

STAT 321: Assignment 2

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Problem 1

(a)

We know that $P(A) = 0.01$, $P(B) = 0.005$ and $P(C) = 0.02$. Let S be the event that a person shows symptoms. And we also know $P(S|A) = 1 - 0.1 = 0.9$, $P(S|B) = 1 - 0.05 = 0.95$ and $P(S|C) = 1 - 0.25 = 0.75$. Let E' represent the complement of event E.

$$\begin{aligned}P(S) &= P(S|A) \cdot P(A) + P(S|B) \cdot P(B) + P(S|C) \cdot P(C) \\P(S) &= 0.9 \cdot 0.01 + 0.95 \cdot 0.005 + 0.75 \cdot 0.02 \\P(S) &= 0.009 + 0.00475 + 0.015 \\P(S) &= 0.02875\end{aligned}$$

Using Bayes Theorem,

$$\begin{aligned}P(A|S) &= \frac{P(S|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(S)} = \frac{0.009}{0.02875} \\P(A|S) &= 0.313\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P(B|S) &= \frac{P(S|B) \cdot P(B)}{P(S)} = \frac{0.00475}{0.02875} \\P(B|S) &= 0.165\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P(C|S) &= \frac{P(S|C) \cdot P(C)}{P(S)} = \frac{0.015}{0.02875} \\P(C|S) &= 0.522\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$P(S') = 1 - 0.02875 = 0.97125$$

$$\begin{aligned}P(A|S') &= \frac{P(S'|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(S')} = \frac{0.1 \cdot 0.01}{0.97125} \\P(A|S') &= 0.00103\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P(B|S') &= \frac{P(S'|B) \cdot P(B)}{P(S')} = \frac{0.05 \cdot 0.005}{0.97125} \\P(B|S') &= 0.00026\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P(C|S') &= \frac{P(S'|C) \cdot P(C)}{P(S')} = \frac{0.25 \cdot 0.02}{0.97125} \\P(C|S') &= 0.00515\end{aligned}$$

(c)

$$\text{Sensitivity} : P(T_+|A) = 0.95$$

$$\text{Specificity} : P(T_-|A') = 0.90$$

(i)

$$P(A'|T_-) = \frac{P(T_-|A') \cdot P(A')}{P(T_-)}$$

$$P(T_-) = P(T_-|A) \cdot P(A) + P(T_-|A')P(A') = 0.05 \times 0.01 + 0.90 \times 0.99 = .8915$$

$$\text{So } P(A'|T_-) = \frac{0.90 \cdot 0.99}{0.8915}$$

$$P(A'|T_-) = 0.99944$$

(ii)

For probability of a screening error based on the given test,

$$P(\text{Error}) = P(T_-|A) \cdot P(A) + P(T_+|A') \cdot P(A')$$

$$P(\text{Error}) = 0.05 \cdot 0.01 + 0.10 \cdot 0.99$$

$$P(\text{Error}) = 0.0995$$

Problem 2

(a)

Let R_i represent picking a red ball on the i^{th} draw and B_i represent picking a blue ball on the i^{th} draw. Then using the multiplicative rule,

$$P(X_3 = 4) = P(B_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3)$$

$$P(X_3 = 4) = P(B_3|B_1 \cap B_2) \cdot P(B_2|B_1) \cdot P(B_1)$$

$$P(X_3 = 4) = \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0.1875$$

$$P(X_3 = 5) = P[(R_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3) \cup (B_1 \cap R_2 \cap B_3) \cup (B_1 \cap B_2 \cap R_3)]$$

$$P(X_3 = 5) = P(B_3|R_1 \cap B_2) \cdot P(B_2|R_1) \cdot P(R_1) + P(B_3|B_1 \cap R_2) \cdot P(R_2|B_1) \cdot P(B_1) + P(R_3|B_1 \cap B_2) \cdot P(B_2|B_1) \cdot (B_1)$$

$$P(X_3 = 5) = \frac{4}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X_3 = 5) = 0.3125$$

$$P(X_3 = 6) = P[(R_1 \cap R_2 \cap B_3) \cup (R_1 \cap B_2 \cap R_3) \cup (B_1 \cap R_2 \cap R_3)]$$

$$P(X_3 = 6) = P(B_3|R_1 \cap R_2) \cdot P(R_2|R_1) \cdot P(R_1) + P(R_3|R_1 \cap B_2) \cdot P(B_2|R_1) \cdot P(R_1) + P(R_3|B_1 \cap R_2) \cdot P(R_2|B_1) \cdot (B_1)$$

$$P(X_3 = 6) = \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(X_3 = 6) = 0.3125$$

