

Balls in Bins.



Balls in Bins. Random Variables.

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# Approximation



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If m = 366, then Pr[no collision] = 0. (No approximation here!)
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Note:  $\log_2(x) = \log_2(e) \ln(x) \approx 1.44 \ln(x)$ .

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Theorem: If you buy *m* boxes,

- (a)  $Pr[miss one specific item] \approx e^{-\frac{m}{n}}$
- (b)  $Pr[\text{miss any one of the items}] \le ne^{-\frac{m}{n}}$ .

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$$Pr[A_m] = (1 - \frac{1}{n}) \times \dots \times (1 - \frac{1}{n})$$
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For  $p_m = \frac{1}{2}$ , we need around  $n \ln 2 \approx 0.69n$  boxes.

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Plug in and get

$$p \leq ne^{-\frac{m}{n}}$$
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Main results:

• Bayes' Rule:  $Pr[A_m|B] = p_m q_m / (p_1 q_1 + \dots + p_M q_M)$ .

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- Product Rule:

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Key Mathematical Fact:  $\ln(1-\varepsilon) \approx -\varepsilon$ .

# **Random Variables**

Random Variables

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Random Variables

- 1. Random Variables.
- 2. Expectation
- 3. Distributions.

Experiment: roll two dice.

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Experiment: roll two dice. Sample Space:  $\{(1, 1), (1, 2), \dots, (6, 6)\} = \{1, \dots, 6\}^2$ How many pips?

Experiment: roll two dice. Sample Space:  $\{(1,1),(1,2),\ldots,(6,6)\} = \{1,\ldots,6\}^2$  How many pips?

Experiment: flip 100 coins.

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Experiment: choose a random student in cs70.

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The number is a (known) function of the outcome.

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Random Variable X: number of pips.
X(1,1) = 2
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Pr[X = 10] =

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 $Pr[X=10] = 3/36 = Pr[X^{-1}(10)];$ 

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$$Pr[X = a] := Pr[X^{-1}(a)]$$
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$$X = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{w.p. } 1/3 \\ 1, & \text{w.p. } 1/2 \\ 3, & \text{w.p.} \end{cases}$$

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Distribution:

 $X = \begin{cases} -3, & \text{w. p. } 1/8 \\ \end{array}$ 

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# Number of pips.

Experiment: roll two dice.

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#### Experiment: roll two dice.



#### Expectation.

How did people do on the midterm?
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Distribution.

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Summary of distribution?

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Summary of distribution?

Average!

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Definition: The expected value of a random variable X is

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The subjectivist(bayesian) interpretation of E[X] is less obvious.

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Distributive property of multiplication over addition.

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Let's cover some.

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Probability of "X = i" is sum of  $Pr[\omega]$ ,  $\omega \in "X = i$ ".

$$Pr[X = i] = \binom{n}{i} p^{i} (1-p)^{n-i}, i = 0, 1, \dots, n : B(n,p) \text{ distribution}$$



#### Error channel and...

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Also distribution in polling, experiments, etc.

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Now, if |a| < 1, then  $S := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n =$ 

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I could not find a picture of D. Binomial, sorry.

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