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6

Final Exam due May 20, 2020 05:29 IST Completed

Problem 6 (a)

3/3 points (graded)

Starting at time 0, a red bulb flashes according to a Poisson process with rate $\lambda=1$. Similarly, starting at time 0, a blue bulb flashes according to a Poisson process with rate $\lambda=2$, but only until a nonnegative random time X, at which point the blue bulb "dies." We assume that the two Poisson processes and the random variable X are (mutually) independent.

1. Suppose that X is deterministically equal to 1. What is the expected total number of flashes (of either color) during the interval [0,2]?

Expected total number of flashes:

~

Answer: 4

2. Suppose that $X=\infty$ (i.e., the blue bulb never dies). What is the expected value of the time of the first flash (of either color)?

Expected value of the time of the first flash:

1/3 **Answer:** 1/3

3. In the time interval [0, X], there are exactly 5 flashes. What is the probability that exactly 2 of them were red?

Probability that exactly 2 of the 5 flashes were red:

80/243

✓ Answer: 80/243

Scroll Down: There are more problems below.

Solution:

1. During the time interval [0,1], we have a merged Poisson process of total rate 2+1=3. In time interval [1,2], we have a Poisson process of rate 1, corresponding to the red bulb. Thus the total expected number of flashes is 3+1=4.

- 2. With both bulbs flashing forever, we have a merged Poisson process of rate 2+1=3. The expected time until the first flash is thus $\frac{1}{3}$.
- 3. Looking at the bulb colors, we have a Bernoulli process. The probability that a flash is red is $\frac{1}{2+1}=\frac{1}{3}$. We are looking at the probability that a binomial random variable with $n=5, p=\frac{1}{3}$ takes on the value 2. This is

$${5 \choose 2} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = 10 \frac{1}{9} \frac{8}{27}$$
$$= \frac{80}{243}.$$

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

1 Answers are displayed within the problem

Problem 6 (b)

2.0/2.0 points (graded)

Suppose that X is equal to either 1 or 2, with equal probability. Write down an expression for the probability that there were exactly 3 arrivals during the time interval [0,2].

(Enter \mathbf{e} for the constant e. You may use standard notation for this numerical entry even though there will be no parser below the answer box. Enter an exact answer or a numerical answer accurate to at least 3 decimal places.)

Probability that there were exactly 3 arrivals during the time interval $\left[0,2
ight]$:

0.1423

Answer: 18*e^(-6)+16/3*e^(-4)

STANDARD NOTATION

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Solution:

Conditioned on X=2, we have a merged Poisson process of rate 3, and we want the probability that there were three arrivals of this merged process in [0,2]. This is simply

$$\frac{e^{-3\cdot 2}(3\cdot 2)^3}{3!} = \frac{e^{-6}216}{6}$$
$$= 36e^{-6}.$$



Conditioned on X=1, we are looking at

$$\begin{split} P\left(3 \text{ total flashes in } [0,2] \,|\, X=1\right) &= P\left(3 \text{ red in } [0,2]\right) P\left(0 \text{ blue in } [0,1]\right) \\ &+ P\left(2 \text{ red in } [0,2]\right) P\left(1 \text{ blue in } [0,1]\right) \\ &+ P\left(1 \text{ red in } [0,2]\right) P\left(2 \text{ blue in } [0,1]\right) \\ &+ P\left(0 \text{ red in } [0,2]\right) P\left(3 \text{ blue in } [0,1]\right) \\ &= \frac{e^{-1\cdot2}\left(1\cdot2\right)^3}{3!} \frac{e^{-2\cdot1}\left(2\cdot1\right)^0}{0!} + \frac{e^{-1\cdot2}\left(1\cdot2\right)^2}{2!} \frac{e^{-2\cdot1}\left(2\cdot1\right)^1}{1!} \\ &+ \frac{e^{-1\cdot2}\left(1\cdot2\right)^1}{1!} \frac{e^{-2\cdot1}\left(2\cdot1\right)^2}{2!} + \frac{e^{-1\cdot2}\left(1\cdot2\right)^0}{0!} \frac{e^{-2\cdot1}\left(2\cdot1\right)^3}{3!} \\ &= e^{-4}\left(\frac{8}{6}\frac{1}{1} + \frac{4}{2}\frac{2}{1} + \frac{2}{1}\frac{4}{2} + \frac{1}{1}\frac{8}{6}\right) \\ &= \frac{32}{3}e^{-4}. \end{split}$$

Putting them together:

As X=1, X=2 are equally likely, the final answer is

$$\frac{1}{2}36e^{-6} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{32}{3}e^{-4} = 18e^{-6} + \frac{16}{3}e^{-4}.$$

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

1 Answers are displayed within the problem

Problem 6 (c)

2.0/2.0 points (graded)

Suppose that X is an exponential random variable with parameter (and mean) equal to 1. Find the MAP estimate of X, given that there were exactly 5 blue flashes.

MAP estimate of X: 5/3 \checkmark Answer: 5/3

Solution:

Let B denote the number of blue flashes. For the MAP estimate, we wish to find the x which maximizes



$$f_{X}\left(x
ight) P\left(B=5|X=x
ight) =e^{-x}rac{e^{-2x}\left(2x
ight) ^{5}}{5!}.$$

Taking logarithms, equivalently we wish to maximize $5\log x - 3x$. Differentiating with respect to x and setting equal to 0, we get

$$\frac{5}{x} - 3 = 0,$$

so $x = \frac{5}{3}$.

We note that this value is actually a global maximum; this may be verified by a second derivative test for instance.

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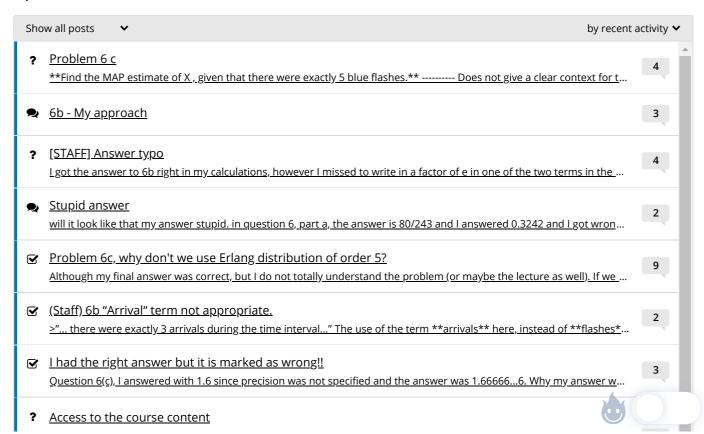
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	nal Exam vs Capstone Exam	7
-	STAFF] Alternative interpretation of 6(c). am able to understand that intended interpretation was "there were 5 blue flashes and any number of red flashes", b	1
-	incere thanks to everyone! ne exam will time out in like 5 minutes. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Prof Tsitsiklis and all the instruct	5
-	staff) End My Exam Button is damn (Scary) ear Staff, It is a humble request to **remove** this **End My Exam** button on the top of the screen while taking th	11
-	STAFF] Q6 part a-2 Point not given ne answer is 1/3. My answer is 0.333 but it is marked as wrong!!	1

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