$$P(X_3 = 7) = P(R_1 \cap R_2 \cap R_3)$$

$$P(X_3 = 7) = P(R_3|R_1 \cap R_2) \cdot P(R_2|R_1) \cdot P(R_1)$$

$$P(X_3 = 7) = \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0.1875$$

So we have,

$$P(X_3 = 4) = 0.1875$$

$$P(X_3 = 5) = 0.3125$$

$$P(X_3 = 6) = 0.3125$$

$$P(X_3 = 7) = 0.1875$$

(b)

$$E(X_3) = \sum_{i=4}^7 P(X_3 = i)$$

$$E(X_3) = 4 \times 0.1875 + 5 \times 0.3125 + 6 \times 0.3125 + 7 \times 0.1875$$

$$E(X_3) = 5.5$$

$$Var[X_3] = E(X_3^2) - E(X_3)^2$$

$$Var[X_3] = 31.25 - 30.25$$

$$Var[X_3] = 1$$

(c)

For Conditional Probabilities,

$$P(R_1|X_3 = 5) = \frac{P(R_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3)}{P(X_3 = 5)}$$

$$P(R_1|X_3 = 5) = \frac{\frac{4}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{0.3125}$$

$$P(R_1|X_3 = 5) = \frac{0.1}{0.31250} = 0.32$$

Problem 3

(a)

Let S_T be the value of stock S after T days. Then,

$$P(S_5 = 23|S_{10} = 26) = \frac{P(S_5 = 23 \cap S_{10} = 26)}{P(S_{10} = 26)}$$

$$P(S_5 = 23|S_{10} = 26) = \frac{\binom{5}{4} \cdot p^4(1-p)^1 \times \binom{5}{4} \cdot p^4(1-p)^1}{\binom{10}{8} \cdot p^8(1-p)^2}$$

(b)

$50p$ is the expected number of stocks that go up in 1 day, and $50 \times (1 - p)$ is the expected number of stocks that decrease in value in 1 day.

$$\text{Expected Gain/Loss in 1 Day} = 50p \cdot 1\$ + 50(1 - p) \cdot -1\$$$

$$\text{Expected Gain/Loss in 1 Day} = 50p - 50 + 50p = 100p - 50$$

Now over T days,

$$\text{Expected Gain/Loss in } T \text{ Days} = T \times (100p - 50)$$

$$\text{Expected Value of Portfolio in } T \text{ Days} = 1000 + 100pT - 50T$$

Since only p is a random variable,

$$\text{Var}[\text{Portfolio}] = 100^2 \cdot \text{Var}[p]$$

$$\text{Var}[\text{Portfolio}] = 100^2 \cdot [p \cdot 1 - p]$$

$$\text{SD}[\text{Portfolio}] = 100\sqrt{p - p^2}$$

(c)

In finance, it is usually important to decrease the risk by minimizing variance by choosing stocks with negative correlations. However, in this scenario, the stocks are all independent and so it makes no difference whether 50 stocks of the same company are chosen or if stocks of 50 different companies are chosen. The expected value and SD will still be given by,

$$E[\text{Portfolio}] = 1000 + 100pT - 50T$$

$$\text{SD}[\text{Portfolio}] = 100\sqrt{p - p^2}$$

Problem 4

(a)

The probability of a bit being decoded erroneously is p . Since the occurs independently from bit to bit, we can say that the probability for j bits to be decoded erroneously when n bits are transmitted is given by:

$$P(j \text{ bits erroneous} \mid n \text{ bits transmitted}) = \binom{n}{j} \cdot p^j \cdot (1-p)^{(n-j)}$$

(b)

To calculate the probability that the error-correcting code can correct the errors given n -digits are transmitted and j bits are incorrectly decoded, we can find the number of ways codes can be constructed which leads to the error-correcting code not working. Thus,

$$P(\text{Code cannot be corrected}) = \frac{\binom{j}{2} \cdot 2! \cdot (n-1)!}{n!}$$

We choose 2 out of the j incorrect bits, which can be arranged themselves in $2!$ ways, and arrange the rest $(n-1)$ bits in $(n-1)!$ ways. We divide this by the total number of ways the bits can be arranged, which is $n!$.

