

ECE 340

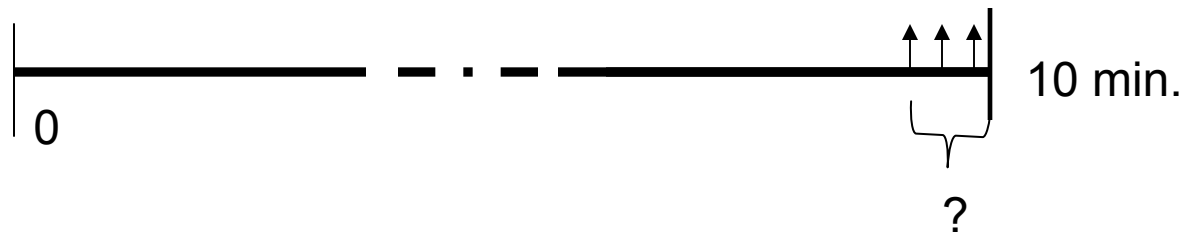
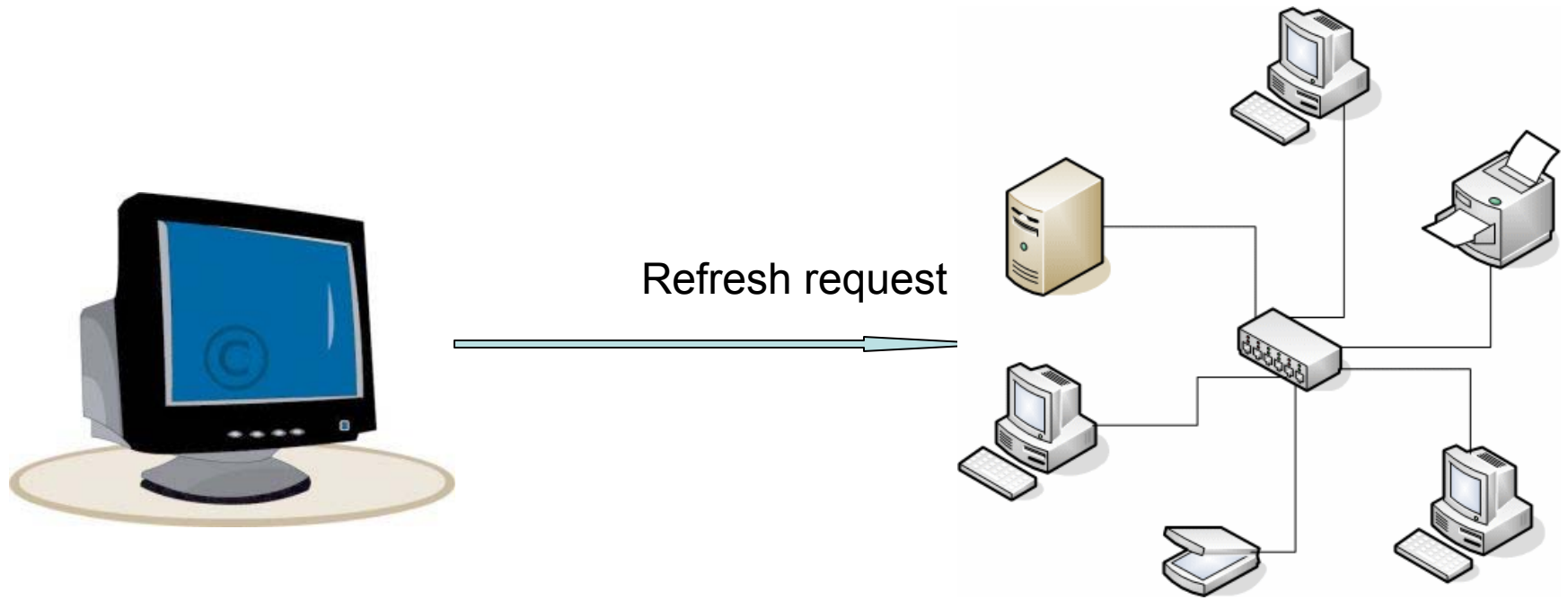
Lecture 7: Variance & conditional pmf

