

ECS256 - Homework II

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Problem 1.a ¹

A coin is flipped k times with p probability of heads. For each head, the coin is flipped one additional time (a bonus flip). The number of bonus flips is referred to as Y and the total number of heads X

$\text{Var}(X)$ can be found using the Law of Total Variance, and properties of binomial distributions. We will also need to use part of the derivation of $E(X)$:

$$\begin{aligned} E(X|Y) &= E(X - Y + Y|Y) \\ &= E((X - Y)|Y) + E(Y|Y) && \text{(by 3.13)} \\ &= pY + Y && \text{(by 3.110)} \\ &= (1 + p)Y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(X) &= E[\text{Var}(X|Y)] + \text{Var}[E(X|Y)] && \text{(by 9.8)} \\ &= E[\text{Var}(X|Y)] + \text{Var}[(1 + p)Y] && \text{(from above)} \\ &= E[\text{Var}(X|Y)] + (1 + p)^2 kp(1 - p) && \text{(by 3.34 and 3.109)} \\ &= E[Yp(1 - p)] + (1 + p)^2 kp(1 - p) && \text{(by 3.111)} \\ &= kp^2(1 - p) + (1 + p)^2 kp(1 - p) && \text{(by 3.103)} \\ &= kp(1 - p) (p + (1 + p)^2) \end{aligned}$$

Using $p=0.5$

$$\begin{aligned} &= k(0.25)(0.5 + (1.5^2)) \\ &= \boxed{0.6875k} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 1.b ²

In the trapped miner example, a miner chooses between three doors with only one leading to safety after 2 hours. The other two doors lead back to the door room after 3 and 5 hours respectively.

We are interested in the variance of Y , the time it takes to escape the mine. We will build upon Ahmed Ahmedin's solution to EY, where N refers to the total attempts needed to escape and U_i refers to the time

¹Simulation code 1A.R.

²Simulation code 1B.R.

spent traveling on the i^{th} attempt.

$$\begin{aligned}
Var(Y) &= E[Var(Y|N)] + Var[E(Y|N)] && \text{(by 9.8)} \\
&= E[Var(Y|N)] + Var[4N - 2] && \text{(by 9.16)} \\
&= E[Var(Y|N)] + 16Var[N] && \text{(by 3.34 and 3.41)} \\
&= E[Var(Y|N)] + 16 \cdot \frac{1 - 1/3}{(1/3)^2} && \text{(by 3.93)} \\
&= E[Var(U_1 + U_2 + \dots + U_n|N)] + 96 \\
&= E[Var(U_1|N) + \dots + Var(U_{N-1}|N) + Var(U_N|N)] + 96 && \text{(by 3.51)} \\
&= E[1 + 1 + \dots + 1 + 0] + 96 \\
&= E[N - 1] + 96 \\
&= E[N] - 1 + 96 && \text{(by 3.17)} \\
&= 3 - 1 + 96 && \text{(by 3.92)} \\
&= \boxed{98}
\end{aligned}$$

We know that $Var(U_i|N)$ is independent because the miner's choice of door does not depend of a previous choice. Since we are conditioning this event on there being N attempts, the values of the first $N-1$ attempts will either be 3 or 5. So the variance of an individual attempt in this case is 1. The variance of the N^{th} attempt is 0 because that attempt always is the same tunnel.

Problem 2.a

For a vector Q of random variables (Q_1, \dots, Q_n) we have:

$$Cov(Q) = E(QQ') - E(Q)E(Q') \quad \text{(by 13.53)}$$

Let $Q = Y|X$, where Y is vector valued. Then:

$$Cov(Y|X) = E((Y|X)(Y|X)') - E(Y|X)E(Y|X)' \quad \text{(by 13.53)}$$

Taking expected value of both sides we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
E(Cov(Y|X)) &= E(E((Y|X)(Y|X)') - E(Y|X)E(Y|X)')) \\
&= E(E((Y|X)(Y|X)')) - E(E(Y|X)E(Y|X)')) \\
&= E(YY') - E(E(Y|X)E(Y|X)') && \text{(by Law of Tot. Expect.)}
\end{aligned}$$

