

1 Inequality Practice

- X is a random variable such that $X \geq -5$ and $\mathbb{E}[X] = -3$. Find an upper bound for the probability of X being greater than or equal to -1 .
- Y is a random variable such that $Y \leq 10$ and $\mathbb{E}[Y] = 1$. Find an upper bound for the probability of Y being less than or equal to -1 .
- You roll a die 100 times. Let Z be the sum of the numbers that appear on the die throughout the 100 rolls. Compute $\text{Var}(Z)$. Then use Chebyshev's inequality to bound the probability of the sum Z being greater than 400 or less than 300.

Solution:

- We want to use Markov's Inequality, but recall that Markov's Inequality only works with non-negative random variables. So, we define a new random variable $\tilde{X} = X + 5$, where \tilde{X} is always non-negative, so we can use Markov's on \tilde{X} . By linearity of expectation, $\mathbb{E}[\tilde{X}] = -3 + 5 = 2$. So, $\mathbb{P}[\tilde{X} \geq 4] \leq 2/4 = 1/2$.
- We again use Markov's Inequality. Similarly, define $\tilde{Y} = -Y + 10$, and $\mathbb{E}[\tilde{Y}] = -1 + 10 = 9$. $P[Y \leq -1] = P[-Y \geq 1] = P[-Y + 10 \geq 11] \leq 9/11$.
- Let Z_i be the number on the die for the i th roll, for $i = 1, \dots, 100$. Then, $Z = \sum_{i=1}^{100} Z_i$. By linearity of expectation, $\mathbb{E}[Z] = \sum_{i=1}^{100} \mathbb{E}[Z_i]$.

$$\mathbb{E}[Z_i] = \sum_{j=1}^6 j \cdot \mathbb{P}[Z_i = j] = \sum_{j=1}^6 j \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^6 j = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 21 = \frac{7}{2}$$

Then, we have $\mathbb{E}[Z] = 100 \cdot (7/2) = 350$.

$$\mathbb{E}[Z_i^2] = \sum_{j=1}^6 j^2 \cdot \mathbb{P}[Z_i = j] = \sum_{j=1}^6 j^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^6 j^2 = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 91 = \frac{91}{6}$$

Then, we have

$$\text{Var}(Z_i) = \mathbb{E}[Z_i^2] - \mathbb{E}[Z_i]^2 = \frac{91}{6} - \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{35}{12},$$

Since the Z_i s are independent, and therefore uncorrelated, we can add the $\text{Var}(Z_i)$ s to get $\text{Var}(Z) = 100(35/12)$.

Finally, we note that we can upper bound $\mathbb{P}[|Z - 350| > 50]$ with $\mathbb{P}[|Z - 350| \geq 50]$.

Putting it all together, we use Chebyshev's to get

$$\mathbb{P}[|Z - 350| > 50] < \mathbb{P}[|Z - 350| \geq 50] \leq \frac{100(35/12)}{50^2} = \frac{7}{60}.$$

2 Vegas

On the planet Vegas, everyone carries a coin. Many people are honest and carry a fair coin (heads on one side and tails on the other), but a fraction p of them cheat and carry a trick coin with heads on both sides. You want to estimate p with the following experiment: you pick a random sample of n people and ask each one to flip their coin. Assume that each person is independently likely to carry a fair or a trick coin.

- (a) Let X be the proportion of people whose coin flip results in heads. Find $\mathbb{E}[X]$.
- (b) Given the results of your experiment, how should you estimate p ? (*Hint*: Construct an unbiased estimator for p using part (a))
- (c) How many people do you need to ask to be 95% sure that your answer is off by at most 0.05?

Solution:

- (a) Let X_i be the indicator that the i th person's coin flips heads. Then $X = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$. Apply linearity.

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}[X_i] = \mathbb{E}[X_i]$$

By total probability,

$$\mathbb{E}[X_i] = p \cdot 1 + (1 - p) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(p + 1).$$

- (b) We want to construct an estimate \hat{p} such that $\mathbb{E}[\hat{p}] = p$. Then, if we have a large enough sample, we'd expect to get a good estimate of p . In other words, we measure X , the fraction of people whose coin flips heads. How can we use this observation to construct \hat{p} ? From (a), $\mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{2}(p + 1)$. By applying (reverse) linearity to isolate p , we find that

$$p = 2\mathbb{E}[X] - 1 = \mathbb{E}[2X - 1].$$

Thus, our estimator \hat{p} should be $2X - 1$.