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Example to review

Problem 3.18

A computer reserves a path in a network. To extend the reservation the computer must successfully refresh message before the expiry time. The messages are lost with probability $\frac{1}{2}$. Suppose that it take 10 sec. to send a refresh message and receive acknowledgement. When should the computer start sending a refresh messages in order to have a 99% chance of successfully extending the reservation time.



- Let X be the times that a refresh request needs to be sent till successfully received.
- S_X is $\{1,2,3,\dots\}$
- Let Y be the seconds that a refresh request needs to be sent till successfully received.
- S_Y is $\{10,20,30,\dots\}$
- Success rate of a message is $1/2$

What is the set B , which begins with 1 and increases accordingly, has 99% chance of successfully extending reservation?

pmf of X?

$$p_X(x_k) = p(x = K) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k$$

Set B probability ?

$$P[B] = \sum_{k \in B} p(x_k) = \sum_{k=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k$$

P[B] > 99%

$$\begin{aligned}
 P[B] &\geq \frac{99}{100} \\
 \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{2^k} &\geq \frac{99}{100} \\
 \frac{0.5(1 - 0.5^n)}{1 - 0.5} &\geq \frac{99}{100} \\
 \frac{1}{100} &\geq 0.5^n \\
 n &\geq 7
 \end{aligned}$$

- $N=7$
- 70 seconds before expiry time
- What is the expected time (seconds) that it takes to renew the reservation?

$$\begin{aligned} E_7[Y] &= \sum_{k=10}^{70} y \cdot p_X(X_k) \\ &= 10 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + 20 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 30 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \dots + 70 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^7 \\ &= 19.30 \end{aligned}$$

