stat 134 lec 10

Last time

Sec 3.1 Random variables

The event $(X=x, Y=y)$ is the intersection of events $X=x$ and $Y=y$. ← sometimes written (x,y)

The probability X and Y satisfies some condition (i.e $P(X+Y=s)$) is the sum of $P(x,y)$ that satisfy that condition.

ex $$P(X+Y=s) = \sum_{(x,y):x+y=s} P(x,y) = \sum_{\text{all } x} P(x, s-x)$$

Independence of (X,Y,Z) means

$P(X=x, Y=y, Z=z) = P(X=x)P(Y=y)P(Z=z)$ for all $x \in X$, $y \in Y$, $z \in Z$.

Today

① Student responses from Concept test last time.

② Sec 3.1 Sums of independent Poissons is Poisson

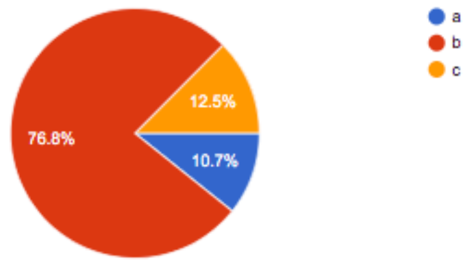
③ Sec 3.2 Expectation of a RV.

1. Adam, Jess and Tom are standing in a group of 12 people. The group is randomly split into two lines of 6 people each. The chance that Adam, Jessica, and Tom are standing next each other in one of these lines is:

a $\dfrac{\binom{3}{3}\binom{9}{3}}{\binom{12}{6}} * \dfrac{\binom{4}{1}}{\binom{6}{3}}$

b $2 * \dfrac{\binom{3}{3}\binom{9}{3}}{\binom{12}{6}} * \dfrac{\binom{4}{1}}{\binom{6}{3}}$

c none of the above



b	First we caculate chance for all three to be in the same line. That is the first fraction since we think of the 3 as good and the rest as bad. Then we calculate chance for them to be in order given they are in the same line. There are 4 slots to place the block of 3 people in a line of 6 and 3! ways to arrange the group of 3 and 3! ways to arrange the rest. However we also need to multiply by two since this can happen in either line with equal probability.

Also $\dfrac{8}{\binom{12}{3}}$ ← 4 ways A,T,J consecutive in each of 2 half lines

The joint distribution of X and Y is drawn below:

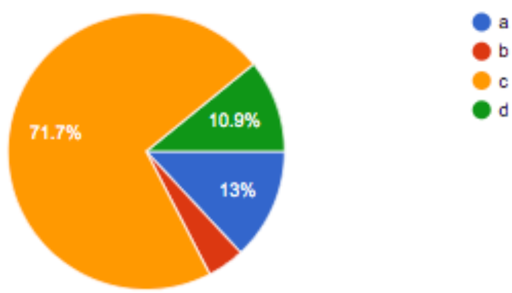
	$3/8$	$1/2$	$1/8$	P(x) \ P(y)
1	$1/4$	$1/3$	$1/12$	$2/3$
0	$1/8$	$1/6$	$1/24$	$1/3$
Y \ X	0	1	2	

a X and Y are independent

b $P(X = x|Y = 0) = P(X = x|Y = 1)$, for all x.

c More than one of the above

d None of the above



a	The two rows Y=0 and Y=1 give different probabilities for each value of X

Notice: if we divide both rows by their marginal prob we get the same numbers

c	X and Y are independent because the values at (x, y) in the table are equivalent to the multiplication of the marginal probabilities at x=x, y=y. Since they are independent events, p(x=x) conditioned on any y=y is just p(x=x). So the answer is C because both a and b are true.

② Sum of independent Poisson is Poisson

informal arguement :

$X_1 \sim Bin(1000, \frac{1}{1000}) \approx Pois(1)$

$X_2 \sim Bin(2000, \frac{1}{1000}) \approx Pois(2)$

indep

$X_1 + X_2 \sim ?$ $Bin(3000, \frac{1}{1000}) \approx Pois(3)$

$X_1 + X_2$ = # heads in 1000+2000 = 30[illegible]
$p = \frac{1}{1000}$ coin tosses,

So sum of two indep binomials with the same p is Binomial and this example suggest that sum of 2 indep Poisson is Poisson.

