A1110 Assignment 11

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Papoullis Text Book

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Outline

Question

Solution

Question

Example 7-8:Using the equation,

$$\phi_{z}(w) = E\left\{e^{jw(x_{1}+x_{2}+....x_{n})}\right\} = \phi_{1}(w)....\phi_{n}(w)$$
 (1)

where x_i are independent and $\phi_i(w)$ is the characteristic function of x_i . Prove:

- (a) Bernoulli Trials Fundamental theorem
- (b) Poisson Theorem



Solution

(a) Bernoulli Trials:

Consider the random variable x_i as follows: $x_i = 1$ if head shows the at the ith trial and $x_i = 0$ otherwise. Thus,

$$\Pr\left(x_{i}=1\right)=\Pr\left(h\right)=p\tag{2}$$

$$Pr(x_i = 0) = Pr(t) = q$$
(3)

$$\phi_i(w) = pe^{jw} + q \tag{4}$$

The random variable $z = x_1 + + x_n$ takes the values 0,1....,n and $\{z = k\}$ is the event $\{k \text{ heads in n tosses}\}$. Furthermore,

$$\phi_z(w) = E\{e^{jwz}\} = \sum_{k=0}^n \Pr(z=k) e^{jkw}$$
 (5)



The random variables x_i are independent because x_i depends only on the the outcomes of the ith trial.Hence,

$$\phi_{i}(w) = (pe^{jw} + q)^{n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} {}^{n}C_{k}p^{k}e^{jkw}q^{n-k}$$
(6)

Comparing with (5), we get,

$$Pr(z = k) = Pr(k \text{ heads}) = {}^{n}C_{k}p^{k}q^{n-k}$$
(7)

Hence Proved.



(b) Poisson Theorem:

We will show that if p << 1, then

$$\Pr(z=k) \simeq \frac{e^{-np} (np)^k}{k!}.$$
 (8)

We will establish a more general result. Suppose the random variables x_i are independent and each tskes values 1 and 0 with respective probabilities p_i and $q_i = 1 - p_i$. If $p_i << 1$ then,

$$e^{p_i\left(e^{jw}-1\right)} \simeq 1 + p_i\left(e^{jw}-1\right) \tag{9}$$

$$=p_ie^{jw}+q_i \tag{10}$$

$$=\phi_{i}\left(w\right)\tag{11}$$



With $z = x_1 + + x_n$, it follows from (1) that,

$$\phi_z(w) \simeq e^{p_1(e^{jw}-1)}...e^{p_n(e^{jw}-1)} = e^{a(e^{jw}-1)}$$
 (12)

where $a=p_1+\ldots+p_n$. This leads to the conclusion that the random variable z is approximately Poisson distributed with parameter a. It can be shown that the result is exact in the limit if

$$p_i \to 0$$
 and $p_1 + + p_n \to a$ as $n \to \infty$
Hence Proved