Now, the probability that the error-correcting code can correct the errors is given by,

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{Code can be corrected}) &= 1 - P(\text{Code cannot be corrected}) \\ &= 1 - \frac{\binom{j}{2} \cdot 2! \cdot (n-1)!}{n!} \end{aligned}$$

(c)

```
decoder_prob <- function( no_of_bits = 8, prob_incorrect = 0.01, runs = 1000){
  count <- c(0)
  for(i in 1:runs){
    decoder_sample <- sample( c(0,1), size = no_of_bits, replace = TRUE,
                             prob= c(prob_incorrect, (1-prob_incorrect)))

    flag <- c(0)
    for(i in 1:(no_of_bits-1)){
      if(decoder_sample[i]==0 && decoder_sample[i+1]==0){
        flag = 1
      }
    }
    if(flag==1){
      count <- count + 1
    }
  }
  (runs-count)/runs
}

prob_1 <- data.frame()
for(i in 1:4){
```

```

for(j in 1:4){
  if(j==1){
    prob_1[i,j] <- decoder_prob(i*8, 0.01, 10000)
  }
  if(j>1){
    prob_1[i,j] <- decoder_prob(i*8, (j-1)*0.05, 10000)
  }
}
}
row.names(prob_1) <- c("n=8", "n=16", "n=24", "n=32")
colnames(prob_1) <- c("p=0.01", "p=0.05", "p=0.10", "p=0.15")
prob_1

```

```

##      p=0.01 p=0.05 p=0.10 p=0.15
## n=8  0.9988 0.9833 0.9347 0.8689
## n=16 0.9990 0.9628 0.8715 0.7385
## n=24 0.9981 0.9474 0.8077 0.6260
## n=32 0.9982 0.9287 0.7577 0.5350

```

(d)

```

improved_decoder_prob <- function(no_of_bits = 8, prob_incorrect = 0.01, runs = 1000){
  count <- c(0)
  for(i in 1:runs){
    decoder_sample <- sample( c(0,1), size = no_of_bits, replace = TRUE,
                             prob= c(prob_incorrect, (1-prob_incorrect)))

    flag <- c(0)
    for(i in 1:(no_of_bits-2)){
      if(decoder_sample[i]==0 && decoder_sample[i+1]==0 && decoder_sample[i+2]==0){
        flag = 1
      }
    }
    if(flag==1){
      count <- count + 1
    }
  }
  (runs-count)/runs
}

prob_2 <- data.frame()
for(i in 1:4){
  for(j in 1:4){
    if(j==1){
      prob_2[i,j] <- improved_decoder_prob(i*8, 0.01, 10000)
    }
    if(j>1){
      prob_2[i,j] <- improved_decoder_prob(i*8, (j-1)*0.05, 10000)
    }
  }
}
row.names(prob_2) <- c("n=8", "n=16", "n=24", "n=32")

```

```
colnames(prob_2) <- c("p=0.01", "p=0.05", "p=0.10", "p=0.15")
prob_2
```

```
##      p=0.01 p=0.05 p=0.10 p=0.15
## n=8      1 0.9993 0.9936 0.9814
## n=16     1 0.9980 0.9878 0.9597
## n=24     1 0.9972 0.9827 0.9357
## n=32     1 0.9955 0.9729 0.9158
```

Problem 5

(a)

The ball has a 50-50 chance of going to the left or to the right. Thus, for the ball to go into cell 0, it has to take 5 left turns at each peg encountered. So,

$$P(\text{Ball goes into cell 0}) = .5^5 = 0.03125$$

For cell 1, the ball has to take 4 left turns, and 1 right turn. However, the right turn can take place at different pegs. To take into account the different paths that the ball can take, we can use combination.

$$P(\text{Ball goes into cell 1}) = \binom{5}{1} (0.5)^4 (0.5)^1 = 5 \cdot (.5)^4 \cdot (.5)^1 = 0.15625$$

Similarly, we can calculate other probabilities as well:

$$P(\text{Ball goes into cell 2}) = \binom{5}{2} (0.5)^3 (0.5)^2 = 0.3125$$

$$P(\text{Ball goes into cell 3}) = \binom{5}{3} (0.5)^2 (0.5)^3 = 0.3125$$

$$P(\text{Ball goes into cell 4}) = \binom{5}{4} (0.5)^1 (0.5)^4 = 0.15625$$

$$P(\text{Ball goes into cell 5}) = \binom{5}{5} (0.5)^0 (0.5)^5 = 0.03125$$

(b)

We can make a function that simulates the Galton Board or quincunx for a given number of runs and number of rows of pegs.

```
galton_sim <- function(no_row_of_pegs = 5, no_runs = 100){
  cells <- as.data.frame(matrix(0, nrow = (no_row_of_pegs+1), ncol = 1))
  for(i in 0:(no_row_of_pegs)){
    row.names(cells)[i+1] <- paste("Cell",i)
  }

  for(i in 1:(no_runs)){
    marble_run <- sample((0:1), size = no_row_of_pegs, replace = TRUE)
    cells[(sum(marble_run)+1), 1] <- cells[(sum(marble_run)+1), 1] + 1
  }
}
```

```

}
colnames(cells) <- paste("Number of Balls")
cells
}

```

We can use this function to simulate a quincunx with 5 rows of pegs, and drop a ball 1000 times, recording the values.

```
sim_1 <- galton_sim(5, 1000)
```

