

**Problem Set 7**  
**Due November 8, 2010**

1. Consider a sequence of mutually independent, identically distributed, probabilistic trials. Any particular trial results in either a success (with probability  $p$ ) or a failure.
  - (a) Obtain a simple expression for the probability that the  $i$ th success occurs before the  $j$ th failure. You may leave your answer in the form of a summation.
  - (b) Determine the expected value and variance of the number of successes which occur before the  $j$ th failure.
  - (c) Let  $L_{17}$  be described by a Pascal PMF of order 17. Find the numerical values of  $a$  and  $b$  in the following equation. Explain your work.

$$\sum_{l=42}^{\infty} p_{L_{17}}(l) = \sum_{x=0}^a \binom{b}{x} p^x (1-p)^{(b-x)}$$

2. Fred is giving out samples of dog food. He makes calls door to door, but he leaves a sample (one can) only on those calls for which the door is answered *and* a dog is in residence. On any call the probability of the door being answered is  $3/4$ , and the probability that any household has a dog is  $2/3$ . Assume that the events “Door answered” and “A dog lives here” are independent and also that the outcomes of all calls are independent.
  - (a) Determine the probability that Fred gives away his first sample on his third call.
  - (b) Given that he has given away exactly four samples on his first eight calls, determine the conditional probability that Fred will give away his fifth sample on his eleventh call.
  - (c) Determine the probability that he gives away his second sample on his fifth call.
  - (d) Given that he did not give away his second sample on his second call, determine the conditional probability that he will leave his second sample on his fifth call.
  - (e) We will say that Fred “needs a new supply” immediately *after* the call on which he gives away his last can. If he starts out with two cans, determine the probability that he completes at least five calls before he needs a new supply.
  - (f) If he starts out with exactly  $m$  cans, determine the expected value and variance of  $D_m$ , the number of homes with dogs which he passes up (because of no answer) before he needs a new supply.
3. Let  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  be exponential random variables with parameter  $\lambda$ , and let  $S$  be an exponential random variable with parameter  $\mu$ . We assume that all three of these random variables are independent. Derive an expression for the expected value of  $\min\{T_1 + T_2, S\}$ . *Hint:* See Problem 6.19 in the text.
4. A single dot is placed on a very long length of yarn at the textile mill. The yarn is then cut into lengths requested by different customers. The lengths are independent of each other, but all distributed according to the PDF  $f_L(\ell)$ . Let  $R$  be the length of yarn purchased by that customer whose purchase included the dot. Determine the expected value of  $R$  in the following cases:

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- (a)  $f_L(\ell) = \lambda e^{-\lambda\ell}, \quad \ell \geq 0$
- (b)  $f_L(\ell) = \frac{\lambda^3 \ell^2 e^{-\lambda\ell}}{2}, \quad \ell \geq 0$
- (c)  $f_L(\ell) = \ell e^\ell, \quad 0 \leq \ell \leq 1$

5. Consider a Poisson process of rate  $\lambda$ . Let random variable  $N$  be the number of arrivals in  $(0, t]$  and  $M$  be the number of arrivals in  $(0, t + s]$ , where  $t, s \geq 0$ .

- (a) Find the conditional PMF of  $M$  given  $N$ ,  $p_{M|N}(m|n)$ , for  $m \geq n$ .
- (b) Find the joint PMF of  $N$  and  $M$ ,  $p_{N,M}(n, m)$ .
- (c) Find the conditional PMF of  $N$  given  $M$ ,  $p_{N|M}(n|m)$ , for  $n \leq m$ , using your answer to part (b).
- (d) Rederive your answer to part (c) without using part (b). As a hint, consider what kind of distribution the  $k^{\text{th}}$  arrival time has if we are given the event  $\{M = m\}$ , where  $k \leq m$ .
- (e) Find  $E[NM]$ .

6. The interarrival times for cars passing a checkpoint are independent random variables with PDF

$$f_T(t) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2t}, & \text{for } t > 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

where the interarrival times are measured in minutes. The successive experimental values of the durations of these interarrival times are recorded on small computer cards. The recording operation occupies a negligible time period following each arrival. Each card has space for three entries. As soon as a card is filled, it is replaced by the next card.

- (a) Determine the mean and the third moment of the interarrival times.
- (b) Given that no car has arrived in the last four minutes, determine the PMF for random variable  $K$ , the number of cars to arrive in the next six minutes.
- (c) Determine the PDF and the expected value for the total time required to use up the first dozen computer cards.
- (d) Consider the following two experiments:
  - i. Pick a card at random from a group of completed cards and note the total time,  $Y$ , the card was in service. Find  $\mathbf{E}[Y]$  and  $\text{var}(Y)$ .
  - ii. Come to the corner at a random time. When the card in use at the time of your arrival is completed, note the total time it was in service (the time from the start of its service to its completion). Call this time  $W$ . Determine  $\mathbf{E}[W]$  and  $\text{var}(W)$ .

G1<sup>†</sup>. Consider a Poisson process with rate  $\lambda$ , and let  $N(G_i)$  denote the number of arrivals of the process during an interval  $G_i = (t_i, t_i + c_i]$ . Suppose we have  $n$  such intervals,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , mutually disjoint. Denote the union of these intervals by  $G$ , and their total length by  $c = c_1 + c_2 + \dots + c_n$ . Given  $k_i \geq 0$  and with  $k = k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_n$ , determine

$$\mathbf{P}\left(N(G_1) = k_1, N(G_2) = k_2, \dots, N(G_n) = k_n \mid N(G) = k\right).$$

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