Lets prove this rigorously:

Recall binomial theorem

$$(a+b)^3 = \binom{3}{3}a^3b^0 + \binom{3}{2}a^2b^1 + \binom{3}{1}a^1b^2 + \binom{3}{0}a^0b^3$$
$$= a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k}$$

Recall $X \sim Pois(\mu)$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{e^{-\mu}\mu^k}{k!}$$

Claim If $X \sim Pois(\mu)$ and $Y \sim Pois(\lambda)$ are independent then

$$S = X + Y \sim Pois(\mu + \lambda).$$

Pf/

$$P(S=s) \underset{\text{addition rule}}{=} P(X=0, Y=s) + P(X=1, Y=s-1) + \dots P(X=s, Y=0)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{s} P(X=k, Y=s-k)$$

independence of X, Y

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{s} P(X=k) P(Y=s-k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{s} \frac{e^{-\lambda} \mu^{k}}{k!} \cdot \frac{e^{-\mu} \lambda^{s-k}}{(s-k)!}$$

$\frac{s!}{s!} = 1$

$$= e^{-(\lambda+\mu)} \frac{1}{s!} \sum_{k=0}^{s} \underbrace{\frac{s!}{k!(s-k)!}}_{= \binom{s}{k}} \mu^{k} \lambda^{s-k}$$

binomial theorem

$$= e^{-(\lambda+\mu)} \frac{1}{s!} (\mu+\lambda)^{s}$$

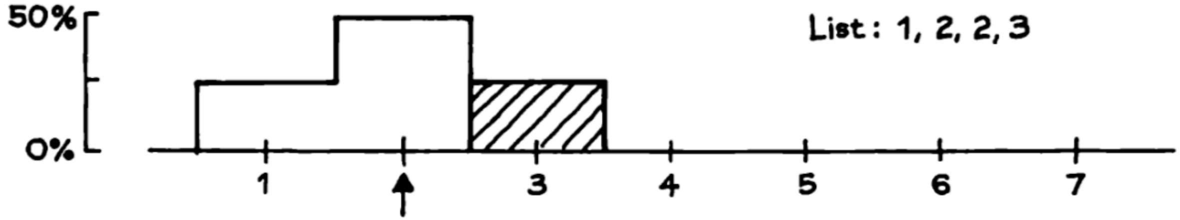
$$\Rightarrow S \sim Pois(\mu+\lambda).$$

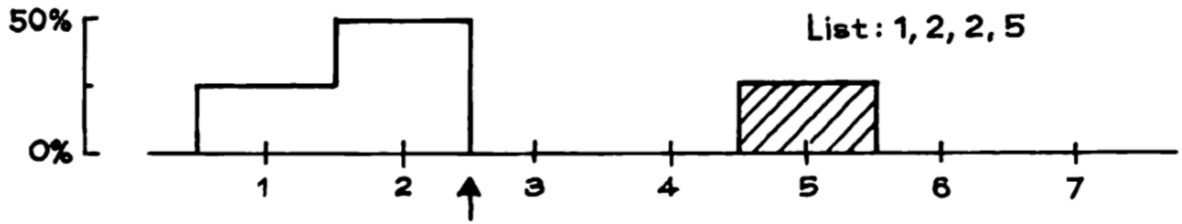
$\square$

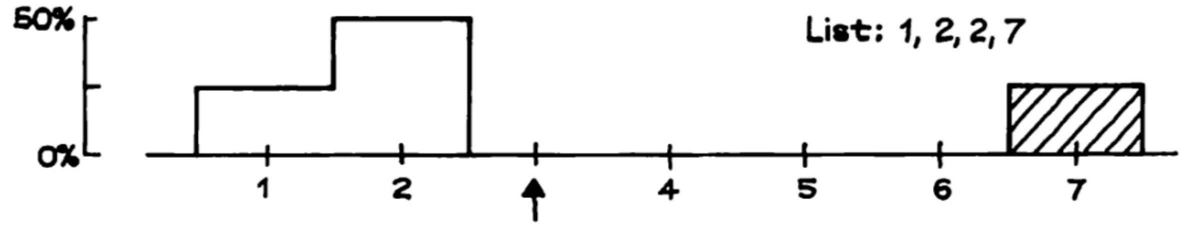
(3) Sec 3.2 Expectation

$$E(X) = \sum_{x \in X} x \cdot P(X=x)$$

$$E(X) = \frac{1}{4}\cdot 1 + \frac{1}{4}\cdot 2 + \frac{1}{4}\cdot 2 + \frac{1}{4}\cdot 3 = 2$$







Properties of Expectation — P167 Pitman

① $E(c) = c$

② $E(X+Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$ (X, Y <u>don't</u> need to be independent)

③ $E(aX+b) = aE(X) + b$

Indicators

An indicator is a RV that has only 2 values 1 (w/ prob p) and 0 (with prob 1-p).

$$I = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{prob } p \\ 0 & \text{prob } 1-p \end{cases}$$ — same as a Bernoulli p trial.

