

# LECTURE 16 LIVE

WS16 = NOT GRADED, NOT DUE

A1



Draw w/ replacement  
until I get green ball  
 $D = \# \text{ draws needed}$

$$(a) P(D=1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = P(D=2)$$

$$(b) P(D=3) = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$



$$(c) P(D > 3)$$

"

$$1 - P(D=1) - P(D=2) - P(D=3)$$

~~Way 1~~

$$1 - \frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{3}{4} + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{4^2}{4^2} + \frac{3 \cdot 4}{4^2} + \frac{3^2}{4^2} \right)$$

$$16 + 12 + 9 \quad \dots$$

Way 2

$$P(D > 3) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{k-1} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^4 + \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 + \dots \right] = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{4}{1 - \frac{3}{4}}$$

Way 3

$$P(D > 3) = P(\text{failing 3 times})$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k = \frac{1}{1-a}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k = 1 + a + a^2 + a^3 + \dots$$

$$S = 1 + a \underbrace{(1 + a + a^2 + \dots)}_S$$

$$S(1-a) = 1 \Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{1-a}$$

$$(d) P(D > 7 | D > 4) = \frac{P(D > 7 \text{ AND } D > 11)}{P(D > 11)}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^7 \Rightarrow \frac{P(D > 7)}{P(D > 11)} = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3}{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^4} = \frac{1}{4} = P(D > 3)$$

"MEMORYLESS PROPERTY"  $\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n$

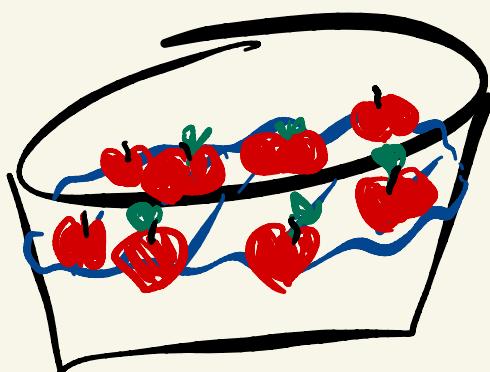
"RULE"  $P(T > a+b | T > a) = P(T > b)$

$$(e) E(D) = \frac{1}{P} = \frac{1}{1/4} = 4$$

$$SD(D) = \sqrt{\frac{q}{P^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3/4}{(1/4)^2}} = \sqrt{12}$$

## (f) NAMED DISTRIBUTION = GEOMETRIC

2



### (a) NEGATIVE BINOMIAL

$$P = 1/5$$

$B$  = RV that measures  
# Bobs until 3rd

App to  
success

$$(b) P(B=7) = \underbrace{\binom{6}{2} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^4}_{B(n=6, P=1/5, k=2)} \times \underbrace{\frac{1}{5}}_{\text{Prob 7th attempt is a success}}$$

# needed successes

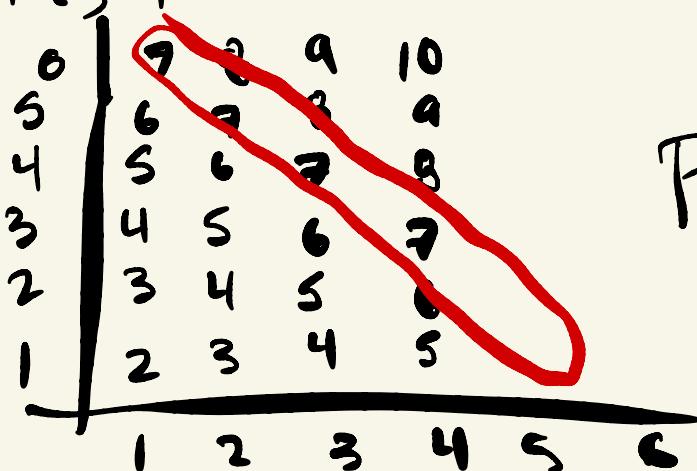
$$(c) E(B) = \frac{r}{P} = \frac{r=3}{P=1/5} = 15$$

$$SD(B) = \sqrt{\frac{rq}{P}} = 5 \cdot \sqrt{3 \cdot 4/5} = 7.5$$

$$③ S_2 = X_1 + X_2$$

where  $X_i = \text{Unif}\{1, \dots, 6\}$

Q: What is the mode of  $S_2$ ?



$$P(S_2=7) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

Q:  $E(S_2) = E(X_1 + X_2) = E(X_1) + E(X_2)$

Here Mean = Mode!

$$\frac{7}{2} \quad \frac{7}{2}$$

$$= 7$$

Q  $S_3 = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$

Mean?  $\frac{7}{2} \cdot 3 = 10.5$  Mode?

↓  
10 or 11

$P(S_3 = 10.5) = ?$

INDEP  
ONLY

$\text{Var}(S_2) = \text{Var}(X_1 + X_2) = \frac{35}{12} + \frac{35}{12}$

$$SD(S_2) = \sqrt{\frac{35}{12} + \frac{35}{12}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{35}{6}}$$

$$SD(S_3) = \sqrt{\frac{35}{4}} = \sqrt{(n=3)} \sigma_{\text{obs}} = \sqrt{\frac{35}{12}}$$

## COLLECTOR'S PROBLEM

5 toys distributed in Apple Jacks  
Cereal

COLLECT THEM ALL!

Q: What is the expected # of  
Apple Jacks boxes you'll need  
to collect them all?

