

Day #4 Exercise – SOLUTION

Solve/answer the following:

- a) What is a random variable?

A random variable is a function that maps a real number to every possible outcome in the sample space.

- b) What is the difference between a combination and a permutation? Be precise.

Both combinations and permutations are sampling of R items without replacement from N items. In a permutation the order of the sampled items matters (so, A-B-C is different from A-C-B), in a combination it does not (so, A-B-C is the same as A-C-B). A combination is a set. Thus, there are $R!$ less combinations than permutations.

- c) What is the mean and standard deviation for a uniform continuous distribution with minimum value 5 and maximum value 15?

$$\text{Mean} = (5 + 15) / 2 = 10$$

$$\text{Variance} = (15 - 5)^2 / 12 = 100/12. \text{ Standard deviation is } \sqrt{100/12} = 2.887$$

- d) Repeat (a) for a uniform discrete distribution.

$$\text{Mean} = (5 + 15) / 2 = 10$$

$$\text{Variance} = ((15 - 5 + 1)^2 - 1) / 12 = 120/12. \text{ Standard dev is } \sqrt{120/12} = 3.162$$

- e) What is the mean and standard deviation for an exponential distribution with mean rate (λ) of 10.0?

$$\text{Mean} = 1/\lambda = 0.1$$

$$\text{Variance} = (1/\lambda)^2 = 0.01, \text{ Standard deviation is then } \sqrt{0.01} = 0.1$$

- f) Assume that the probability of a server failing over night is $p = 0.1$. If you have 10 servers, what is the probability that 2 servers will have failed over night?

This is a binomial distribution where success is failing overnight.

$$\text{Combin}(10,2) * (0.1)^2 * (1-0.1)^{10-2} = 0.194$$

- g) Assume that the probability of a server failing over night is $p = 0.1$. If you have 1000 servers, what is the probability that 100 servers will have failed over night?

$$\text{Combin}(1000,100) * (0.1)^{100} * (1-0.1)^{1000-100} = 0.042$$

Better might be to approximate this with a Poisson distribution ($\lambda = 0.1 * 1000 = 100$)

$$\frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \cdot e^{-\lambda} = 0.039861 \blacksquare$$

- h) Given a Poisson process with mean rate 20 arrivals per second, what is the probability of having 15 arrivals in any one second?

$$\frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \cdot e^{-\lambda} = 0.051649 \blacksquare$$