Now let $Q = E(Y|X)$, where Y is vector valued. Then:

$$\begin{aligned}
Cov(E(Y|X)) &= E(E(Y|X)E(Y|X)') - E(E(Y|X))E(E(Y|X))' && \text{(by 13.53)} \\
&= E(E(Y|X)E(Y|X)') - E(Y)E(Y)' && \text{(by Law of Tot. Expect.)}
\end{aligned}$$

Summing up the left sides and the right sides of these 2 equations we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
E(Cov(Y|X)) + Cov(E(Y|X)) &= E(YY') - E(E(Y|X)E(Y|X)') \\
&\quad + E(E(Y|X)E(Y|X)') - E(Y)E(Y)' \\
E(Cov(Y|X)) + Cov(E(Y|X)) &= E(YY') - E(Y)E(Y)' \\
E(Cov(Y|X)) + Cov(E(Y|X)) &= Cov(Y) && \text{(by 13.53)}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 2.b

First, just an equation to remind us of what we're actually trying to find here, the correlation between X and Y .

$$\rho(X, Y) = \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{Var(X)}\sqrt{Var(Y)}}$$

From the problem **2.a**, we have the following.

$$\begin{aligned} Cov((X, Y)') &= \begin{pmatrix} Var(X) & Cov(X, Y) \\ Cov(X, Y) & Var(Y) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} E(Var(X|Y)) & E(Cov(X, Y|Y)) \\ E(Cov(X, Y|Y)) & E(Var(Y|Y)) \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad + \begin{pmatrix} Var(EX|Y) & Var(EX, EY|Y) \\ Var(EX, EY|Y) & Var(EY|Y) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

And since the summation of matrices is by element we can just focus on the following formula:

$$Cov(X, Y) = E[Cov(X, Y|Y)] + Cov[E(X, Y|Y)]$$

Let $B = X - Y$ and use that random variable in the following computations.

$$Cov(B, Y) = E[Cov(B, Y|Y)] + Cov[E(B, Y|Y)]$$

$$Var(B + Y) = Var(B) + Var(Y) + 2Cov(B, Y)$$

$$Cov(B, Y) = (Var(B + Y) - Var(B) - Var(Y))/2$$

$$Cov(B, Y|Y) = (Var(B + Y|Y) - Var(B|Y) - Var(Y|Y))/2$$

$$Var(B + Y|Y) = Var(B|Y)$$

$$Var(Y|Y) = 0$$

$$Cov(B, Y|Y) = 0$$

$$Cov(E(B, Y|Y)) = (Var(EB + EY|Y) - Var(EB|Y) - Var(EY|Y))/2$$

$$= (Var(1.5Y) - Var(0.5Y) - Var(Y))/2$$

$$= (2.25Var(Y) - 0.25Var(Y) - Var(Y))/2$$

$$= Var(Y)/2$$

Hence:

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(B, Y) &= 0 + Var(Y) \\ &= Var(Y)/2 \\ &= kp(1-p)/2 \\ &= 0.25k/2 \\ &= 0.125k \end{aligned}$$

Now, let's see how we can get $Cov(X, Y)$ using that fact that we now know $Cov(B, Y)$. Remember, $X = B + Y$

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(X, Y) &= Cov(B + Y, Y) \\ Cov(B + Y, Y) &= Cov(B, Y) + Cov(Y, Y) \quad (13.2) \\ &= Cov(B, Y) + Var(Y) \end{aligned}$$

Now we have all the ingredients to find the correlation:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(X, Y) &= \frac{Cov(X, Y)}{\sqrt{Var(X)}\sqrt{Var(Y)}} \\ &= \frac{Cov(B, Y) + Var(Y)}{\sqrt{Var(X)}\sqrt{Var(Y)}} \\ &= \frac{0.125k + 0.25k}{\sqrt{0.6875k}\sqrt{0.25k}} \\ &= \frac{0.375k}{k\sqrt{0.6875}\sqrt{0.25}} \\ &= \frac{0.375}{\sqrt{0.6875} * 0.25} \\ &= \boxed{0.904} \end{aligned}$$

