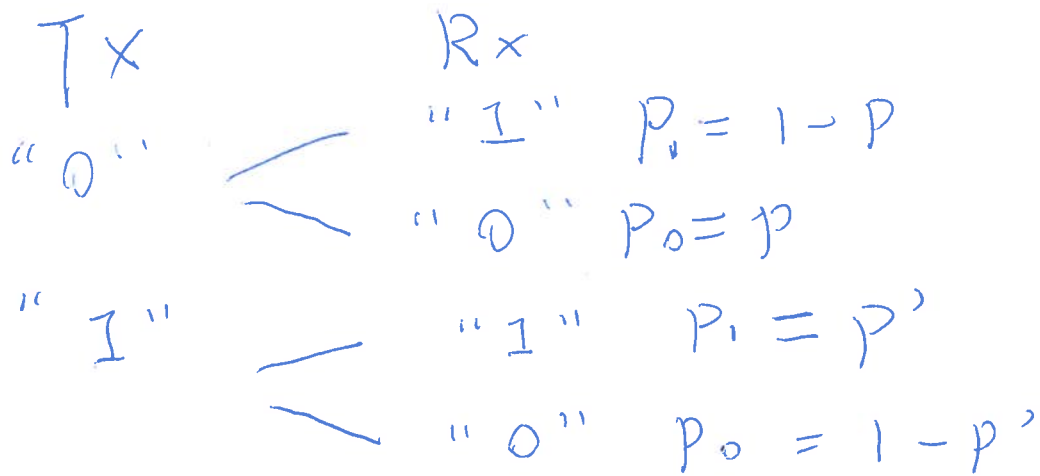


Problem A.12

majority decoding algorithms



for simplicity we assume $p = p'$

TX Rx

"000" $P(0 \text{ received}) > p$

(a) $N = 2$, $2N + 1 = 5$, $N + 1 = 3$

To decode this bit correctly, at least 3 positions are received correctly on its own

$$P(X \geq 3) = \binom{5}{3} (0.8)^3 (0.2)^2 + \binom{5}{4} (0.8)^4 (0.2) + \binom{5}{5} (0.8)^5$$

$$\approx 0.942$$

$$(b) \quad 2N+1 = 3, \quad N+1 = 2$$

$$P(X \geq 2) = \binom{3}{2} p^2 (1-p) + \binom{3}{3} p^3 \geq 0.942$$

$$\Rightarrow 3p^2(1-p) + p^3 - 0.942 \geq 0$$

$$3p^2 - 3p^3 + p^3 - 0.942 \geq 0$$

$$-2p^3 + 3p^2 - 0.9408 \geq 0$$

$$\underline{p \geq 0.8536}$$

Problem A.13

{ 13 ranks
4 types of cards

(a)

full house "AAABB"

$$P(\text{full house}) = \frac{\binom{13}{1} \binom{4}{3} \binom{12}{1} \binom{4}{2}}{\binom{52}{5}} \approx 0.00144$$

(b) $\nearrow$ "AABBC"
pattern

$$P(\text{two pairs}) = \frac{\binom{13}{1} \binom{4}{2} \binom{12}{1} \binom{4}{2} \binom{11}{1} \binom{4}{1}}{\binom{52}{5}} \approx 0.04753$$

Problem A.14

$$P(X = k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

$$\frac{d}{dp} P(X=k) = k \binom{n}{k} p^{k-1} (1-p)^{n-k} - (n-k) \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dp} P(X=k) = 0$$

$$p = \frac{k}{n}$$

Problem A.15

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

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} P(X=k) = k \frac{\lambda^{k-1}}{k!} e^{-\lambda} - \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda} = 0$$

$$\lambda = k$$

Problem A.16

The Poisson distribution

$$P(X=k) = \frac{\lambda^k e^{-\lambda}}{k!}, \quad k=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\text{mean} : \mu = \lambda \quad \text{SD} : \sigma = \sqrt{\lambda}$$

