

# CS 70 Discussion 6A

□ (a) iid - independent and identically distributed

$$P(\text{hit } 8^{\text{th}} \text{ throw}) = P(\text{missing on first 7}) \cdot P(\text{hit on } 8^{\text{th}} \text{ throw})$$

$$\text{Geometric RV } (p=0.17) = \boxed{(1-0.17)^7 (0.17)} = (0.83)^7 (.17)$$

$$(b) X \sim \text{Geom}(p=0.2)$$

$$E[X] = \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{0.2} = \boxed{5} \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{1-p}{p^2} = \frac{0.8}{\frac{1}{25}} = \boxed{20}$$

$$(c) \lambda = 3 \text{ cars/week } X = \text{Poisson}(\lambda=3)$$

$$P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X=0) = 1 - \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!} = \boxed{1 - e^{-3}}$$

$$(\lambda=3, k=0) \quad 1 - \frac{e^{-3} \lambda^0}{0!}$$

$$(d) \lambda = 3.2 \text{ particles/sec}$$

$$X \sim \text{Poiss}(\lambda=3.2)$$

$$\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!}$$

$$P(X \leq 2) = P(X=0) + P(X=1) + P(X=2)$$

$$= \frac{e^{-3.2} 3.2^0}{0!} + \frac{e^{-3.2} 3.2^1}{1!} + \frac{e^{-3.2} (3.2)^2}{2!} = \boxed{0.382}$$

□ Hint: Let  $X_i$  be the number of visits we

need to make before collecting the  $i^{\text{th}}$  unique coupon

$$\underbrace{\text{num visits}} = X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

- a. Are each of the  $X_i$  independent? yes  
 b. What is the distribution of each  $X_i$ ?

prob. that I get a new coupon on my 1st draw

prob. I get a new coupon on 2nd draw

prob. that a new draw gives 3rd unique coupon

$$1 \rightarrow \text{Geom}\left(p = \frac{n-i+1}{n}\right)$$

$X_i$

$$\frac{n-1}{n}$$

$$\frac{n-2}{n}$$

$$X_1 = \text{Geom}(p=1) \checkmark$$

$$X_2 = \text{Geom}\left(p = \frac{n-1}{n}\right) \checkmark$$

$$X_3 = \text{Geom}\left(p = \frac{n-2}{n}\right) \checkmark$$

$\vdots$

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}[X_i] = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n}{n-i+1} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{n}{j}$$

$$\text{Var}(X+Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$$

only when  $X, Y$  are independent

Let  $j = n - i + 1$   
 $i$  goes from 1 to  $n$

{ when  $i=1$ ,  $j = n - 1 + 1 = n$   
 when  $i=n$ ,  $j = n - n + 1 = 1$

$$\underline{\text{Var}(X)} = \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1-p}{p^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1 - \left(\frac{n-i+1}{n}\right)}{\left(\frac{n-i+1}{n}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1 - \frac{j}{n}}{\left(\frac{j}{n}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{n^2}{n^2} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{n^2 - nj}{j^2}$$

Let  $j = n - i + 1 / n$   
 $i$  goes from 1 to  $n$ ,  
 $j$  goes from  $\frac{1}{n}$  to  $\frac{n}{n}$

$$j = n - i + 1$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{n^2}{j^2} - \frac{n}{j} = n^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j^2} - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{n}{j}$$

$$= n^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j^2} - \mathbb{E}[X]$$

[3] Poisson splitting:

$X \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$

number of email

I get per hour

$p \rightarrow$  email is spam

$1-p \rightarrow$  email is not spam

$Y =$  number of  
spam emails  
I get in 1 hour

$Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda p)$

$Z =$  num of non-  
spam emails  
in 1 hour

$Z \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda(1-p))$