

## Homework 3

1. **Sum of Poisson.** Let  $\mathbb{X}$  be the Poisson distribution with mean  $m/n$ . Let  $\mathbb{S}_n := \mathbb{X}^{(1)} + \mathbb{X}^{(2)} + \dots + \mathbb{X}^{(n)}$ , where  $\mathbb{X}^{(1)}, \mathbb{X}^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbb{X}^{(n)}$  are all independent and identical to  $\mathbb{X}$ . Upper-bound the following probability

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathbb{S}_n - \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{S}_n] \geq E]$$

**Solution.**

2. **Sum of an Interesting Random Variable.** (20 points) Let  $\mathbb{X}$  be the random variable over natural numbers  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$  such that, for any natural number  $i$ , we have

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathbb{X} = i] = 2^{-i}$$

Let  $S_n = \mathbb{X}^{(1)} + \mathbb{X}^{(2)} + \dots + \mathbb{X}^{(n)}$ , where  $\mathbb{X}^{(1)}, \mathbb{X}^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbb{X}^{(n)}$  are independent and identical to  $\mathbb{X}$ .

- (5 points) What is  $\mathbb{E}[S_n]$ ?
- (15 points) Upper-bound the following probability

$$\mathbb{P}[S_n - \mathbb{E}[S_n] \geq E]$$

**Solution.**

3. **Coin-tossing: Word Problem.** (20 points) Suppose you have access to a coin that outputs heads with probability  $1/2$  and outputs tails with probability  $1/2$ . Let  $S_n$  represent the number of coin tosses needed to see exactly  $n$  heads.

- (5 points) What is  $\mathbb{E}[S_n]$ ?
- (15 points) Upper-bound the following probability

$$\mathbb{E}[S_n - \mathbb{E}[S_n] \geq E]$$

**Solution.**

4. **Empty Bins in the Poisson Model.** (20 points) Let  $\mathbb{X}$  represent the Poisson distribution with mean  $m/n$ . Let  $\mathbb{Y}$  be the indicator variable  $\mathbf{1}_{\{\mathbb{X}=0\}}$ . That is,  $\mathbb{Y}$  is the random variable that is 1 if and only if the load is 0.

Let  $\mathbb{S}_n = \mathbb{Y}^{(1)} + \mathbb{Y}^{(2)} + \dots + \mathbb{Y}^{(n)}$ , where  $\mathbb{Y}^{(1)}, \mathbb{Y}^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbb{Y}^{(n)}$  are independent and identical to  $\mathbb{Y}$ .

- (5 points) What is  $\mathbb{E}[\mathbb{S}_n]$ ?
- (15 points) Upper-bound the following probability

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathbb{S}_n - \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{S}_n] \geq E]$$

**Solution.**

5. **Random Walk in 2-D.** (20 points) Suppose an insect starts at  $(0, 0)$  at time  $t = 0$ . At time  $t$ , its position is described by  $(X(t), Y(t))$ . At the next time step  $t + 1$ , the insect uniformly at random moves to (a)  $(X(t) + 1, Y(t))$ ,  $(X(t) - 1, Y(t))$ ,  $(X(t), Y(t) + 1)$ , or  $(X(t), Y(t) - 1)$ . State (5 points) and prove (15 points) a theorem that bounds how far from the origin the insect is at time  $t = n$ .

**Solution.**

**Collaborators :**