$E(I) = 1 \cdot p + 0 \cdot (1-p) = p$

RV that are counts can often be written as a sum of indicators.

ex $X \sim Bin(n, p)$

successes in n Bernoulli p trials.

ex X = # heads in n flips of p coin

$X = I_1 + I_2 + \dots + I_n$

where $I_j = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j^{th} \text{ trial success} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$ p

$E(X) = \underbrace{E(I_1)}_{p} + \dots + \underbrace{E(I_n)}_{p} = \boxed{np}$

indicators are independent since trials are indep.

$\underline{\text{Ex}}$ $X \sim \text{Hyper}(N, G, n)$

ex $X = \#$ aces in a poker hand from a deck of cards

$N = 52$
$G = 4$
$n = 5$

a) what are the range of values of X?

$0, 1, 2, 3, 4$

b) write X as a sum of indicators

$X = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 + I_5$

c) How is I_2 defined?

$$I_2 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 2^{nd} \text{ card is an ace} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

d) Find $E(I_2)$

$$E(I_2) = P(2^{nd} \text{ card is an ace}) = \boxed{\frac{4}{52}}$$

e) Find $E(X)$

$$E(X) = 5 \cdot E(I_1) = \boxed{5 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{52}\right)}$$

Note One student in class suggested we define $I_2 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if get 2 aces} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$

so $X = I_1 + 2 \cdot I_2 + 3 \cdot I_3 + 4 \cdot I_4$

This is also correct but more complicated that my solution.

We have

$$E(I_1) = \frac{\binom{4}{1}\binom{48}{4}}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

$$E(I_2) = \frac{\binom{4}{2}\binom{48}{3}}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

$$E(I_3) = \frac{\binom{4}{3}\binom{48}{2}}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

$$E(I_4) = \frac{\binom{4}{4}\binom{48}{1}}{\binom{52}{5}}$$

So $E(X) = \frac{1}{\binom{52}{5}} \left[\binom{4}{1}\binom{48}{4} + 2 \cdot \binom{4}{2}\binom{48}{3} + 3\binom{4}{3}\binom{48}{2} + 4\binom{4}{4}\binom{48}{4} \right]$

wow! $= 5 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{52}\right)$ ← I checked this using R ex Suppose a fair die is rolled 10 times. Let $X=$ number of different faces that appear in 10 rolls.

ex if roll 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 5, 2, 3, 3, 2 then $X=4$

a) what are the range of values of X?

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

b) write X as a sum of indicators

$$X = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 + I_5 + I_6$$

c) How is I_2 defined?

$$I_2 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if 2 appears at least once,} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

d) Find $E(I_2)$

$$= 1 - P(2 \text{ never appears}) = 1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{10}$$

e) Find $E(X)$

$$\boxed{6 \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{10}\right)}$$

tinyurl.com/sept20-pt1

Stat 134

Chapter 3 Wednesday February 13 2019

1. A forgetful valet is attempting to return n cars to their n rightful owners. For each driver, the valet remembers the car correctly 5% of the time; otherwise the valet retrieves a car at random (possibly the correct car). What is the probability that the second driver retrieves his own car.

   a .05

   b $.05 + .95/n$

   c $.05 + .95/(n-1)$

   d none of the above

We have,

$= P(\text{Correct, remembers}) + P(\text{Correct, forgets})$

$= \underbrace{P(\text{Correct} \mid \text{remember})}_{=1} \cdot \underbrace{P(\text{remember})}_{=.05} + \underbrace{P(\text{correct} \mid \text{forget})}_{=\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \underbrace{P(\text{forget})}_{=.95}$

we aren't conditioning on the outcome of returning anyone elses car.
Everyone has the same chance of getting their car back!

2. A forgetful valet is attempting to return n cars to their n rightful owners. For each driver, the valet remembers the car correctly 5% of the time; otherwise the valet retrieves a car at random (possibly the correct car). Let N be the number of drivers who retrieve their own car. $E(N)$ is:

a $.05n + .95$

b $.05n$

c $.05n + 1$

d none of the above

$.05 + .95/n$

N = # drivers who retrieve their own car

$0, 1, 2, \ldots n.$

$N = I_1 + I_2 + \cdots + I_n$, $I_j = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j^{th} \text{ driver retrieves their own car.} \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$

$E(N) = n\left(.05 + \frac{.95}{n}\right) = \boxed{.05n + .95}$