## Assignment

## Barath surya M — EE22BTECH11014

Question Let X be a random variable having poisson distribution with mean  $\lambda > 0$ . Then  $E\left(\frac{1}{1+X}|X>0\right)$  equals

1) 
$$\frac{1-e^{-\lambda}-\lambda e^{-\lambda}}{\lambda(1-e^{-\lambda})}$$

- 2)  $\frac{1-e^{-\lambda}}{2}$
- 3)  $\frac{1-e^{-\lambda}-\lambda e^{-\lambda}}{2}$
- 4)  $\frac{1-e^{-\lambda}}{\lambda+1}$

## **Solution:**

(A) Theory

$$X \sim Pois(\lambda)$$
 (1)

$$\Pr(X = k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}; k \ge 0$$
 (2)

we know that

$$E(A|B) = \frac{E(A,B)}{\Pr(B)}$$
 (3)

$$\implies E\left(\frac{1}{1+X}\middle|X>0\right) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k+1} \Pr(X=k)}{\Pr(X>0)} \quad (4)$$

$$=\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{k+1}e^{-\lambda}\frac{\lambda^{k}}{k!}}{1-\Pr(X\leq 0)}$$
 (5)

$$= \frac{e^{-\lambda} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k+1)!}}{1 - \Pr(X = 0)}$$
 (6)

from equation (2)

$$=\frac{e^{-\lambda}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{\lambda^k}{(k+1)!}}{1-e^{\lambda}}\tag{7}$$

Now simplifying Just the Summation

$$\implies \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{(k+1)!} \tag{8}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\lambda}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{\lambda^{k+1}}{k+1}\tag{9}$$

Letting k + 1 = m,

$$\Longrightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} \tag{10}$$

We Know from Taylor series

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} \tag{11}$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^m}{m!} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( e^{\lambda} - 1 - \lambda \right) \tag{12}$$

Substituting back we get,

$$= \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{(1 - e^{\lambda})} \left( \frac{1}{\lambda} \left( e^{\lambda} - 1 - \lambda \right) \right) \tag{13}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{\lambda (1 - e^{\lambda})} \left( e^{\lambda} - 1 - \lambda \right) \tag{14}$$

$$=\frac{1-e^{-\lambda}-\lambda e^{-\lambda}}{\lambda \left(1-e^{\lambda}\right)}\tag{15}$$

- (B) Simulation
  - (i) In the code, it simulates the generation of RV *X* using the CDF of Poisson distribution.

$$F(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{x} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$
 (16)

- (ii) initialize X = 0
- (iii) initialize  $F = e^{-\lambda}$  which is F(0) of a poisson distribution
- (iv) generate a uniform random variable between 0 and 1
- (v) enter the loop that continues as long as u > F Inside the loop,
- (vi) Increment X by 1
- (vii) Add next term of Poisson pmf (Pr(X = k + 1)) to F(x)
- (viii) the loop continues until u is no longer greater than F. At this point, X represents the generated value of the poisson random variable that follows the desired poisson distribution with mean parameter  $\lambda$ .
- (ix) Save all the values of poisson random variable *X* in pois.dat so to open it in python an plot the cdf graph
- (x) Then for the second part Check if the generated value of *X* is greater than 0. If *X* is greater than 0, calculate the value *Y* as  $\frac{1}{X+1}$  and add it to the

- sumY.Increment the validCount to keep track of valid X values.
- (xi) If validCount is greater than 0, calculate the estimate of the conditional expectation by dividing sumY by validCount.

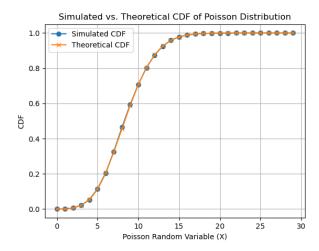


Fig. 1: Simulation Vs theoretical cdf of poisson distribution with  $\lambda = 9$