

2/11/19

GEOMETRIC

KEEP TRYING UNTIL

SUCCESS

P EACH SUCCESS = P

P [1ST SUCC ON k TH TRY] = $q^{k-1} P$

$$E[X] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k P(k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k q^{k-1} P$$

$q = 1 - p$

$$= P \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k q^{k-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-q} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k$$

$$(1-q)^{-1}$$

$$+ (1-q)^{-2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k q^{k-1}$$

$$E[X] = P \left(+ \underbrace{(1-q)^{-2}}_P \right) = \frac{P}{p} = \frac{1}{p}$$

2 TYPES OF WIDGETS

$$P[\text{GOOD TYPE}^I] = \alpha$$

$$P[\text{BAD TYPE}^{II}] = 1 - \alpha = \bar{\alpha}$$

BOTH LIFETIMES ARE GEOMETRIC DIST

$$P_{II}[K] = P[K | II] = (1 - r)^{K-1} r$$

$$P_{II}[K | II] = (1 - s)^{K-1} s \quad s > r$$

WANT COMBO PROB

$$P[X=K] = P[X=K | I] P(I) + P[X=K | II] P(II)$$

$$= \alpha (1 - r)^{K-1} r + (1 - \alpha) (1 - s)^{K-1} s$$

$$E[K] = \alpha E[K | I] + \bar{\alpha} E[K | II]$$

~~$r = \frac{1}{4}, s = \frac{1}{2}, \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$~~

$$r = \frac{1}{2} \quad s = \frac{2}{4} \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P[X=k] = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-1} \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{4^k}$$

$$P[k=1] = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$P[k=2] = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{32} = \frac{7}{32}$$

VARIANCE OF GEOM

$$E[VAR[X]] \triangleq E[(X - \mu)^2]$$

$$= E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$$

$$P(k) = q^{k-1} p \quad E[X] = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$E[X^2] = \sum k^2 P(k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 q^{k-1} p$$

$$\frac{1}{1-p} = \sum p^k$$

$$(1-p)^{-1} = \sum p^k$$

$$(1-p)^{-2} = \sum k p^{k-1}$$

$$2(1-p)^{-3} = \sum k(k-1) p^{k-2}$$

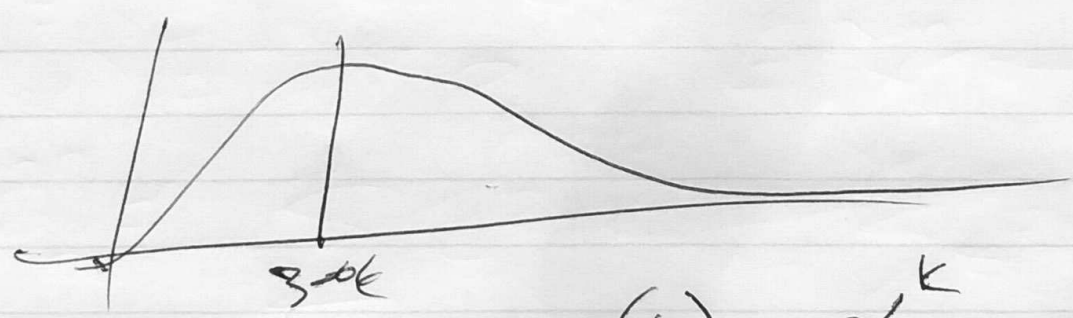
POISSON EXAMPLE

300M AMERICANS

P(BOB MAKES A PHONE CALL IN NEXT MIN)
= 1/1000

EXPECTED # CALLS IS 300k

THE ACTUAL # IS POISSON $\alpha = 300k$



$$P(k) = \frac{\alpha^k}{k!} e^{-\alpha}$$

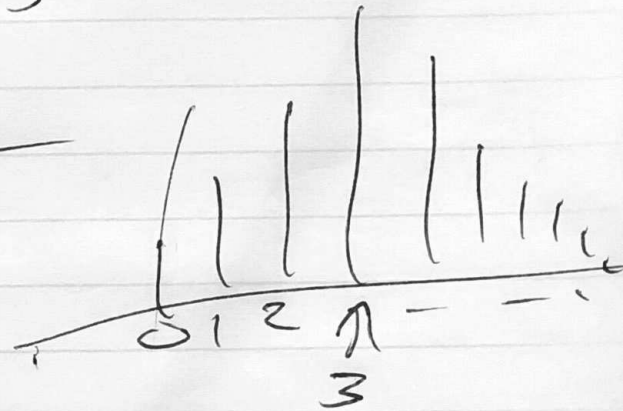
X: R.V. IS # PEOPLE IN CLASS
PLAYING POKEMON GO NOW

$$E[X] = 3 = \lambda$$

$$P(k) = \frac{3^k}{k!} e^{-3} \quad e^{-3} = .05$$

$$P(0) = \frac{3^0}{0!} e^{-3} = .05$$

$$P(1) = \frac{3^1}{1!} e^{-3} = .15$$



FOR LARGE λ , USE NORMAL APPROX.