
Section #2: Random Variables

Overview of Section Materials

The warmup questions provided will help students practice concepts introduced in lectures. The section problems are meant to apply these concepts in more complex scenarios similar to what you will see in problem sets and quizzes.

1 Warmups**1.1 Independence**

1. Definitions: Cite Bayes' Theorem.
2. True or False. Note that true means true for ALL cases.
 - (a) In general, $P(A, B|C) = P(B|C)P(A|B, C)$
 - (b) If A and B are independent, so are A and B^C .

1.2 Random Variables and Expectation

1. Definitions:
 - (a) If X is a random variable, what is $E[X]$? What is $E[g(X)]$?
 - (b) For random variables X_1, \dots, X_n , what is $E[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i]$?
2. True or False: For any random variable X , $E[X^2] = E[X]^2$.
3. Short Answer: Let X = the value on one roll of a 6 sided die. Recall that $E[X] = 7/2$. What is $\text{Var}(X)$?

2 Problems**2.1 Taking Expectation: Breaking Vegas**

Preamble: When a random variable fits neatly into a family we've seen before (e.g. Binomial), we get its expectation for free. When it does not, we have to use the definition of expectation.

Problem: If you bet on "Red" in Roulette, there is $p = 18/38$ that you will win $\$Y$ and a $(1 - p)$ probability that you lose $\$Y$. Consider this algorithm for a series of bets:

1. Let $Y = \$1$.
2. Bet Y .
3. If you win, then stop.
4. If you lose, then set Y to be $2Y$ and goto step (2).

What are your expected winnings when you stop? It will help to recall that the sum of a geometric series $a^0 + a^1 + a^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-a}$ if $0 < a < 1$. Vegas breaks you: Why doesn't everyone do this?

2.2 *Linearity of Expectation: Hat-Check*

Preamble: Typically, it is easier to use linearity of expectation for sums of random variables, then to manually compute the PMF and apply the definition.

Problem: n people go to a party and drop off their hats to a hat-check person. When the party is over, a different hat-check person is on duty, and returns the n hats randomly back to each person. Let X be the random variable representing the number of people who get their own hat back.

- a. For $n = 3$, find $E[X]$ by first computing the probability mass function p_X , and then applying the definition of expectation.
- b. Find a general formula for $E[X]$, for any positive integer n .

2.3 *Binomial Distribution: Sending Bits to Space*

Preamble: When sending binary data to satellites (or really over any noisy channel) the bits can be flipped with high probabilities. In 1947 Richard Hamming developed a system to more reliably send data. By using Error Correcting Hamming Codes, you can send a stream of 4 bits with 3 redundant bits. If zero or one of the seven bits are corrupted, using error correcting codes, a receiver can identify the original 4 bits.

Problem: Lets consider the case of sending a signal to a satellite where each bit is independently flipped with probability $p = 0.1$

- a. If you send 4 bits, what is the probability that the correct message was received (i.e. none of the bits are flipped).
- b. If you send 4 bits, with 3 Hamming error correcting bits, what is the probability that a correctable message was received?
- c. Instead of using Hamming codes, you decide to send 100 copies of each of the four bits. If for every single bit, more than 50 of the copies are not flipped, the signal will be correctable. What is the probability that a correctable message was received?