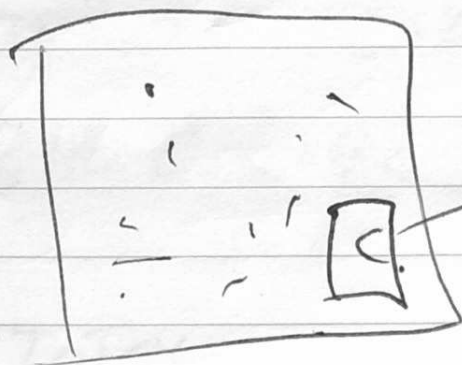


PROB CLASS 25 THURS 4/23/20 P1 ✓

EX 3.30 P 263

# DEFECTS ON  
CHIP IS POISSON  
 $\alpha$



PROB OF  
A DEFECT  
LANDING HERE  
IS  $P$ .

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

CHECK

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P(k) = e^{-\alpha} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^k}{k!} = 1$$

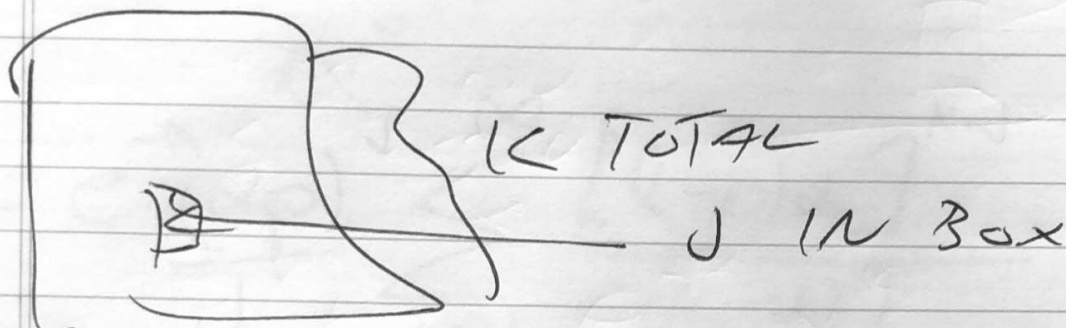
$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{e^{\alpha}}$

GIVEN A DEFECT THAT LANDED ON  
CHIP SOMEWHERE, PROB IT LANDED  
IN LITTLE BOX =  $P$

WE WANT PROB DST FOR #  
DEFECTS IN LITTLE BOX.

Let  $Y = \#$  DEFECTS IN LITTLE BOX

CONDITIONAL: BINOMIAL



$$P_Y(J|K) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{IF } J > K \\ \binom{K}{J} p^J (1-p)^{K-J} \end{cases}$$

$$P_X(K) = e^{-\alpha} \frac{\alpha^K}{K!} \quad J \leq K$$

$$P(Y=J \mid X=K) = \binom{K}{J} p^J (1-p)^{K-J} \frac{\alpha^K}{K!}$$

$$P_Y(Y=J) = \sum_{K=J}^{\infty} \binom{K}{J} p^J (1-p)^{K-J} e^{-\alpha} \frac{\alpha^K}{K!}$$

$$= \sum_{K=J}^{\infty} \frac{K!}{J! (K-J)!} p^J (1-p)^{K-J} e^{-\alpha} \frac{\alpha^K}{K!}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\alpha} p^j}{j!} \sum_{k=j}^{\infty} \frac{j!}{(k-j)!} (1-p)^{k-j} \frac{\alpha^k}{k!}$$

$$= e^{-\alpha} \frac{(\alpha p)^j}{j!} \sum_{k=j}^{\infty} \frac{[(1-p)\alpha]^{k-j}}{(k-j)!} \alpha^{-j}$$

IF  $k$  GOES FROM  $j$  TO  $\infty$  THEN  
 $k-j \dots 0 \dots$

$$P_Y(j) = e^{-\alpha} \frac{(\alpha p)^j}{j!} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{[(1-p)\alpha]^m}{m!}$$

$$m = k-j$$

$$P_Y(j) = e^{-\alpha}$$

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

THAT'S A POISSON WITH PARAM  $p\alpha$

EX 5.33 p267

RV1 # CUSTOMERS IN TIME T

IS POISSON  $\beta T$

RV2 TIME TO SERVE ~~THAT~~ CUSTOMER  
H(t) IS EXPONENTIAL  $\alpha$

RV3 # NEW CUSTOMERS ARRIVING DURING 1ST CUSTOMER  
N - LOWERS QUALITY OF SERVICE.

