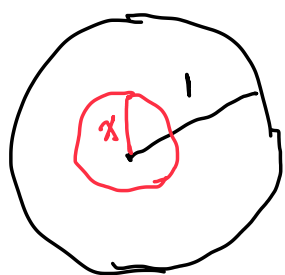
$$E[\text{girls} | A^c] \approx 1.55$$

boys = 5 - girls

$$E[\text{boys} | A^c] = 5 - E[\text{girls} | A^c] = 5 - 1.55 = 3.45$$

HW7

Q1. (a) CDF: $P(\underbrace{X \leq x}_{\uparrow}) = F(x) = \frac{\text{Area}(x)}{\text{Area}(1)} = \frac{\pi x^2}{\pi} = \underline{x^2}$
 $x \in [0, 1]$



(b) PDF: $f(x) = \frac{dx^2}{dx} = 2x$

$F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x \in [0, 1] \\ 1 & x \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & x \in [0, 1] \\ 0 & x \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$

(c) $E[X] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^1 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$

(d) $\text{Var}(x) = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$

$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2x^3 dx - \frac{4}{9}$

$= \frac{2}{4} x^4 \Big|_0^1 - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{18}$

2. (e) CDF/condition \rightarrow PDF/condition $\rightarrow E[X|\text{condition}]$

$P(X \leq x | X > 0.5) = \frac{P(0.5 \leq X \leq x)}{P(X > 0.5)} = \frac{F(x) - F(0.5)}{1 - P(X \leq 0.5)} = \frac{x^2 - 0.25}{0.75}$
 $F(0.5)$

$F(x) = x^2$



PDF $f(x|x > 0.5) = \frac{dF(x|x > 0.5)}{dx} = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{3}x & x \in [0.5, 1] \\ 0 & \text{o/w} \end{cases}$

$E[X | x > 0.5] = \int_{0.5}^1 \frac{8}{3} x^2 dx = \frac{8}{9} x^3 \Big|_{0.5}^1 = \frac{7}{9} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x P(x|x > 0.5) dx$

3. (a) $\leftarrow | \rightarrow$

12:00 $\frac{3}{h}$ 13:00 $\frac{1}{h}$ 14:00 $\frac{1}{h}$...

$I_n/n < 1$ $1 < I_n/n \leq 2$ $t-1$

i -th interval

$P(E_i) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{n} & 1 \leq i \leq n \\ \frac{1}{n} & i > n \end{cases}$

(b) the first bus arrives at t -th interval

$P(I_n = t) = \begin{cases} \left(1 - \frac{3}{n}\right)^{t-1} \cdot \frac{3}{n} & i \in [1, n] \\ \left(1 - \frac{3}{n}\right)^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{t-n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} & i \in (n, +\infty) \end{cases}$

PDF \uparrow

in first n -th intervals $t-n-1$ no bus $i \in t$

Geometric variables

CDF of I_n

$P(I_n \leq t) = 1 - P(I_n > t) \leftarrow$ in $1 \sim t$ -th interval no bus arrives

$= \begin{cases} 1 - \left(1 - \frac{3}{n}\right)^t & i \in [1, n] \\ \left(1 - \frac{3}{n}\right)^n \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{t-n}\right) & i \in (n, +\infty) \end{cases}$

T : which hour

(c) $\bar{F}_T(t) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left(\frac{I_n}{n} \leq t\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(I_n \leq nt)$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{a}{n}\right)^n = e^{-a}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underbrace{F_T(t)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{CDF}}} &= \begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{3}{n} \right)^{nt} \right] \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{3}{n} \right)^n \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)^{nt-n} \right) \end{cases} \\
 &= \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-3t} & t \in [0, 1] \\ e^{-3} (1 - e^{-(t-1)}) & t \in (1, \infty) \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

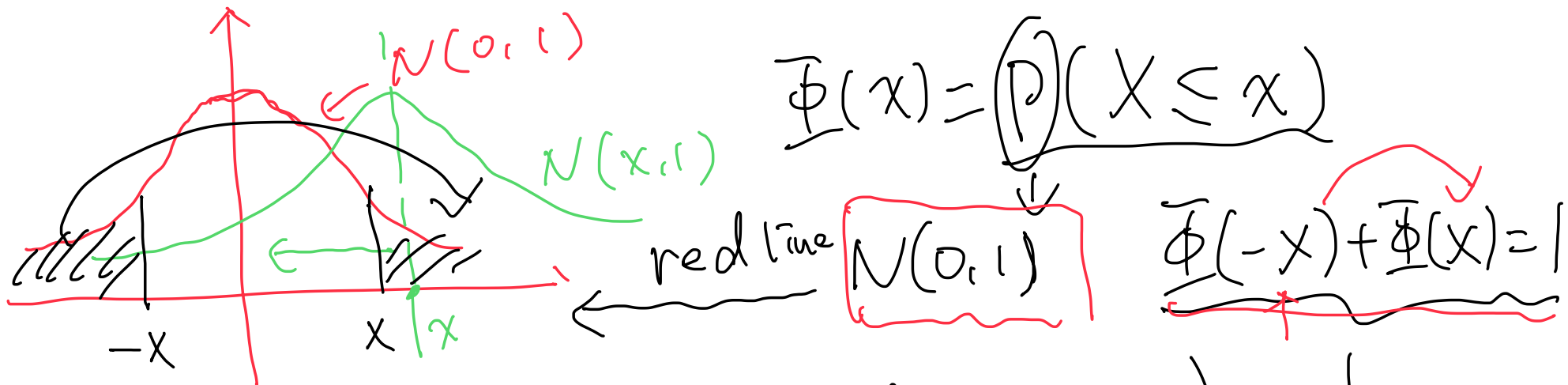
$$(e) \quad \text{PDF } f_T(t) = \frac{dF_T(t)}{dt} = \begin{cases} 3e^{-3t} & t \in [0, 1] \\ e^{-3-(t-1)} = e^{-2-t} & t \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[T] &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t f_T(t) dt = \underbrace{\int_0^1 3te^{-3t} dt} + \underbrace{\int_1^{\infty} te^{-2-t} dt} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} e^{-3}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. decoding is wrong

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[Y] &= (x+10) \left[\underbrace{P(Y \leq 0 | m=1)}_{N(x,1)} + \underbrace{P(Y > 0 | m=-1)}_{N(-x,1)} \right] \\
 &\quad + x \left[\underbrace{P(Y > 0 | m=1)}_{N(x,1)} + \underbrace{P(Y \leq 0 | m=-1)}_{N(-x,1)} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$N(x,1) \rightarrow N(0,1)$



$$E[Y] = (x+10) (\underbrace{\Phi(-x) + (1 - \Phi(x))}_{\text{green line}}) + x (-\Phi(-x) + \Phi(x))$$

$$= (x+10) 2(1 - \Phi(x)) + 2x \Phi(x)$$

$$= \underbrace{2x + 20 - 20 \Phi(x)}_{\text{green line}} = g(x)$$

$$g'(x) = 2 - 20 \Phi'(x) = 2 - 20 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 0$$

PDF of standard Normal V

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{2 \ln \frac{10}{\sqrt{2\pi}}}$$