

Problem 4

(a)

The probability of a bit being decoded erroneously is p . Since this 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