

# 2-8 Probabilistic Analysis

*“No Expectation, No Disappointment.”*

Hengfeng Wei

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April 21, 2020



## RANDOMIZE-IN-PLACE( $A$ )

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1  $n = A.length$ 
2 for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
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Sampling without Replacement

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$$3^3 = 27 \text{ vs. } 3! = 6$$

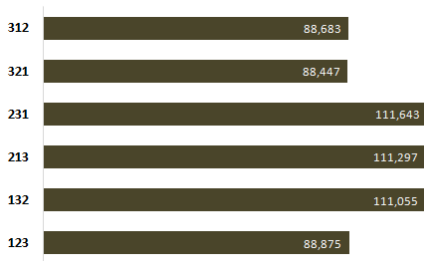
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# = 600,000

The Danger of Naïveté @ Coding Horror

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## Definition (Indicator Random Variable)

$$I_E = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } E \text{ occurs} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[I_E] = \Pr(E)$$

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$$\mathbb{E}[X] = 1$$

## Inversions (TC 5.2-5)

$A[1 \cdots n]$  of  $n$  distinct numbers

$(i, j)$  is an **inversion** of  $A : i < j \wedge A[i] > A[j]$

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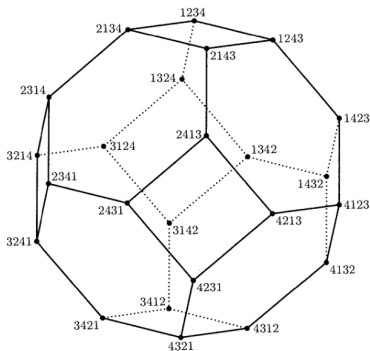
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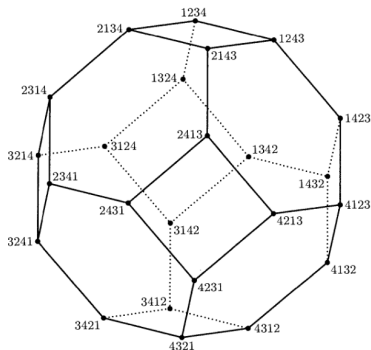
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# of inversions in  $\langle 3214 \rangle$  + # of inversions in  $\langle 4123 \rangle$

## Searching an Unsorted Array (TC Problem 5-2 (f))

---

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1: procedure DETERMINISTIC-SEARCH( $A[1 \cdots n], x$ )
2:    $i \leftarrow 1$ 
3:   while  $i \leq n$  do
4:     if  $A[i] = x$  then
5:       return true
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$$k = 1 \implies \mathbb{E}[Y] = \frac{n+1}{2}, \quad k = n \implies \mathbb{E}[Y] = 1$$

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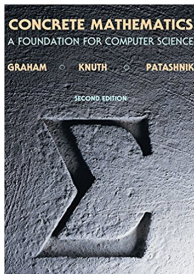
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$$r \binom{r-1}{k-1} = k \binom{r}{k}$$

$$\sum_{0 \leq k \leq n} \binom{k}{m} = \binom{n+1}{m+1}$$

Sum[i Binomial[n - i, k - 1], i, 1, n - k + 1]

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^{n-k+1} i \binom{n-i}{k-1} &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-k} (i+1) \binom{n-i-1}{k-1} \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{n-k} ((n+1) - (n-i)) \binom{n-i-1}{k-1} \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{n-k} (n+1) \binom{n-i-1}{k-1} - \sum_{i=0}^{n-k} (n-i) \binom{n-i-1}{k-1} \\
&= (n+1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-k} \binom{n-i-1}{k-1} - k \sum_{i=0}^{n-k} \binom{n-i}{k} \\
&= (n+1) \sum_{m=k-1}^{n-1} \binom{m}{k-1} - k \sum_{m=k}^n \binom{m}{k} \\
&= (n+1) \binom{n}{k} - k \binom{n+1}{k+1} = \binom{n+1}{k+1}
\end{aligned}$$

## Theorem (A Third Way of Computing Expectation)

Let  $X$  be a discrete random variable that takes on *only nonnegative integer values*  $\mathbb{N}$ .

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i \Pr(X = i) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \Pr(X \geq i)$$

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\end{aligned}$$

Definition (Conditional Expectation on an Event)

$$\mathbb{E}[X \mid E] = \sum_x x \Pr(X = x \mid E)$$

$$\left( \mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_x x \Pr(X = x) \right)$$

## Theorem (A Fourth Way of Computing Expectation (CS 5.6-8))

Let  $X$  be a random variable defined on a sample space  $\Omega$ .