~~$f_T(t) = \dots$~~

$$P[N=k] = \int_0^{\infty} P[N=k | T=t] f(t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\beta t} \frac{(\beta t)^k}{k!} \alpha e^{-\alpha t} dt$$

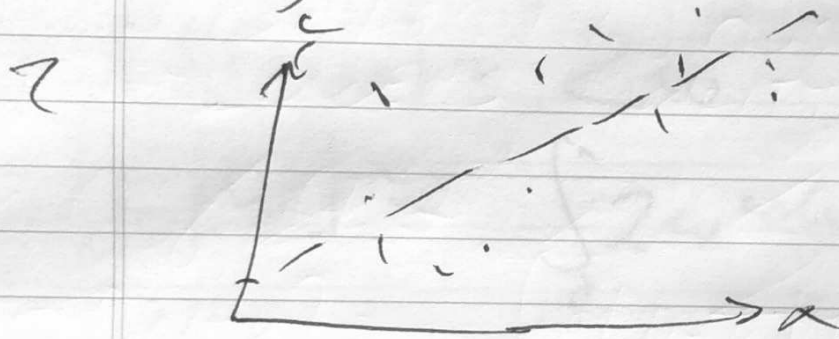
$$= \frac{\alpha \beta^k}{k!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(\alpha+\beta)t} t^k dt$$

Etc.

PQ 1  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$  5

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$

$$\int e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = \sqrt{2\pi}$$



$$\text{COV}(X, Y) = E[(X - E[X])(Y - E[Y])]$$

3  $X, Y \sim N(0, 1)$

$$\text{VAR}(X) = \text{VAR}(Y) = 1$$

IF INDEP,  $\text{VAR}(X+Y) = 2$

IF  $\rho = 1$ ,  $\text{VAR}(X+Y) = 4$   
 $Y = X$

IF  $\rho = -1$

$\text{VAR}(X+Y) = 0$

IF  $Y = -X$

6

$$7 \quad W = \max(X, Y)$$

$$P[W \leq w] = P[X \leq w \text{ and } Y \leq w]$$

$$(X \text{ INDEP}) \quad = P[X \leq w] P[Y \leq w]$$

$$CDF(W) = w^2$$

$$PDF(W) = 2w$$

$$E[W] = \int_0^1 2w^2 dw = \frac{2}{3} w^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

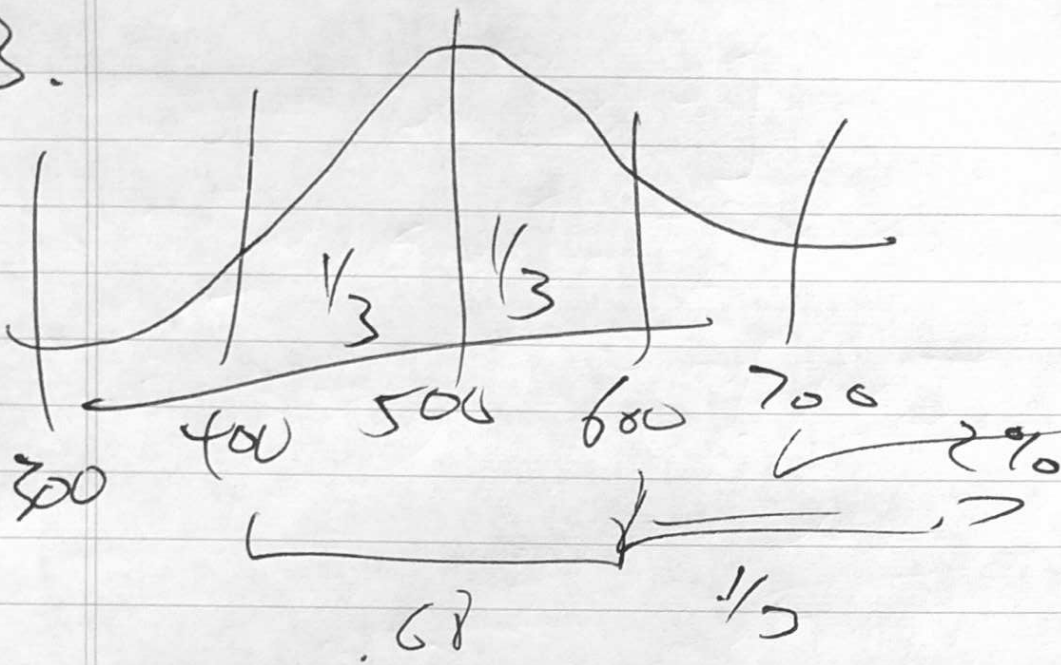
8

		X		
		0	1	2
Y	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	0
	1	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
		$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

~~$\frac{1}{4}$~~   
 ~~$\frac{1}{2}$~~   
 ~~$\frac{1}{4}$~~

TT  
 TH  
 HT  
 HH

13.



14. SAMPLE MEAN =  $\mu$

SAMPLE  $\sigma = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{N}} = 50$

400 → 600

$\mu \pm 2\sigma = \cancel{95} . 96$