

Probability ACSAI 2023-24
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WEEK 8

Exercise 1. A fair die is tossed repeatedly, until 5 or 6 is obtained. Let T denote the number of tosses, and let X denote the number seen on the die in the last toss.

- 1) Compute $\mathbb{P}(T = 3, X = 5)$.
- 2) Compute the probability distribution of T .
- 3) Compute the probability distribution of X .
- 4) Are T and X independent random variables? Explain.

Exercise 2. How many times should you roll – on average – a fair die in order to see all faces?

HINT: Use geometric random variables to avoid computations.

Exercise 3. The breaking time of component C_i is given by a random variable T_i , $i = 1, \dots, k$. Assume that the random variables T_1, \dots, T_k are independent, and that $T_i \sim \text{Geom}(p)$ with $p \in (0, 1)$, $i = 1, \dots, k$.

- 1) Find the probability distribution of the breaking time of the circuit C_{ser} obtained by organising in series all the components C_1, \dots, C_k .
- 2) Find the probability distribution of the breaking time of the circuit C_{par} obtained by organising in parallel all the components C_1, \dots, C_k .

Exercise 4. In a Bernoulli scheme with head probability $p \in (0, 1)$ let X denote the random variable counting the number of consecutive outcomes identical to the first one: that is, $X = 1$ if the first coin toss gives head and the second gives tail or the first gives tail and the second head, $X = 2$ if two heads followed by a tail or two tails followed by a head, and so on.

- 1) Find the probability distribution of X .
- 2) Compute the expected value of X .
- 3) Compute the variance of X .

Exercise 5. (COUPON COLLECTOR CONTINUED) Consider an album with n coupons. In order to complete the album, you buy one coupon per day (uniformly chosen among all possible coupons, independently of the other days).

- 1) Show that the expected value of the number of days needed to complete the album is given by

$$K_n = n \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \right].$$

- 2) Prove the asymptotic relation

$$K_n = n [\log n + o(\log n)].$$

HINT: Formalise the problem in terms of geometric random variables.

Exercise 6. Assume that – on average – 2% of the population is left-handed. Given a sample of 100 individuals, use the Poisson approximation for Binomial random variables to compute the probability that at least 3 individuals are left-handed.

Exercise 7. A biased coin with head probability $p \in (0, 1)$ is tossed a random number of times (independently of the results of the coin tosses) with Poisson distribution of parameter $\lambda > 0$. Find the probability distribution of the total number of heads and tails obtained, and prove that these two random variables are independent.