Quiz 3

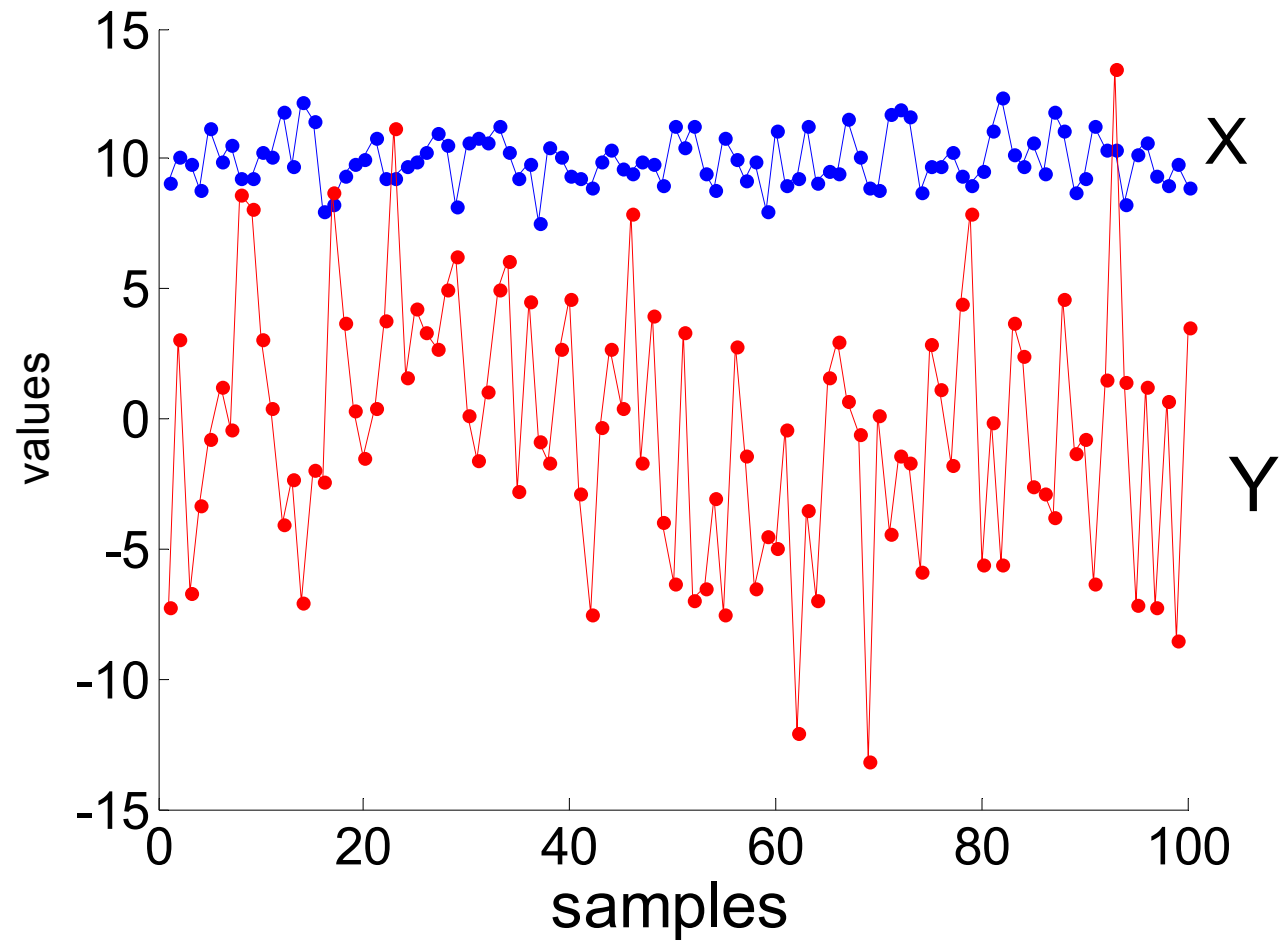
Reading

- This class: Section 3.3, 3.4
- Next class: Section 3.5

