

Stat 134 lec 15

- in class Midterm next Friday
- review sheet coming today
 - in class review next Wed.
 - review in section.

Last time sec 3.6

Variance of sum of dependent indicators

$$X = I_1 + \dots + I_n$$

$$P_i = E(I_i)$$

$$P_{12} = E(I_{12}) = E(I_1 I_2)$$

$$E(X) = nP,$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = nP_i + n(n-1)P_{12} - (nP_i)^2$$

$E(X^2)$ $E(X)^2$

Today

sec 3.6 Hypergeometric (N, G, n)

sec 3.4 geometric (P)

- negative binomial (r, P)

Sec 3.1 Hypergeometric (N, G, n)

e.g. $X = \# \text{aces in } 5 \text{ cards drawn w/o replacement from deck of 52}$

$$N = 52$$

$$G = 4$$

$$n = 5$$

$$X = I_1 + \dots + I_n$$

$$E(X) = n \frac{G}{N}$$

$$P_i = \frac{G}{N}$$

$$I_1 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if 1^{st} tr. card is good} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$P_{12} = \frac{G}{N} \cdot \frac{G-1}{N-1}$$

$$I_{12} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if 1^{st} and 2^{nd} good} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{n P_1 + n(n-1) P_{12}}{E(X^2)} - \frac{(n P_1)^2}{E(X^2)}$$

$$= n P_1 \left(1 - P_1\right) \frac{N-n}{N-1}$$

{ algebra

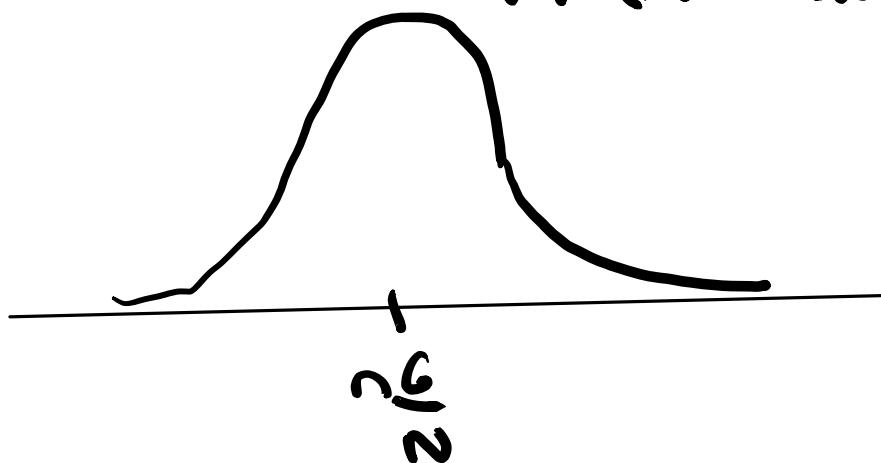
correction factor

Compare with binomial

$$\text{Var}(X) = n p q$$

Each success (failure) that occurs reduces the probability of subsequent success (failure). So you get values of X closer to the mean.

$$\text{var}(x) = n\left(\frac{c}{n}\right)\left(1-\frac{c}{n}\right)\left(\frac{n-c}{n-1}\right)$$



$X = \# \text{ good}$
in n trials

As $N \rightarrow \infty$, hypergeometric becomes binomial.

Sec 3.4

$X \sim \text{Geometric}(p)$

$\Leftrightarrow X = \# \text{ trials before first success}$

$$P(X=k) = q^{k-1} p$$

1, 2, 3, ...

You have a p coin.

$X = \# \text{ coin tosses until first heads}$

Find $P(X > k)$?

X has values $X = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

$$P(X > k) = P(X = k+1) + P(X = k+2) + \dots$$

$$q^k p$$

$$q^{k+1} p$$

$$q^k p (1+q+q^2+\dots) = \boxed{\frac{p}{1-q}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-q} = \frac{1}{p}$$

A useful identity.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k = \frac{1}{1-q} \quad \text{geometric sum} \\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k q^{k-1} = \frac{1}{(1-q)^2} \\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k(k-1) q^{k-2} = \frac{2}{(1-q)^3} = \frac{2}{p^3} \end{array} \right.$$

Find $E(X)$ and $\text{Var}(X)$.

Use tail sums formula for $E(X)$ (recall)

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(X \geq k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X > k) = \frac{1}{1-q} = \boxed{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Var}(X) = \frac{q}{p^2}}$$

Warning:

Some books define geom(p) as
 $Y = \# \text{failures until } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ success}$,

$$Y = X - 1$$

$$E(Y) = E(X) - 1 = \frac{1}{p} - 1 = \frac{1-p}{p} = \boxed{\frac{q}{p}}$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \text{Var}(X) = \boxed{\frac{q}{p^2}}$$

e.g.

$$9999P \quad X=5$$

$$Y=4$$

sum of r
indep geom(p)

Negative binomial dist w/ param r, p

generalization of geom(p) — $r \geq 1$

e.g. $r=3$

$$\underbrace{999P}_{w_1} \underbrace{99P}_{w_2} P_{w_3} \quad * \text{ trials until 3rd success}$$

$T_r \sim \text{Neg bin}(r, p) — r, (r+1), \dots$

$T_r = \# \text{P trials until } r^{\text{th}} \text{ success}$

$T_r = w_1 + \dots + w_r \text{ where } w_1, \dots, w_r \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \text{Geom}(p)$

$$E(T_r) = r E(\omega_1) = \boxed{\frac{r}{p}}$$

$$\text{Var}(T_r) = r \text{Var}(\omega_1) = \boxed{\frac{rq}{p^2}}$$

Find $P(T_r = k) = \boxed{\binom{k-1}{r-1} p^{r-1} q^{k-r} \cdot P}$

$\overbrace{\quad\quad\quad}^{r-1 \text{ } p \text{ in } k-1 \text{ spots}}$

$$\binom{k-1}{r-1} p^{r-1} q^{k-r}$$



Coupon Collector's Problem

You have a collection of boxes each containing a coupon. There are n different coupons. Each box is equally likely to contain any coupon independent of the other boxes.

