

# MRM Weekly Converge - Week 2

April 12, 2019

*Mathematics is the handwriting on the human  
consciousness of the very spirit of life itself  
- Claude Bragdon*

**Problem (Chess).** The position in Fig 1 was reached in a game. Here white to play and win in one move. What is the winning move and why is it feasible?

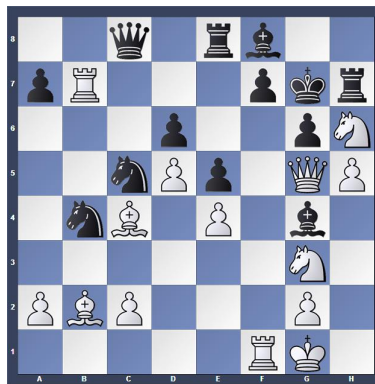


Figure 1: White to play and win in one move.

**Problem (Numerical Puzzle).** To divide 8,101,265,822,784 by 8, we transfer the 8 from the beginning to the end, i.e,  $8,101,265,822,784 = 8 \times 1012658227848$ . Find a number beginning with 4 that can be divided by 4 in the same manner. (Hint : The answer is a simple 6 digit number)

**Problem (Probability & Stats).** Given 5 i.i.d uniform random variables with support  $(0, 10)$ , what is the probability that their sum is less than 5?

**Problem (Math - Coffin).** Given a sequence of 0s and 1s, the complement of the sequence is obtained by flipping all 0s to 1s and vice-versa. Let  $s_0 = 0$ , consider the complement of  $s_0$  appended to it :  $s_1 = 01$ . Now define  $s_n := s_{n-1} \cup s_{n-1}^c$ , where the union is the append operation. Consider the decimal  $0.s_n$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Is that decimal rational? Why? (E.g.  $s_0 = 0$ ,  $s_1 = 01$ ,  $s_2 = 0110$ ,  $s_3 = 01101001$ , etc. )

# Solution - Week 1

**Solution (Programming 1).** The best time complexity is  $O(N)$ . In the first iteration, the max difference of two elements such that the min occurs before the max is calculated. In the next iteration the max of that is chosen.

**Solution (Programming 2 - Online Median).** The best time complexity is  $O(\log(N))$ , where  $N$  is the number of elements that the stream had seen till time  $t$ . A simple balanced binary search tree like Red-Black tree will suit the purpose.

**Solution (Puzzle - 1).** The max number of queens is 8. A position is given by : a5, b3, c1, d7, e2, f8, g6, h4. Follow-up question - how many such positions are possible?

**Solution (Puzzle - 2).** Minimum number of locks required -  $\binom{40}{30}$ . For every combination of 30 people, a lock will be created and the keys will be shared with all.

**Solution (Puzzle - Coffin).** Convert the problem into a dual problem of minimizing the area of a triangle whose sides are greater than 1 and the sides are reciprocals of the altitude of the original triangle. A constrained optimization with these constraints reveal that the optima is obtained in an equilateral triangle. This implies the original problem is maximized by an equilateral triangle.

**Solution (Stat - 1).** Toss a coin twice, if the event that occurs is  $HT$ , the new random variable will take the value  $H$ . If the event that occurs is  $TH$ , the new random variable will be  $T$ . Otherwise, repeat. The probability of  $H$  will be the same as  $T$  for the new random variable.

For the other way, consider  $H$  and  $T$  as 0 and 1. We can simulate uniform random variable(Why? - Binary Representation) using this. From a uniform random variable, a biased coin can be simulated.

**Solution (Stat - Non-Markov Process).** Take a stochastic process with following properties:

- It is an AR2 process.
- Each random variable  $X_n$  is a bernoulli distribution.
- Assume the transition distributions  $P(X_n|X_{n-1})$  and  $P(X_n|X_{n-1}, X_{n-2})$  are independent of  $n$ . Construct these distributions such that they backward compatible.
- The probability distributionn of  $X_0$  follows the stationary distribution of the one stage transition matrix.

We can show with appropriate chosen constants that this is a non Markov process with time homogeneity.

**Solution (Stat - Quantile Question).** Let  $k \in (0, 1)$  be the quantile given. Consider the random variable  $Y$ , which is defined as :

$$\begin{cases} (x - u)(k - 1) & x \leq u \\ (x - u)(k) & x \geq u \end{cases}$$

Then, the function  $f(X, u) = E(Y)$ , is minimized when  $u$  is the  $k$ -th quartile of  $X$ . This function  $f$ , does not induce a metric. We still have not proved/disproved the existence of a metric.

**Solution (Puzzle - Quant finance).** Refer to theorem 4.5.1 in Shreve Vol1 for proof of the claim.