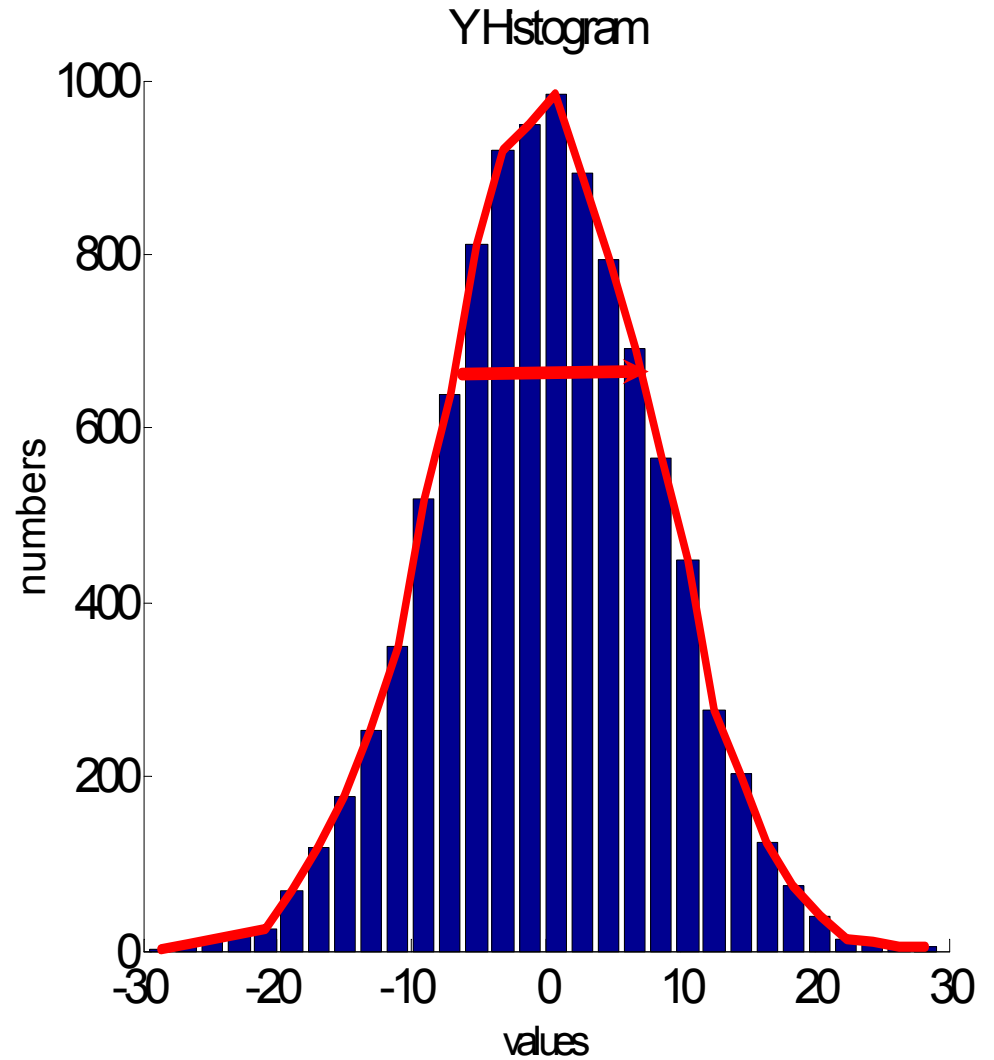
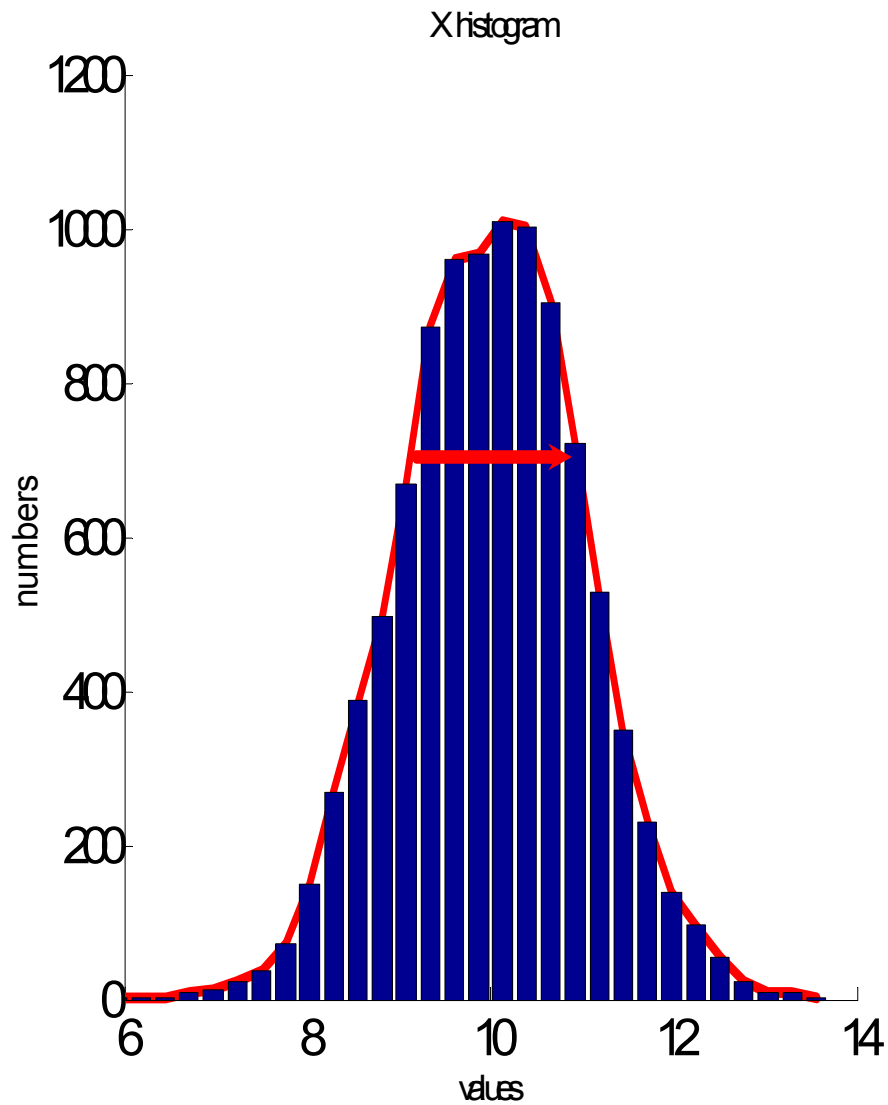
Outline