$X = \# \text{ boxes needed to get all } n \text{ different coupons}.$
Find $E(X)$, $\text{Var}(X)$.

$$\text{Ex } n=3$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{CCC CCCCC} \\ \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{x_1} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{x_2} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{x_3} \end{matrix}$$

$$X = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} X_1 \sim \text{Geom}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \\ X_2 \sim \text{Geom}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \\ X_3 \sim \text{Geom}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \end{array} \right\} \text{index. } \left. \begin{array}{l} P_1 = \frac{1}{3}, q_1 = 2/3 \\ P_2 = \frac{2}{3}, q_2 = \frac{1}{3} \\ P_3 = \frac{1}{3}, q_3 = \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} E(X_1) = \frac{1}{q_1} \\ \text{Var}(X_1) = \frac{q_1}{q_1^2} \end{array} \right\} = E(X) = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}/3} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}/3} + \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}/3} = \boxed{3 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right)}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} + \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2}$$

$$= \boxed{3 \left(\frac{0}{3^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{2}{1^2} \right)}$$

Soln for n coupons:

$X_1 = \# \text{ boxes to } 1^{\text{st}} \text{ coupon} \sim \text{geom}\left(\frac{n}{n}\right)$

$X_1 + X_2 = \# \text{ boxes to } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ coupon so } X_2 \sim \text{geom}\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)$
⋮

$X_1 + \dots + X_n = \# \text{ boxes to } n^{\text{th}} \text{ coupon so } X_n \sim \text{geom}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$

$X = X_1 + \dots + X_n$ sum of indpp geom with diff. P.

$$E(X) = E(X_1) + E(X_2) + E(X_3) + \dots + E(X_n)$$

$$\frac{n}{n} \quad \frac{n}{n-1} \quad \frac{n}{n-2} \quad \vdots \quad \frac{n}{1}$$

$$E(X) = \boxed{n \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right)}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \boxed{n \left(\frac{0}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{1^2} \right)}$$

Sec 3.6 (Appendix)

Thm Let $X \sim \text{Hypergeometric}(N, G, n)$

Then $E(X) = n\left(\frac{G}{N}\right)$

$$V(X) = n\left(\frac{G}{N}\right)\left(1 - \frac{G}{N}\right)\left(\frac{N-n}{N-1}\right)$$

$$P_1 = \frac{G}{N}$$

Proof

$$\text{Let } X = I_1 + \dots + I_n, \quad I_1 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if 1st eff good} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(X) = nP_1 = \boxed{n\frac{G}{N}}$$

$$P_{12} = \frac{G}{N} \cdot \frac{G-1}{N-1}$$

$$I_{12} = I_1 I_2 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if 1st and 2nd eff. good} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$E(X^2) = nP_1 + n(n-1)P_{12}$$

$$V(X) = \frac{nP_1 + n(n-1)P_{12}}{E(X^2)} - \frac{(nP_1)^2}{E(X^2)}$$

$$= n\frac{G}{N} + n(n-1)\frac{G}{N} \cdot \frac{G-1}{N-1} - \left(n\frac{G}{N}\right)^2$$

$$= n\frac{G}{N} \left(1 + \frac{(n-1)(G-1)}{N-1} - \frac{nG}{N}\right)$$

$$= n\frac{G}{N} \left[\frac{N(n-1) + (n-1)(G-1)N - nG(N-1)}{N(N-1)} \right]$$

$$= n\frac{G}{N} \left[\frac{N^2 - N + nGN - 6N - nN + N - nGN + nG}{N(N-1)} \right]$$

$$= n\frac{G}{N} \left[\frac{N^2 - 6N - nN + nG}{N(N-1)} \right]$$

$$= n\frac{G}{N} \left[\frac{(N-G)(N-n)}{N(N-1)} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow V(X) = \boxed{n\left(\frac{G}{N}\right)\left(1 - \frac{G}{N}\right)\left(\frac{N-n}{N-1}\right)}$$

Sec 3.4 (Appendix)

Thm $X \sim \text{Geometric}(p)$, # trials to 1st success, $X=1, 2, \dots$
 then $E(X) = \frac{1}{p}$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \frac{q}{p^2}$$

Pf/ $E(X) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(X \geq k) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k = \frac{1}{1-q} = \frac{1}{p}$

tail sum

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(X) &= E(X^2) - E(X)^2 \\ &= E(X^2) - E(X) + E(X) - E(X)^2 \\ &= E(\underbrace{X(X-1)}_{X(X-1)}) + \underbrace{\frac{1}{p}}_{E(X)} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{p^2}}_{E(X)^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$E(X(X-1)) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(k-1)P(X=k)$$

$\frac{1}{p}$

$$= qp \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(k-1)q^{k-2} = qp \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k(k+1)q^{k-2}$$

$\frac{1}{p}$

$$= \frac{2q}{p^2}$$

$\frac{2q}{p^2}$ (See above)

so $\text{Var}(X) = \underbrace{\frac{2q}{p^2}}_{E(X(X-1))} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{p}}_{E(X)} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{p^2}}_{E(X^2)} = \boxed{\frac{q}{p^2}}$