

# Heads and Tails, summer 2009

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## 1. Exercise sheet

Hand in solutions until Sunday, 19 April 2009, 24:00h.

### Reminders.

- For the course we remind you of the following dates:
  - Lectures: Monday and Thursday 13:00h-14:30h **sharp**, b-it bitmax.
  - Tutorial: Monday 14:45h-16:15h **sharp** also at the b-it, bitmax.
- A word on the exercises. They are important. Of course, you know that. Just as an additional motivation, you will get a bonus for the final exam if you attended the tutorial regularly and earned more than 60% or even more than 80% of the credits.

**Exercise 1.1** (Expected value of a random variable).

(9 points)

We are given a discrete random variable  $X$ , for example the result of a single roll of a fair die. The values that  $X$  can take are denoted by  $x$  and the respective probability is given by  $\text{prob}(X = x)$ . For the example, the  $x$  are taken from the set  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  each with  $\text{prob}(X = x) = 1/6$ .

We are interested in the *expected value*  $E(X)$  defined as

$$E(X) = \sum_x x \cdot \text{prob}(X = x),$$

where the sum is taken over all possible values of  $X$ . In the example above, this returns as the expected value for the roll of a single die

$$E(X) = \sum_{x \in A} x \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{21}{6} = 3.5.$$

Next, we roll the die until a certain number, say "2", appears *for the first time*. The random variable  $Y$  is now the *number of rolls* that are performed, until this happens.

- (i) What is  $\text{prob}(Y = i)$ , i.e. the probability that "2" appears for the first time in the  $i$ th roll? 2
- (ii) Prove that  $E(Y) = 6$ . (You may have use for the generalization of the formula for the geometric series  $\sum_{k=n}^{\infty} q^k = q^n / (1 - q)$  for  $|q| < 1$ .) 4
- (iii) Generalize the preceding steps to prove the more general proposition 3

**Proposition.** Suppose that an event  $A$  occurs in an experiment with probability  $p$ , and we repeat the experiment until  $A$  occurs. Then the expected number of executions until  $A$  happens is  $1/p$ .