- Variance of a random variable
 - Moment of a random variable
 - Conditional Probability mass function
-
- Samples

Random variable X and Y



Histogram of variable X and Y



- Variance

$$\sigma^2 = \text{VAR}[X] = E [(X- m_x)^2]$$

where, m_x is the expected value of X .

$$\sigma^2 = E[(X- m_x)^2] = \sum_{x \in S_x} (x-m_x)^2 \cdot p_x(x)$$

- Standard deviation

$$\sigma = \text{STD}[X] = \text{VAR}[X]^{1/2}$$

- $$\begin{aligned}\text{VAR}[X] &= E[(x - m_x)^2] \\ &= E[x^2 - 2xm_x + m_x^2] \\ &= E[x^2] - 2m_x E[x] + m_x^2 \\ &= E[x^2] - m_x^2\end{aligned}$$

$E[x^2]$ is the second moment of X

$E[x^n]$ is the n th moment of X

Example 1

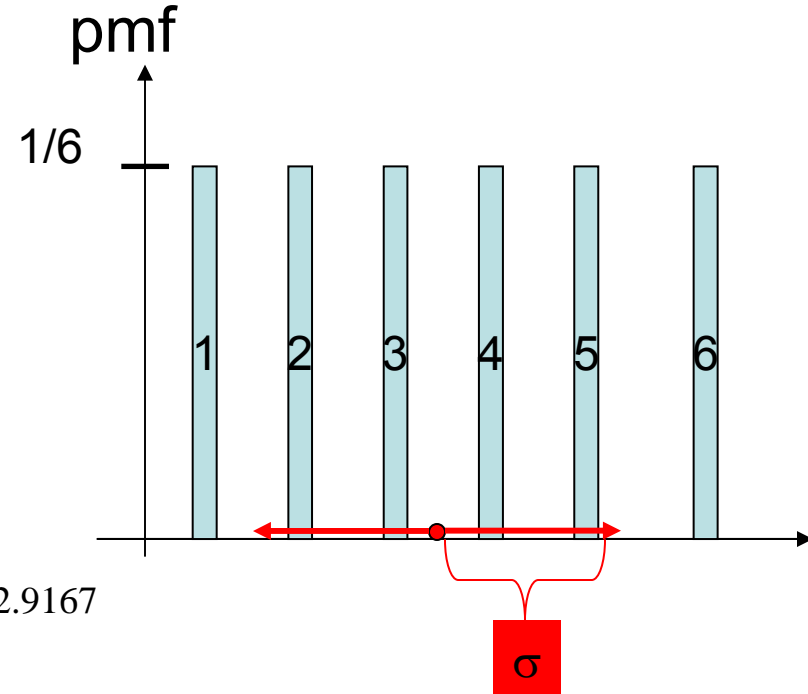
- Uniform random variable
- $\text{VAR}[X] = ?$
- $\text{STD}[X]$

