

# Exercises: Distributions

## 1. Binomial

A sensor in a smart network has a probability  $p = .7$  to correctly detect a person entering a room.

- a) If 10 people enter the room, how many detections are expected?
- b) If 12 people enter the room, what is the probability that between 2 and 7 people are detected?
- c) If 3 people are detected, what's the likelihood that 5 people entered the room?

## 2. Standard Normal

A large random sample from an unknown distribution is drawn. The mean is calculated to be 0 and the standard deviation is 1.

- a) What kind of distributions could the sample have been drawn from?
- b) What's the probability that a normally distributed random variable will lie within one, two and three standard deviations from its mean?
- c) How many detections are expected per day?
- d) How many detections would be considered unusually few?

## 3. Geometric

During a heavy traffic scenario, it was found that the probability of successfully logging on to a network router at any point was 70%.

- a) Is it unusual if two attempts are required to log in during heavy traffic?
- b) What is the likelihood of observing (exactly) three attempts?
- c) At what point does the number of attempts become unusual? *note: These are statistical arguments relying on the Central Limit Theorem, c.f. probabilistic arguments as in the book exercise 3.17*

## 4. Negative binomial

As a follow-up to the heavy traffic scenario, a system was devised that would automatically log in to a number of routers in order to retain monitoring and control in case of network congestion. 12 routers are part of the system. The logins are independent of each other. The probability of a successful login attempt remains as  $p = .7$ .

- a) How many attempts are expected before all 12 systems are connected?
- b) What is the probability of exactly needing 12 attempts?
- c) In a reasonable worst-case scenario, how many attempts could be expected to be required?