(a) $\lambda = 3 \times 2 = 6$

$$P(X=5) = \frac{6^5 e^{-6}}{5!} \approx 0.161$$

(b) $\lambda = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$

$$P(X=k) = \frac{1.5^k e^{-1.5}}{k!}$$

$$P(X=0) = \frac{1.5^0 e^{-1.5}}{0!} \approx 0.223$$

(c) Distribution of time $\frac{e^{-\lambda t} \lambda^k t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!}$ for $t > 0$

Let $k=1$, $e^{-\lambda t} \lambda$

$$\lambda = 3, \quad 3e^{-3t} \quad E[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ hours}$$

$$\text{Var}[X] = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

$$(1-r_0)^3 + 3(1-r_0)^2 r_0 > P(\text{correct} | 0)$$

$\uparrow$ majority decoding $\uparrow$ sending one bit only

$$r_0 < \frac{1}{2}$$

~~1-r_0~~

(e) Bayes's Formula

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B|A)P(A) + P(B|\bar{A})P(\bar{A})}$$

$$P(0 \text{ sent} | 101 \text{ received})$$

$$= \frac{P(0 \text{ sent}) P(101 \text{ received} | 0 \text{ sent})}{P(0 \text{ sent}) P(101 \text{ received} | 0 \text{ sent}) + P(1 \text{ sent}) P(101 \text{ received} | 1 \text{ sent})}$$

$$= \frac{p \cdot [1 - (1-r_0)] \cdot (1-r_0) \cdot [1 - (1-r_0)^2]}{p \cdot r_0^2 (1-r_0) + (1-p) (1-r_1)^2 r_1}$$

$$= \frac{p \cdot r_0^2 (1-r_0)}{p \cdot r_0^2 (1-r_0) + (1-p) (1-r_1)^2 r_1}$$

$$= \frac{p \cdot r_0^2 (1-r_0)}{p \cdot r_0^2 (1-r_0) + (1-p) (1-r_1)^2 r_1}$$

$$= \frac{p \cdot r_0^2 (1-r_0)}{p \cdot r_0^2 (1-r_0) + (1-p) (1-r_1)^2 r_1}$$

Problem A.17

$$(a) \quad P(\text{correct} | 0) = 1 - r_0$$

$$P(\text{correct} | 1) = 1 - r_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{correct}) &= P(\text{correct} | 0) * P(0) + P(\text{correct} | 1) * P(1) \\ &= (1 - r_0)p + (1 - r_1)(1 - p) \end{aligned}$$

(b) Since all the bits are independent

$$\begin{aligned} P(1011 \text{ correct}) &= P(1 \text{ correct}) P(0 \text{ correct}) \\ &= (1 - r_1)^3 (1 - r_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c) \quad P(0 \text{ decoded correctly}) &= P(3 \text{ "0"s decoded}) \\ &\quad + P(2 \text{ "0"s decoded}) \\ &= \binom{3}{3} [P(\text{correct} | 0)]^3 + \binom{3}{2} [P(\text{correct} | 0)]^2 [1 - P(\text{correct} | 0)] \\ &= (1 - r_0)^3 + 3(1 - r_0)^2 r_0 \end{aligned}$$

problem 7

Use Binomial Distribution

$$P(X=4) = \frac{5000!}{4! 4996!} (0.001)^4 (0.999)^{4996}$$

$$\begin{cases} n \text{ large} \\ \lambda = np \text{ small } (p < 7) \end{cases}$$

~~P(4)~~ $\lambda = np = (5000)(0.001) = 5$

$$P(4) \approx \frac{\lambda^4 e^{-\lambda}}{4!} = \frac{5^4 e^{-5}}{4!} \approx 0.175$$

Problem 8

Let x be the number of defectives in the sample.

$$P(\text{accept the lot}) = P(x \leq 1) = P(0) + P(1),$$

$$= \frac{C_0^4 C_5^{16}}{C_5^{20}} + \frac{C_1^4 C_4^{16}}{C_5^{20}}$$

$$= \frac{\binom{0}{4} \binom{5}{16}}{\binom{5}{20}} + \frac{\binom{1}{4} \binom{4}{16}}{\binom{5}{20}}$$

$$\approx 0.7513$$