


Quiz 5)

▷ Given the first person gets their own.

Reduce to the problem of $n-1$ people & $n-1$ hat

∴ for $n-1$ people it is 1.

Thus total expectation is 2.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } E(\# \text{ matches}) &= E(\# \text{ match} \mid \text{first match}) P(\text{first match}) \\ &\quad + E(\# \text{ match} \mid \text{first not match}) P(\text{not match}) \end{aligned}$$

$$1 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} a \Rightarrow a = \frac{n-2}{n-1}$$

Recall

Last time: Symmetric Simple RW

X_i = move on the i th step $\begin{cases} 1 & \text{right} \\ -1 & \text{left} \end{cases}$

Starting from 0, position of walk of n steps $Y_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

The hitting time Z_b = 1st time that the walk hits b ($b \neq 0$)

Fact (rw)

$$P(\text{the walk hits } b) = 1$$

Let's try to understand more fine of Z_b

Thm

$$P(Z_b = n) = \frac{|b|}{n} P(Y_n = b) \Rightarrow \text{Diff. different pf in 3.10 of text}$$

Pf By induction on n

wlog $b > 0$ (by symmetry)

base case $[1=1]$ if $b > 1 \Rightarrow P(Z_b = 1) = 0$ both sides 0 ∴ as $P(Y_1 = b) = 0$

$b = 1 \Rightarrow P(Z_b = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$ ∴ as $P(Y_1 = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$

Inductive step \rightarrow Assume this holds for $z \leq n-1$

$$P(Z_b = n) = P(Z_b = n | x_1 = 1) P(x_1 = 1) + P(Z_b = n | x_1 = -1) P(x_1 = -1)$$

$$= P(Z_{b_1} = n-1) \frac{1}{2} + P(Z_{b_{-1}} = n-1) \frac{1}{2}$$

inductive \downarrow

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{b-1}{n-1} P(Y_{n-1} = b-1) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{b+1}{n-1} P(Y_{n-1} = b+1)$$

Consider

$$\frac{1}{2} P(Y_{n-1} = b-1)$$

\downarrow Shift

$$= P(x_1 = 1) P(Y_n = b | x_1 = 1)$$

$$= P(Y_n = b) P(x_1 = 1 | Y_n = b)$$

$$= P(Y_n = b) P(x_1 = -1 | Y_n = b)$$

Similarly

$$S_b = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\underbrace{P(Y_n = b)}_{\wedge} \left[\underbrace{P(x_1 = 1 | Y_n = b)}_{\wedge} + \underbrace{P(x_1 = -1 | Y_n = b)}_{\wedge} \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[P(Y_n = b) \left[b - 1 - P(x_1 = -1 | Y_n = b) + P(x_1 = 1 | Y_n = b) \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[P(Y_n = b) \left[b - \underbrace{\left[1 \cdot P(x_1 = 1 | Y_n = b) + (-1) P(x_1 = -1 | Y_n = b) \right]}_{\downarrow E(x_1 | Y_n = b)} \right] \right]$$

$$\text{Observe } E(x_1 | Y_n = b) = E(x_2 | Y_n = b)$$

\hookrightarrow Swapping the steps makes no difference!

$$\Rightarrow E(x_1 | Y_n = b) = \underbrace{E(Y_n | Y_n = b)}_{\hookrightarrow}$$

$$S_b \Rightarrow \underbrace{n E(x_1 | Y_n = b)}_{\frac{b}{n}} = E(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n | Y_n = b)$$

$$= E(Y_n | Y_n = b) = b$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} P(Y_n = b) \left(b - \frac{b}{n} \right) = \frac{b}{n} P(Y_n = b) \quad \checkmark$$

8,

$$E(z_b) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n P(z_b = n)$$

$$= b \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} P(Y_n = b) \quad \text{sub}$$

K steps are +1

$$n - k \text{ steps are } -1 \quad k - (n - k) = b \Rightarrow b = \frac{n+b}{2}$$

if $\frac{n+b}{2}$ not int then $P = 0$

else, it is

$$\binom{n}{\frac{n+b}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \rightarrow \text{binomial}$$

$$= b \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{n}{\frac{n+b}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \sim b \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C(b) \frac{1}{n!}$$

Sterling Formula

$$n! = \frac{1}{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

$$\sim b C(b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \rightarrow \text{diverges to } +\infty$$

$$E(z_b) = \underline{\text{not defined}} - + \infty$$