$$E[X] = 3.5$$

$$\text{VAR}[X] = \sum_{k=1}^6 (k - 3.5)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = 2.9167$$

$$\text{VAR}[X] = \left(\sum_1^6 k^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \right) - 3.5^2 = \frac{91}{6} - 12.25 = 2.9167$$

$$\text{STD}[X] = 1.707$$



Example2

- Let X be the number of heads in three tosses of a fair coin
- $\text{VAR}[X]=E[(X-m_x)^2] = 3/4$
- $\text{VAR}[X]=E[X^2]- m_x^2 = 3/4$

$$1) X=c$$

$$\text{VAR}[X] = ?$$

$$E[(x-c)^2]=0$$

$$2) Y=X+c;$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{VAR}[Y] &= \text{VAR}[X+c] = E[(x+c - (E[X]+c))^2] \\ &= E[(x - E[X])^2] \\ &= E[(x - m_x)^2] \\ &= \text{VAR}[X]\end{aligned}$$

$$3) Y=cX;$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{VAR}[Y] &= \text{VAR}[cX] = E[(cx - cE[X])^2] \\ &= E[c^2(x - E[X])^2] \\ &= c^2 E[(x - m_x)^2] \\ &= c^2 \text{VAR}[X]\end{aligned}$$

Conditional probability mass function

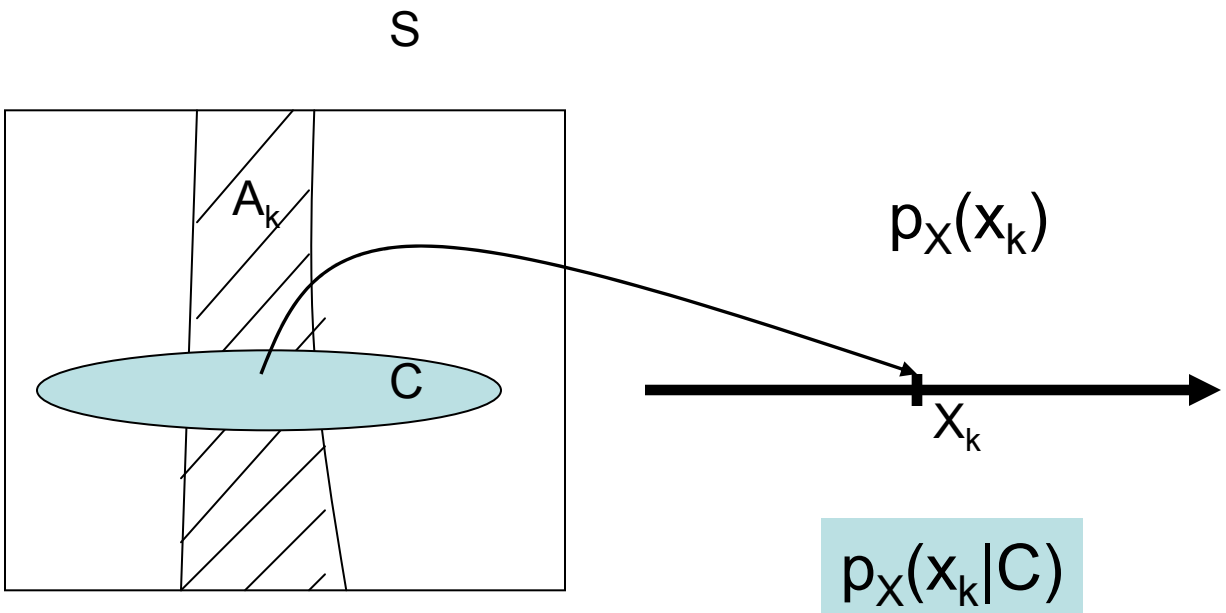
- Let X be a discrete random variable with a pmf $p_X(x)$. Let C be an event with $P[C]>0$.

