

# AI1103: Assignment 7

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Download all python codes from

[https://github.com/tanmaygar/AI-Course/blob/main/Assignment7/Codes/CSIRUGC\\_NET%20EXAM\\_\(Dec%202016\)\\_Q51.py](https://github.com/tanmaygar/AI-Course/blob/main/Assignment7/Codes/CSIRUGC_NET%20EXAM_(Dec%202016)_Q51.py)

and latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/tanmaygar/AI-Course/blob/main/Assignment7/Assignment7.tex>

The Poisson function distribution for time interval  $t$  and rate  $\lambda$  for a random variable  $X$ :

$$f_X(x, t) = \frac{(\lambda t)^x \exp(-\lambda t)}{x!}$$

For the time interval  $p$ :

$$\lambda = 4, t = 0.5, x = 0 \quad (0.0.4)$$

$$\Pr(X_p = 0) = f_X(0, 0.5) \quad (0.0.5)$$

$$= e^{-2} \quad (0.0.6)$$

PROBLEM CSIR UGC NET EXAM (DEC 2016), Q.51:

Suppose customers arrive in a shop according to a Poisson process with rate 4 per hour. The shop opens at 10 : 00 am. If it is given that the second customer arrives at 10 : 40 am, what is the probability that no customer arrived before 10 : 30 am?

For the time interval  $q$ :

$$\lambda = 4, t = \frac{1}{6}, x = 1 \quad (0.0.7)$$

$$\Pr(X_q = 1) = f_X(1, \frac{1}{6}) \quad (0.0.8)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} e^{-\frac{2}{3}} \quad (0.0.9)$$

- 1)  $\frac{1}{4}$       2)  $e^{-2}$       3)  $\frac{1}{2}$       4)  $e^{\frac{1}{2}}$

For the time interval  $r$ :

$$\lambda = 4, t = \frac{2}{3}, x = 1 \quad (0.0.10)$$

$$\Pr(X_r = 1) = f_X(1, \frac{2}{3}) \quad (0.0.11)$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} e^{-\frac{8}{3}} \quad (0.0.12)$$

Substituting (0.0.6) (0.0.9) (0.0.12) in (0.0.3):

$$\Pr(X_p = 0 | Y = 2) = \frac{1}{4} \quad (0.0.13)$$

SOLUTION:

Let  $X$  denote the random variable for the time interval, and it is divided as:

$$p = 10 : 00 - 10 : 30$$

$$q = 10 : 30 - 10 : 40$$

$$r = 10 : 00 - 10 : 40$$

At the instant of 10 : 40, let the random variable be  $Y$ . We need to find

$$\Pr(X_p = 0 | Y = 2) \quad (0.0.1)$$

In the world where the 2<sup>nd</sup> person arrives at 10 : 40 am the (0.0.1) becomes:

$$= \frac{\Pr(X_p = 0, X_q = 1)}{\Pr(X_r = 1)} \quad (0.0.2)$$

$$= \frac{\Pr(X_p = 0) \times \Pr(X_q = 1)}{\Pr(X_r = 1)} \quad (0.0.3)$$

Hence, **Option 1** is correct

