

## Random permutation

$$k = \underline{n=4}$$

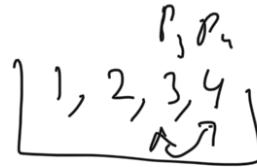
$$I = 3$$

~~1, 2, 3, 4~~

$$I = 2$$

$$I = 2$$

$$k = n-1 = 3$$



$$1, 2, 4, 3$$

$$1, 4, 2, 3$$

$$1, 4, 2, 3$$

0

$$1, 4, 2, 3$$

Algo Step 1 Let  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n$  be any permutation of  $1, 2, \dots, n$

Step 2 Set  $k = n$

Step 3 U ,  $I = [kU] + 1$

Step 4 Interchange  $P_I$  and  $P_k$

Step 5: Let  $k = k-1$ , and if  $k > 1$  go to step 3

Step 6  $P_1, \dots, P_n$  is the desired random permutation

→ Follow the algo until the positions  $n, n-1, \dots, n-n+1$  are filled  
random subset, say of size  $r$ .

—x—

P.P. ( $\lambda$ )

$$N(t) = \# \text{ of event } (0, t] \sim \text{P.P. } (\lambda)$$

(i)  $N(t)$  has stationary & indep. increment

$$N(t_1, t_2] \sim N(0, t_1]$$

$$\begin{matrix} \backslash \backslash \\ N(t_2) - N(t_1) \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \backslash \backslash \\ N(t_1) \end{matrix}$$

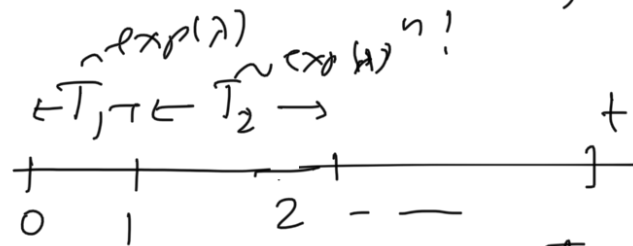
$$(ii) \quad P(N(h)=1) \stackrel{h \rightarrow \text{small}}{=} \lambda h + o(h)$$

d //  exact rdy

$$P(N(h) \geq 2) = o(h)$$

$$N(t_2 - t_1) = N(0, t_2 - t_1]$$

$$\checkmark P(N(t)=n) = \frac{e^{-\lambda t} (\lambda t)^n}{n!}, \quad n=0,1,2,\dots$$



$$T_1 > t \equiv N(0, t] = 0$$

$$P(T_1 > t) = P(N(t)=0)$$

$$= e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$T_1 \sim \exp(\lambda)$$