Guess = 5?      GUESS = 25?

$$E_i = 1 \quad S_i = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P_i = 1 \quad P_2 = \frac{4}{5} \quad P_3 = \frac{3}{5} \quad P_4 = \frac{2}{5} \quad P_5 = \frac{1}{5}$$

# Boxes of Apple Jacks

$$N = T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + T_4 + T_5$$

$$T_1 \sim \text{Geom}(1)$$

$$T_3 \sim \text{Geom}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$$

$$T_2 \sim \text{Geom}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)$$

$$T_4 \sim \text{Geom}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)$$

$$T_5 \sim \text{Geom}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(N) &= E(T_1) + E(T_2) + E(T_3) + E(T_4) \\ &\quad + E(T_5) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{5}{3} + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{1}$$

$$= 5 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \right)$$

$$\approx 11.416$$

# WS 14

Q1  $A_n = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}$  Empirical Mean

$$P(|X - M| \geq c) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{c^2} \leq .05$$

$$c=1 \quad X = A_n$$

Important bit: Compute  $\sigma^2$

12 sided die  $E(X_i) = \frac{12+1}{2} = \frac{13}{2}$

$$\{1, \dots, 12\}$$

$$D(X_i) = \sqrt{\frac{(12)^2 - 1}{12}} = \sqrt{\frac{143}{12}}$$

$$SD(x) = \sqrt{\frac{(b-a+1)^2 - 1}{12}}$$

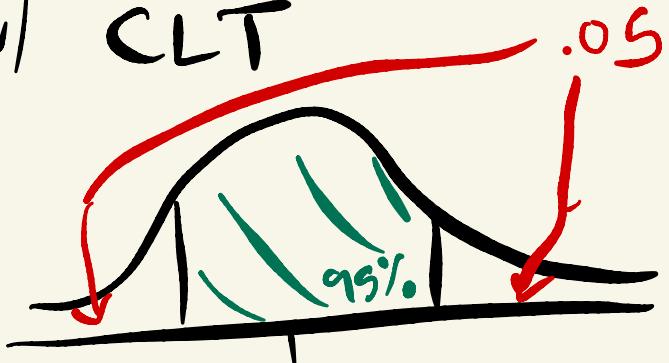
$$SD(A_n) = \sqrt{\text{Var}(A_n)} \quad \boxed{238.3} \approx 3.45$$

$$\text{VAR}(A_n) = \text{VAR}\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} n \cdot \text{Var}(X_i)$$

$$SD(A_n) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sigma^2} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{n} \underbrace{\left(\frac{143}{12}\right)}_{\sigma^2}$$

$$P(|A_n - M| \geq 1) \leq \frac{\text{VAR}(A_n)}{1^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \leq .05 \quad n \geq 200\sigma^2$$

(b) w/ CLT



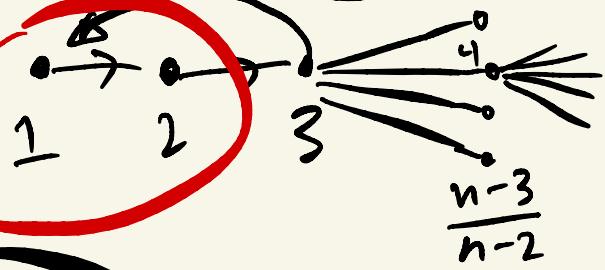
$$A_n \in M_{A_n} \pm \underbrace{2\sigma(A_n)}_1 \approx$$

$$2\sigma(A_n) = 1$$

$$2\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = 1$$

$$n > \left(\frac{1.96\sigma}{\varepsilon}\right)^2 = \left(1.96 \sqrt{\frac{143}{12}}\right)^2 = 45.77$$

$$\varepsilon = 1 \quad \sim \quad 4 \cdot \frac{143}{12} = \frac{143}{3} \approx 47.6 \dots$$



$$P_4 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n-2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n-2}\right)$$

$$\Pr = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n-2}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{r-2}{n-2}\right)$$

$$P_3 = \frac{n-3}{n-2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{n-2}$$

$\frac{n-2-1}{n-2}$  prob person 4 didn't repeat

$$P_4 = \left(\frac{n-4}{n-2}\right) \left(\frac{n-3}{n-2}\right)$$

person 4 can tell

$$\frac{n-2}{n-2}$$
 prob

prob person 3 didn't repeat

Assuming person 3 didn't repeat

$$\Pr = \left(\frac{n-r}{n-2}\right) \left(\frac{n-r+1}{n-2}\right) \cdots \left(\frac{n-3}{n-2}\right) \left(\frac{n-2}{n-2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{n-2-r+2}{n-2}\right) \left(\frac{\cancel{n-2}-\frac{2}{n-2}}{\cancel{n-2}}\right) \left(\frac{\cancel{n-2}-\frac{1}{n-2}}{\cancel{n-2}}\right)$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{r-2}{n-2}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{2}{n-2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{n-1}\right)$$

$$1-x \approx e^{-x}$$

$$\Pr = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n-2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{n-2}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{r-2}{n-2}\right) \approx e^{-\frac{1}{n-2}} e^{-\frac{2}{n-2}} \cdots e^{-\frac{r-2}{n-2}}$$

$$e^{-\frac{(r-2)(r-1)}{2(n-2)}} \quad r=30 \quad n=300$$