The conditional probability mass function of

$$X : p_X(x|C) = P[X=x | C]$$

$$P[\{ X=x \} \cap C]$$

$$P[C]$$



Example 3

Residual waiting time

Let X be the time required to send a message, where X is the a uniform random variable with $Sx \{1,2,3,\dots,L\}$.

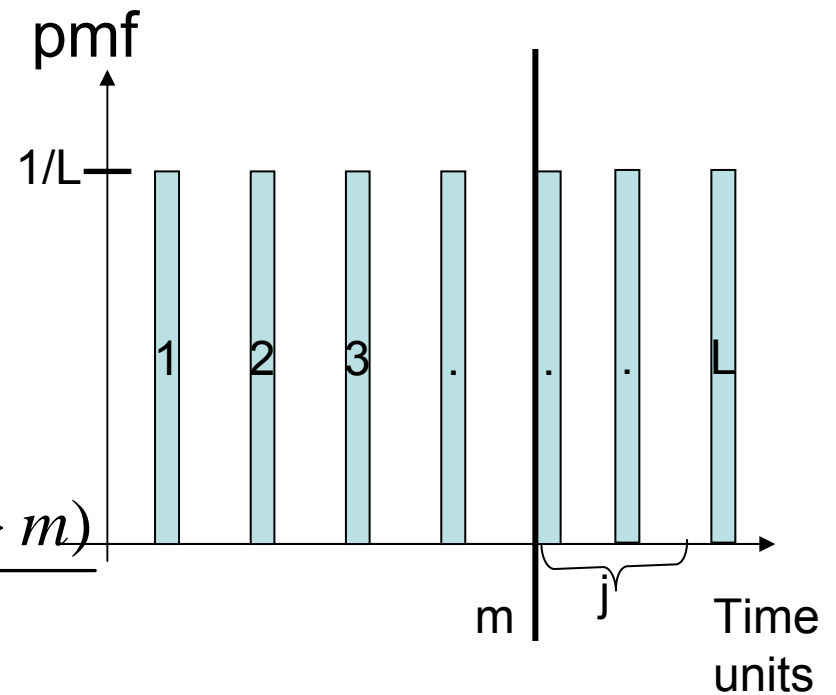
Suppose a message has been transmitting for m time units, find the probability that remaining transmission time is j time units.

- Given $X > m$; Let $C = \{X > m\}$
- $P[X = m + j]$; $L \geq m + j > m$

$$p_x(X = m + j | C)$$

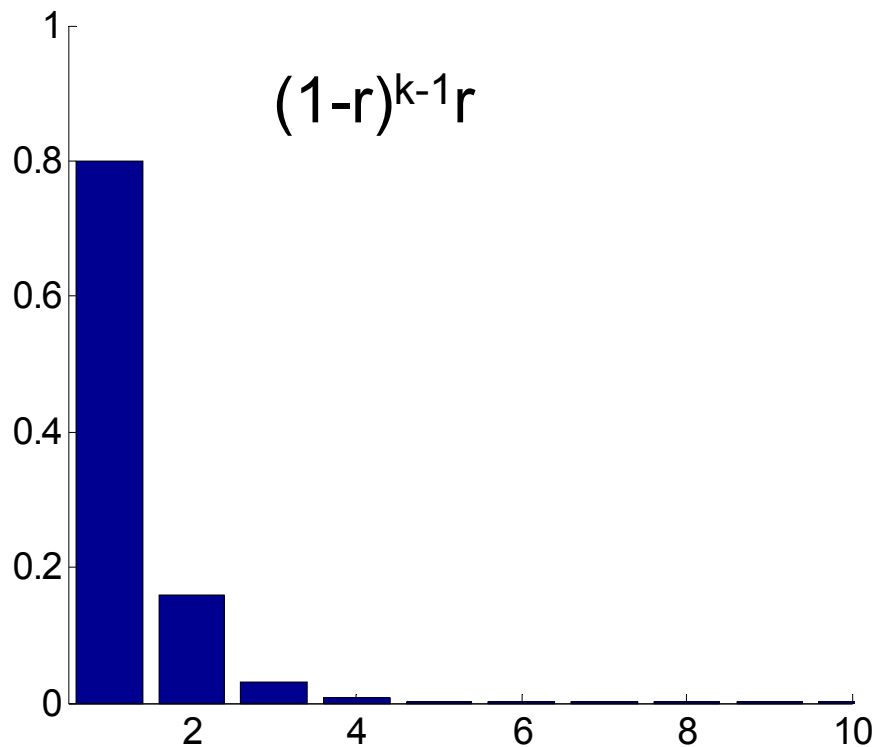
$$p_x(x = m + j | C) = \frac{p(x = m + j \cap x > m)}{p[C]}$$

