

1.

A)

proof)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Var}[X1 + X2] \\ &= E[(X1 + X2)^2] - E[X1 + X2]^2 \\ &= (E[X1^2] - E[X1]^2) + (E[X2^2] - E[X2]^2) + 2(E[X1X2] - E[X1]E[X2]) \\ &= \text{Var}[X1] + \text{Var}[X2] \quad (\because E[X1X2] = E[X1]E[X2]) \end{aligned}$$

B)

proof)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Var}[X1 + X2] \\ &= \text{Var}[X1] + \text{Var}[X2] + 2(E[X1X2] - E[X1]E[X2]) \\ &= \text{Var}[X1] + \text{Var}[X2] \\ &\therefore E[X1X2] = E[X1]E[X2] \end{aligned}$$

C)

proof)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Var}[X1 - X2] \\ &= E[X1^2 - 2X1X2 + X2^2] - (E[X1] - E[X2])^2 \\ &= \text{Var}[X1] + \text{Var}[X2] - 2(E[X1X2] - E[X1]E[X2]) \end{aligned}$$

if X1 and X2 are independent, then  $E[X1X2] = E[X1]E[X2]$

$$\therefore \text{Var}[X1 - X2] = \text{Var}[X1] + \text{Var}[X2]$$

D)

proof)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{let } X = \frac{X1 + X2 + \dots + Xn}{n} \\ & E[Xi] = \mu, \text{Var}[Xi] = \sigma^2 \\ & E[X] = \frac{E[X1] + E[X2] + \dots + E[Xn]}{n} = \mu \end{aligned}$$

( $X_i$  is independent)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[X] &= \sum \text{Var}\left[\frac{X_i}{n}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum \text{Var}[X_i] \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr\left(\left|\frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n} - \mu\right| > \varepsilon\right) \\ = \Pr(|X - E[X]| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\text{Var}[X]}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pr(|X - E[X]| > \varepsilon) \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sigma^2}{n\varepsilon^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

2

a) (2 pts)

Let  $X_1$  = 1번 시행 시의 결과값

$$E[X_1] = (1+6)/2 = 7/2$$

$$\text{Var}[X_1] = E(X_1^2) - E(X_1)^2 = 35/12$$

100개의 Trial로 확장하면, 각 시행은 독립이므로

$$E[X] = 7/2 * 100 = 350$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = 35/12 * 100 = 875/3$$

B) (2 pts)

Markov's bound :

$$P(X \geq 400) \leq \frac{E[X]}{400} = 7/8$$

C) (3 pts)

$$E[X] = E[Y] \rightarrow E[X - Y] = 0$$

$$\text{Var}[X - Y] = \text{Var}[X] + \text{Var}[Y] = 1750/3$$

$$\Pr(|X - Y| \geq 100) = \Pr(|X - Y| - E[X - Y] \geq 100) \leq (1750/3) / (100^2) = 7/120$$

3.

A) (2 pts)

Bernouli :  $E[Y] = n * 1/2 = n/2$ ,  $Var[Y] = n * 1/2 * 1/2 = n/4$

B) (3 pts)

$$\Pr(Y \geq \frac{3}{4}n) \leq \frac{1}{2} * \Pr(|Y - \frac{1}{2}n| \geq \frac{1}{4}n) \quad (\text{절대값})$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} * \frac{\frac{1}{4}n}{(\frac{1}{4}n)^2} = \frac{2}{n} \quad (\text{Chebyshev's inequality})$$

\* Strict한 Bound를 구하는 문제가 아니므로, 1/2을 곱하지 않은 4/n도 3점

C) (4 pts)

\*Strict한 Bound를 구하는 문제이므로, 답안보다 Tight하지 않은 경우 0점

(강의자료에 있는 Poisson Trial에 대한 식에 단순 대입한 경우  $e^{-\frac{1}{24}n}$  로 본 답안보다 Tight하지 않음:0점)

$$\Pr(Y \geq \frac{3}{4}n) = \Pr(e^{tY} \geq e^{t * \frac{3}{4}n}) \leq \frac{E[e^{tY}]}{e^{t * \frac{3}{4}n}} \quad \text{---(1)}$$

모든 시행이 독립이므로,

$$E[e^{tY}] = \prod_{i=1}^n E[e^{ty_i}] = (\frac{1}{2} * (e^t + 1))^n \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

(2)를 (1)에 대입하면,

$$(\text{전체 식}) = \left( \frac{\frac{1}{2} * (e^t + 1)}{e^{\frac{3}{4}t}} \right)^n$$

괄호 안의 식의 최소값은 산술기하평균에 대한 부등식이나 미분을 통해 구할 수 있으며,

미분할 경우 최소가 되는  $t = \ln 3$ ,  $e^t = 3$  에서 해당 식을 풀고 (1)에 대입하면

$$\Pr(Y \geq \frac{3}{4}n) \leq \left( \frac{16}{27} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}n}$$