

PS10

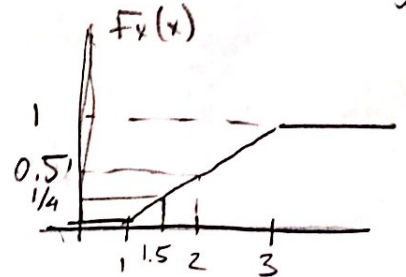
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$$\textcircled{1} \quad f_x(x) = \begin{cases} A, & 1 < x < 3 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases} \quad F_x(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 1 \\ \frac{x-1}{2} & 1 < x < 3 \\ 1 & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{a} \quad A = ? \quad \int_1^3 A dx = A x \Big|_1^3 = 2A = 1 \\ A = 1/2$$

\textcircled{b} select 4 bars. $\Pr(\text{exactly 2 of 4 weigh more than 150 grams})$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \Pr(2 \text{ of 4 weigh less than 150 grams}) = \\ &= \binom{4}{2} [\Pr(\text{weigh less than 150})]^2 [\Pr(\text{weigh more than 150})]^2 \\ &= 6 [F_x(1.5)]^2 [1 - F_x(1.5)]^2 \\ &= 6 \left[\frac{1}{4}\right]^2 \left[\frac{3}{4}\right]^2 \\ &= 0.2109 \end{aligned}$$



$$\textcircled{c} \quad \Pr(\text{total weight of 100 bars} > 20,010 \text{ grams}) \\ W = \sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i > 20,010 \quad \mu_X = \frac{3+1}{2} = 200 \quad \sigma_X^2 = \frac{(3-1)^2}{12} = \frac{4}{12} \\ \sigma_X = \sqrt{\frac{4}{12}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 - \Pr(W < 20,010) \\ &= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{20,010 - 100(200)}{\sqrt{\frac{4}{12}} \cdot 10}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4/12}}\right) = 1 - \Phi(1.7321) \approx 0.0416$$

10-2 continuity correction comparison.

$$Pr(499 < S_H < 502) = ? \quad np = 0.5(1000) = 500$$
$$\sqrt{np(1-p)} = \sqrt{500(0.5)} = \sqrt{250} \approx 15.811$$

without correction:

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{502 - 500}{15.811}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{499 - 500}{15.811}\right)$$

$$\approx 0.0755$$

with correction = $\Phi\left(\frac{502 + 1/2 - 500}{15.811}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{499 - 500 - 1/2}{15.811}\right)$

$$\approx 0.1006$$

so w/ correction > w/o correction.

10-3 text problem 7.11 w/o CLT.

of packet arrivals $X_i \sim \text{poisson}(\alpha_i)$ at any port. Router w/ k ports.

$$\# \text{ total packet arrivals} = \sum_{i=1}^k X_i = R$$

pmf of R : $f_R(r) = ?$

$$G_R(z) = e^{\alpha_1(z-1)} e^{\alpha_2(z-1)} \dots e^{\alpha_k(z-1)}$$

$$G_R(z) = e^{(z-1)(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_k)} \longrightarrow f_R(r) = \sim \text{poisson}\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i\right)$$

so $\alpha_R = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \longrightarrow p_R(k) = \frac{\alpha_R^k}{k!} e^{-\alpha_R}$

10-4 $X \in 0, 1, 2, \dots$ $P(X < 0) = 0$
 $\Phi_X(\omega) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1 - q e^{j\omega}} \right) \quad 0 < q < 1$

a) $\lambda = ?$

$$\Phi_X(\omega) \Big|_{\omega=0} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \ln \frac{1}{1-q} = 1$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{1-q} = \lambda$$

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

forgot what I was solving for.

b)

$$E[X] = j E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{j}{\omega} \Phi_X(\omega) \Big|_{\omega=0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} \left[\frac{j q e^{j\omega}}{(1 - q e^{j\omega})^2} \right] \Big|_{\omega=0} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{j q e^{j\omega}}{(1 - q e^{j\omega})^2} \cdot \cancel{1 - q e^{j\omega}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{j q e^{j\omega}}{1 - q e^{j\omega}} \Big|_{\omega=0} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{j q}{1 - q} = j \frac{q}{1 - q} \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\text{So } E[X] = \left[\frac{q}{1-q} \right] \left[\ln \left(\frac{1}{1-q} \right) \right]$$

c) $P(X=2) = ?$ $G_X(z) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1 - qz} \right)$

$$P_X(2) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1 - qz} \right) \Big|_{z=0}$$

$$\frac{1}{dz} \ln \frac{1}{1 - qz} = \frac{\frac{q}{(1 - qz)^2}}{\left(\frac{1}{1 - qz} \right)} = \frac{q}{1 - qz}$$

$$\frac{1}{dz} \left(\frac{q}{1 - qz} \right) = \frac{q^2}{(1 - qz)^2} \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{q^2}{1} = q^2$$

10-5 } text 7.30

error $\sim U[-0.5, 0.5]$

$\Pr(\text{sum error} > 4)$

$N = 64$

$\Pr(S_n > 4)$

$\mu_x = 0$

$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{12}}$$

$$= 1 - \Pr(S_n < 4)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{4 - 0 \cdot 64}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{12}} \cdot 8}\right) = \Phi\left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{12}}}\right]$$

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{12}}}\right) \approx 0.0416$$