Simulation validates this result.³

Problem 3 ⁴

Let X_i denote the state of the machine at time index i , where $X_0 \sim \Pi$, the stationary distributions of the states. Finally, suppose there are n states, named numerically 1 to n . We want to compute

$$\rho(X_{i+j}, X_i) = \frac{Cov(X_{i+j}, X_i)}{\sqrt{Var(X_{i+j})} \cdot \sqrt{Var(X_i)}}$$

for all $1 \leq j \leq k$ and some k . We can simplify the denominator by realizing that, since X_i and X_{i+j} are drawn from the same distribution, they have the same variance. The equation becomes:

$$\rho(X_{i+j}, X_i) = \frac{Cov(X_{i+j}, X_i)}{Var(X_i)}.$$

By definition, the expected value of X_i is

$$E(X_i) = \sum_{l=1}^n l \cdot \pi_l.$$

Thus,

$$Var(X_i) = E(X_i^2) - (EX_i)^2 = \sum_{l=1}^n (l^2 \pi_l) - \left[\sum_{l=1}^n l \pi_l \right]^2.$$

Now, let's derive $Cov(X_{i+j}, X_i)$. For this, we also need the expected value of X_{i+j} :

$$E(X_{i+j}|X_i) = \sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot m_{l,k}^j$$

³See 1B.R.

⁴See 3.R for code and the simulation we used to validate this result.

where M^j is the transition matrix $M \cdot M \cdots M$ (j times), and $X_i = l$.

$$\text{Cov}(X_{i+j}, X_i) = E(X_{i+j}X_i) - E(X_{i+j})E(X_i)$$

Suppose $Q = X_{i,j}X_i$. By the law of total expectations, $E(Q) = E(E(Q|X_i))$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_{i+j}X_i) &= \sum_{l=1}^n \pi_l l \cdot E(X_{i+j}|X_i) \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^n \left[\pi_l l \cdot \left[\sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot m_{l,k}^j \right] \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Since X_{i+j} and X_i have the same distribution (Π) , the covariance becomes

$$\text{Cov}(X_{i+j}, X_i) = \sum_{l=1}^n \left[\pi_l l \cdot \left[\sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot m_{l,k}^j \right] \right] - (EX_i)^2.$$

We can now write code to calculate the correlation of X_i and X_{i+j} . The following function `mccor(tm, K)` returns a vector corresponding to $\rho(X_i, X_{i+1}) \dots \rho(X_i, X_K)$.

```

1 # Calculate Pi distribution from a transition matrix.
2 findpis <- function(p) {
3   n <- nrow(p)
4   imp <- diag(n) - t(p)
5   imp[n,] <- rep(1,n)
6   rhs <- c(rep(0,n-1),1)
7   solve(imp, rhs)
8 }
9
10 # Calculate correlations between the current state and
11 # the next K states, given transition matrix tm.
12 mccor <- function(tm, K) {
13
14   Pi <- findpis(tm)
15   n <- nrow(p)
16
17   # mu = E[Xi] for all i.
18   mu <- 0
19   for (i in 1 : n) {
20     mu <- mu + (i * Pi[i])
21   }
22
23   # denom = Var(Xi).
24   denom <- 0
25   for (i in 1 : n) {
26     denom <- denom + (i^2 * Pi[i])
27   }
28   denom <- denom - mu^2
29
30   # corr = Correlations.
31   corr <- c()
32
33   # Mj = transition matrix at time i+j.
34   Mj <- tm
35
36   i <- 1
37   for(j in 1 : K) {
38
```

```

39   outer_sum <- 0
40   for (l in 1 : n) {
41     inner_sum <- 0
42     for (k in 1 : n) {
43       inner_sum <- inner_sum + (k * Mj[l,k])
44     }
45     outer_sum <- outer_sum + (l * Pi[l] * inner_sum)
46   }
47
48   # numer = Cov(Xi, Xi+j).
49   numer <- outer_sum - mu^2
50
51   corr <- c(corr, c(numer / denom))
52   Mj <- Mj %*% tm # Next Mj.
53 }
54
55 # Result is c(rho(Xi, Xi+1), rho(Xi, Xi+2) ... rho(Xi, Xi+k)).
56 return (corr)
57 }

```