To compare with theoretical values, we can make another row which shows theoretical values and another with expected values for a 1000 runs. We can see that the frequencies calculated through running the experiment quite closely resemble the expected number of balls given by theoretical probabilities.

```

for (i in 1:6) {
  sim_1[i, 2] <- choose(5,(i-1))*((0.5)^(i))*((0.5)^(5-i))
  sim_1[i, 3] <- (sim_1[i,2])*1000
}
colnames(sim_1) <- c("Number of Balls","Theoretical Probabilities",
                    "Expected Number of Balls")
sim_1

```

##	Number of Balls	Theoretical Probabilities	Expected Number of Balls
## Cell 0	25	0.03125	31.25
## Cell 1	136	0.15625	156.25
## Cell 2	341	0.31250	312.50
## Cell 3	313	0.31250	312.50
## Cell 4	143	0.15625	156.25
## Cell 5	42	0.03125	31.25

(c)

For each cell, we can generalize the probability given the number of rows of pegs is 100, and there is a 50-50 chance of the ball going left or right. For a given cell $k - 1$, where $k \in N$ is given by:

$$P(\text{Ball Goes Into Cell } k - 1) = \binom{100}{k} (0.5)^k (0.5)^{(100-k)}$$

(d)

We can use the same function again with the number of rows set as 100, and do a 1000 runs on this, recording the values.

```
sim_2 <- galton_sim(100, 1000)
```

To compare easily with theoretical values, we can make another row which shows theoretical values and another with expected values for a 1000 runs. We can see again that the actual frequencies obtained through the experiment closely resemble the theoretical values or the expected number of balls in each cell.


```

for (i in 1:101) {
  sim_2[i, 2] <- round(choose(100,(i-1))*((0.5)^(i))*((0.5)^(100-i)), digits = 5)
  sim_2[i, 3] <- round((sim_2[i,2])*1000, digits = 2)
}
colnames(sim_2) <- c("Number of Balls","Theoretical Probabilities",
                    "Expected Number of Balls")
sim_2

```

##	Number of Balls	Theoretical Probabilities	Expected Number of Balls
## Cell 0	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 1	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 2	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 3	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 4	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 5	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 6	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 7	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 8	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 9	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 10	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 11	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 12	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 13	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 14	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 15	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 16	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 17	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 18	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 19	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 20	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 21	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 22	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 23	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 24	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 25	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 26	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 27	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 28	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 29	0	0.00001	0.01
## Cell 30	0	0.00002	0.02
## Cell 31	0	0.00005	0.05
## Cell 32	0	0.00011	0.11
## Cell 33	1	0.00023	0.23
## Cell 34	1	0.00046	0.46
## Cell 35	2	0.00086	0.86
## Cell 36	1	0.00156	1.56
## Cell 37	2	0.00270	2.70
## Cell 38	5	0.00447	4.47
## Cell 39	11	0.00711	7.11
## Cell 40	11	0.01084	10.84
## Cell 41	17	0.01587	15.87
## Cell 42	18	0.02229	22.29
## Cell 43	28	0.03007	30.07

## Cell 44	39	0.03895	38.95
## Cell 45	38	0.04847	48.47
## Cell 46	71	0.05796	57.96
## Cell 47	64	0.06659	66.59
## Cell 48	77	0.07353	73.53
## Cell 49	77	0.07803	78.03
## Cell 50	91	0.07959	79.59
## Cell 51	70	0.07803	78.03
## Cell 52	57	0.07353	73.53
## Cell 53	63	0.06659	66.59
## Cell 54	73	0.05796	57.96
## Cell 55	46	0.04847	48.47
## Cell 56	37	0.03895	38.95
## Cell 57	28	0.03007	30.07
## Cell 58	27	0.02229	22.29
## Cell 59	12	0.01587	15.87
## Cell 60	9	0.01084	10.84
## Cell 61	9	0.00711	7.11
## Cell 62	4	0.00447	4.47
## Cell 63	5	0.00270	2.70
## Cell 64	3	0.00156	1.56
## Cell 65	0	0.00086	0.86
## Cell 66	3	0.00046	0.46
## Cell 67	0	0.00023	0.23
## Cell 68	0	0.00011	0.11
## Cell 69	0	0.00005	0.05
## Cell 70	0	0.00002	0.02
## Cell 71	0	0.00001	0.01
## Cell 72	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 73	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 74	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 75	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 76	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 77	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 78	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 79	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 80	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 81	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 82	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 83	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 84	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 85	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 86	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 87	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 88	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 89	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 90	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 91	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 92	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 93	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 94	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 95	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 96	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 97	0	0.00000	0.00

## Cell 98	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 99	0	0.00000	0.00
## Cell 100	0	0.00000	0.00