Chapter 3: Common Families of Distribution

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Exercise 3.1

There are $N_1 - N_0 + 1$ numbers, therefore $P(x = n) = \frac{1}{N_1 - N_0 + 1}$.

$EX = \frac{N_1 + N_0}{2}$ which is just the midpoint.

Let $b = N_1, a = N_0$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Var}X &= EX^2 - (EX)^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{b-a+1}\sum_a^b x^2 - (EX)^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{b-a+1}\left[\sum_1^b x^2 - \sum_1^{a-1} x^2\right] - (EX)^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{b-a+1}\left[\frac{b(b+1)(2b+1)}{6} - \frac{(a-1)a(2a-1)}{6}\right] - \frac{(b+a)^2}{4} \\
&= \frac{2b(b+1)(2b+1) - 2(a-1)a(2a-1) - 3(b-a+1)(b+a)^2}{12(b-a+1)} \\
&= \frac{2b(b-a+1+a)(2b+1) + 2a(b-a+1-b)(2a-1) - 3(b-a+1)(b+a)^2}{12(b-a+1)} \\
&= \frac{2b(b-a+1)(2b+1) + 2a(b-a+1)(2a-1) - 3(b-a+1)(b+a)^2 - 4ab(b-a+1)}{12(b-a+1)} \\
&= \frac{2b(2b+1) + 2a(2a-1) - 3(b+a)^2 - 4ab}{12} \\
&= \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab + 2b - 2a}{12} \\
&= \frac{(b-a)(b-a+2)}{12} \\
&= \frac{(N_1 - N_0)(N_1 - N_0 + 2)}{12}
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 3.2

(a) Let X be the number of defective part in K samples and M be the total defective parts in 100 parts. Then

$$P(X = 0|M > 5) = \frac{\binom{100-M}{K}}{\binom{100}{K}}$$

is the probability of accepting a defective product given $M > 5$. To bound K, we can set $M = 6$ since defect parts becomes more prevalent which increases the chance for them to be sampled, setting $M = 6$ maximizes the false positive rate $P(X = 0|M)$.

Then

$$P(X = 0|M = 6) = \frac{\binom{94}{K}}{\binom{100}{K}} < 0.1$$

Solving for K numerically (polynomial of the 5th power), we get $K > 31$. We can choose $K = 32$.

(b) The false positive rate is now

$$P(X \leq 1|M = 6) = P(X = 0|M = 6) + P(X = 1|M = 6) = \frac{\binom{94}{K}}{\binom{100}{K}} + \frac{\binom{6}{1}\binom{94}{K-1}}{\binom{100}{K}} < 0.1$$

Solving for K numerically (same as above except there's an additional term $1 + \frac{6K}{95-K}$), We get $K > 50.24$ which means $K = 51$.

Exercise 3.4

(a) Without eliminating the wrong key, every trial is independent with probability of $\frac{1}{n}$ for succeeding. Let X be the number of tries before succeeding.

$$P(X = k) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{k-1} \frac{1}{n}$$

It is geometric distribution therefore $EX = \frac{1}{1/n} = n$

(b) By eliminating the wrong key, at k-th trial, we will be selecting from $n - k + 1$ remaining keys, the success probability is $\frac{1}{n-k+1}$.

$$P(X = k) = \frac{1}{n - k + 1} \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n - i + 1}\right)$$

Then

$$
\begin{aligned}
EX &= \sum_{x=1}^{n} xP(x) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k}{n-k+1} \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n-i+1}\right) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k}{n-k+1} \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \frac{n-i}{n-i+1} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k}{n-k+1} \frac{n-k+1}{n} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k}{n} \\
&= \frac{n+1}{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Exercise 3.8

Let X be the number of people who choose theatre 1. Then when $X \leq N$ will be the event theatre 1 not turning away customers and $1000 - X \leq N$ will be when theatre 2 not turning away customers. We will find the reverse: N such that the probability of both theatre not turning away customers is greater than 99

The binomial distribution for X is

$$
P(X = k) = \binom{1000}{k} 0.5^{1000}
$$

From $1000 - N \leq X \leq N$, we get $N \geq 500$ (If total seats of two theatres ¡ customers, one of them will turn away customers) Then

$$
0.5^{1000} \sum_{1000-N}^{N} \binom{1000}{k} > 0.99, \quad N \geq 500
$$

```
from scipy.special import comb
def p(N):
  return sum([comb(1000, i, exact=True) for i in range(1000-N, N+1)])
      / (2**1000)
```

We get $p(540) \approx 0.9896$ and $p(541) \approx 0.9913$. Therefore we can take $N = 540$.

Exercise 3.20

(a)

$$\mathbf{E}X = \int_0^\infty xf(x)dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_0^\infty xe^{-x^2/2}dx = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-x^2/2}|_0^\infty = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

$$\mathbf{E}X^2 = \int_0^\infty x^2 f(x)dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int_0^\infty x^2 e^{-x^2/2}dx$$

To calculate the integral, use integration by part $dg = xe^{-x^2/2}dx$, $f = x$. Therefore $g = -e^{-x^2/2}$ and $df = dx$.

$$\int_0^\infty x^2 e^{-x^2/2}dx = -xe^{-x^2/2}|_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2/2}dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

So

$$EX^2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1$$

Therefore $\mathrm{Var}X = \mathbf{E}X^2 - (\mathbf{E}X)^2 = 1 - \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{2}{\pi}$

(b) Let $y = sx^2$, by change of variable,

$$f_Y(y) = f_X(x(y))\left|\frac{dx}{dy}\right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi s}}y^{1/2}e^{-\frac{y}{2s}}$$

Now we compare it again the gamma distribution

$$f_Y(y|\alpha,\beta) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^\alpha}y^{\alpha-1}e^{-y/\beta}$$

First we conclude $\beta = 2s$, $\alpha = 1/2$. Then we have $\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^\alpha = \Gamma(1/2)\sqrt{2s} = \sqrt{2\pi s}$ which is consistent with the above. Therefore the change of variable is $y = \frac{\beta}{2}x^2$, and $Y \sim gamma(\alpha = 1/2, \beta > 0)$