$$= \frac{1/L}{(L - m)/L} = \frac{1}{L - m}$$

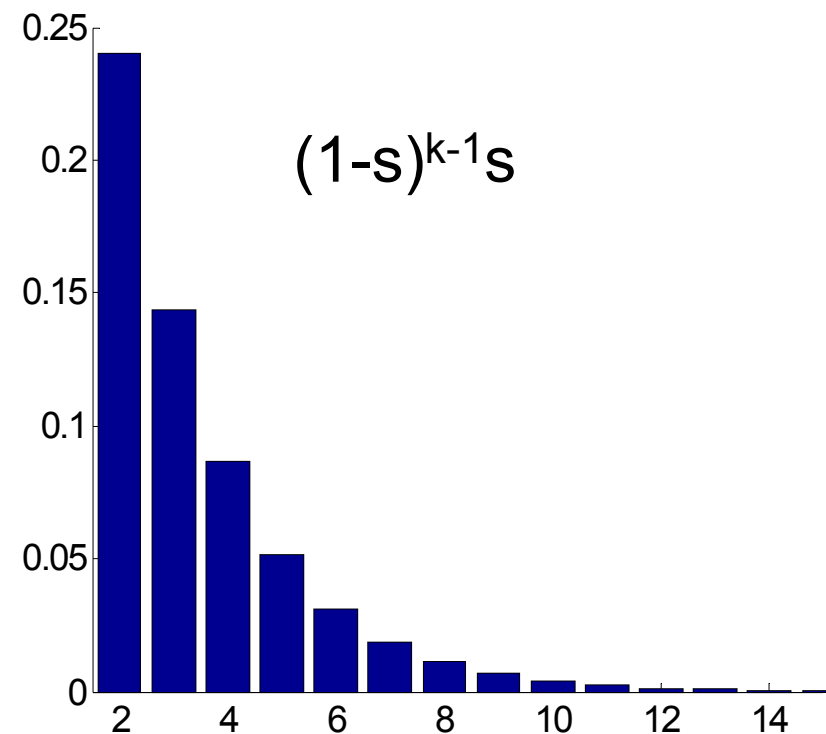


Example 4 -Device lifetime

- Type1 (a)



- Type 2 (1-a)



$$p_X(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_X(x | B_i) p[B_i]$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n B_i = S_X; B_i \text{ are disjoint events}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_X(x) &= p_X(x_k | B_1) p[B_1] + p_X(x_k | B_2) p[B_2] \\ &= (1-r)^{k-1} r \alpha + (1-s)^{k-1} s (1-\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

Conditional expected value

- $E[X|B]$

$$E[X | B] = \sum_{x \in S_X} x \cdot p_X(x | B)$$

Conditional variance

- $\text{VAR}[X|B]$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{VAR}[X | B] &= E[(X - m_{x|B})^2 | B] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (x_k - m_{x|B})^2 \cdot p_X(x_k | B) \\ &= E[X^2 | B] - m_{x|B}^2\end{aligned}$$

HW 3

- problems 3.11, 3.20, 3.21, 3.31
- Due date: Feb. 20 at the beginning of class