- (c) We want to find n such that $P[|\hat{p} - p| \leq 0.05] > 0.95$. Another way to state this is that we want

$$P[|\hat{p} - p| > 0.05] \leq 0.05.$$

Notice that $\mathbb{E}[\hat{p}] = p$ by construction, so we can immediately apply Chebyshev's inequality on \hat{p} . What we get is:

$$\mathbb{P}[|\hat{p} - p| > 0.05] \leq \mathbb{P}[\hat{p} - p \geq 0.05] \leq \frac{\text{Var}[\hat{p}]}{0.05^2}$$

If $\frac{\text{Var}[\hat{p}]}{0.05^2} \leq 0.05$, then we have $\mathbb{P}[|\hat{p} - p| > 0.05] \leq 0.05$ as desired. So, we want n such that $\text{Var}[\hat{p}] \leq 0.05^3$.

$$\text{Var}[\hat{p}] = \text{Var}[2X - 1] = 4 \text{Var}[X] = \frac{4}{n^2} \text{Var}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] = \frac{4}{n} \text{Var}[X_1].$$

But X_i is an indicator (Bernoulli variable), so its variance is bounded by $\frac{1}{4}$ (note that $p(1-p)$ is maximized at $p = \frac{1}{2}$ to yield a value of $\frac{1}{4}$). Therefore we have

$$\text{Var}[\hat{p}] \leq \frac{4}{n} \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{n}.$$

So, we choose n such that $\frac{1}{n} \leq 0.05^3$, so $n \geq \frac{1}{0.05^3} = 8000$.

3 Working with the Law of Large Numbers

- A fair coin is tossed multiple times and you win a prize if there are more than 60% heads. Which number of tosses would you prefer: 10 tosses or 100 tosses? Explain.
- A fair coin is tossed multiple times and you win a prize if there are more than 40% heads. Which number of tosses would you prefer: 10 tosses or 100 tosses? Explain.
- A fair coin is tossed multiple times and you win a prize if there are between 40% and 60% heads. Which number of tosses would you prefer: 10 tosses or 100 tosses? Explain.
- A fair coin is tossed multiple times and you win a prize if there are exactly 50% heads. Which number of tosses would you prefer: 10 tosses or 100 tosses? Explain.

Solution:

- 10 tosses. By LLN, the sample mean should have higher probability to be close to the population mean as n increases. Therefore the average proportion of coins that are heads should be closer to 0.50, and has a lower chance of being greater than 0.60 if there are 100 tosses (compared with 10 tosses).
- 100 tosses. Again, by LLN, the sample mean should have higher probability to be close to the population mean as n increases. Therefore the average proportion of coins that are heads should be closer to 0.50, and has a lower chance of being smaller than 0.40 if there are 100 tosses. A lower chance of being smaller than 0.40 is the desired result.

- (c) 100 tosses. Again, by LLN, the average proportion of coins that are heads should be closer to 0.50, and has a lower chance of being both smaller than 0.40 if there are 100 tosses. Similarly, there is a lower chance of being larger than 0.60 if there are 100 tosses. Lower chances of both of these events is desired if we want the fraction of heads to be between 0.4 and 0.6.
- (d) 10 tosses. Compare the probability of getting equal number of heads and tails between $2n$ and $2n + 2$ tosses.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{P}[n \text{ heads in } 2n \text{ tosses}] &= \binom{2n}{n} \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \\
 \mathbb{P}[n+1 \text{ heads in } 2n+2 \text{ tosses}] &= \binom{2n+2}{n+1} \frac{1}{2^{2n+2}} = \frac{(2n+2)!}{(n+1)!(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n+2}} \\
 &= \frac{(2n+2)(2n+1)2n!}{(n+1)(n+1)n!n!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n+2}} \\
 &= \frac{2n+2}{n+1} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n+2}} < \left(\frac{2n+2}{n+1}\right)^2 \binom{2n}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n+2}} \\
 &= 4 \binom{2n}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n+2}} = \binom{2n}{n} \frac{1}{2^{2n}} = \mathbb{P}[n \text{ heads in } 2n \text{ tosses}]
 \end{aligned}$$

As we increment n , the probability will always decrease. Therefore, the larger n is, the less probability we'll get exactly 50% heads. \square

Note: By Stirling's approximation, $\binom{2n}{n} 2^{-2n}$ is roughly $(\pi n)^{-1/2}$ for large n .

See <https://github.com/dingyiming0427/CS70-demo/> for a code demo.