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$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}[X | E_i] \Pr(E_i)$$

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## (#) Rational Person Playing a Card Game (CS 5.6 – 4)



$A$  : \$1.00; Repeat

$J$  : \$2.00; End

$K$  : \$3.00; End

$Q$  : \$4.00; End

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$K$  : \$3.00; End

$Q$  : \$4.00; End

Conditioning on the **first** draw  $c$

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{4} \left( \mathbb{E}[X \mid c = A] + \mathbb{E}[X \mid c = J] + \mathbb{E}[X \mid c = K] + \mathbb{E}[X \mid c = Q] \right)$$

## (#) Rational Person Playing a Card Game (CS 5.6 – 4)



$A$  : \$1.00; Repeat

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$K$  : \$3.00; End

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Conditioning on the first draw  $c$

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$$\mathbb{E}[X \mid c = A] = \mathbb{E}[X] + 1$$



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Conditioning on the **first** draw  $c$

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$$\mathbb{E}[X \mid c = A] = \mathbb{E}[X] + 1$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{4} \left( \mathbb{E}[X] + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 \right) = \frac{10}{3}$$

## In-class Exercise: Coin Pattern (Provided by Yifan Pei)



$X$  : # of tosses to get 3 consecutive heads ( $HHH$ )

$$\mathbb{E}[X]$$

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Conditioning on the first 3 tosses

$T$ ,  $HT$ ,  $HHT$ ,  $HHH$

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Conditioning on the first 3 tosses

$T, HT, HHT, HHH$

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{E}[X] + 1) + \frac{1}{4}(\mathbb{E}[X] + 2) + \frac{1}{8}(\mathbb{E}[X] + 3) + \frac{1}{8} \times 3$$

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$X$  : # of tosses to get 3 consecutive heads ( $HHH$ )

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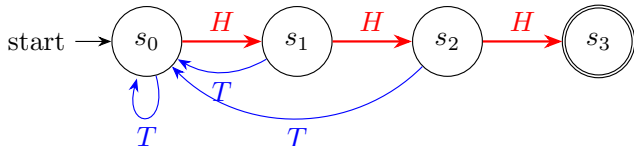
Conditioning on the first 3 tosses

$T, HT, HHT, HHH$

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{E}[X] + 1) + \frac{1}{4}(\mathbb{E}[X] + 2) + \frac{1}{8}(\mathbb{E}[X] + 3) + \frac{1}{8} \times 3 = 14$$

$X$  : # of tosses to get  $HHH$

$T, HT, HHT, HHH$

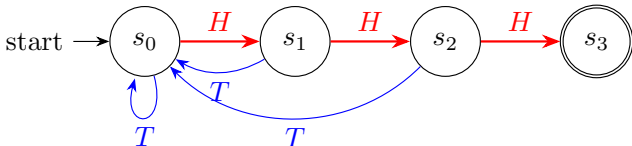


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$$\mathbb{E}[X_{H^n}] = \dots = 2(2^n - 1)$$

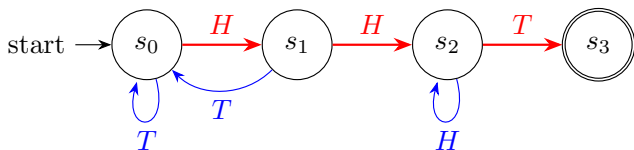
$X$  : # of tosses to get  $HHT$

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$\mathbb{E}[X_{HHH}]$  vs.  $\mathbb{E}[X_{HHT}]$

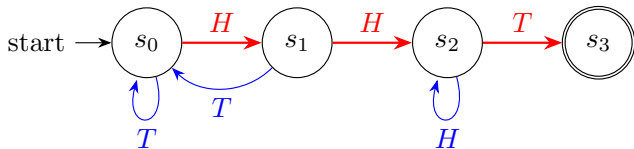
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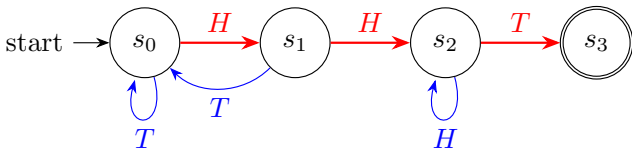
$\mathbb{E}[X_{HHH}]$  vs.  $\mathbb{E}[X_{HHT}]$



$T$ ,  $HT$ ,  $HHH$ ,  $HHT$

$X$  : # of tosses to get  $HHT$

$\mathbb{E}[X_{HHH}]$  vs.  $\mathbb{E}[X_{HHT}]$

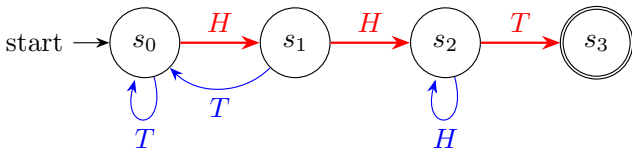


$T, HT, HHH, HHT$

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{E}[X] + 1) + \frac{1}{4}(\mathbb{E}[X] + 2) + \frac{1}{8}(\mathbb{E}[X] + 3) + \frac{1}{8} \times 3$$

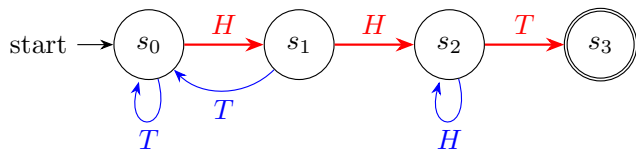
$X$  : # of tosses to get  $HHT$

$\mathbb{E}[X_{HHH}]$  vs.  $\mathbb{E}[X_{HHT}]$

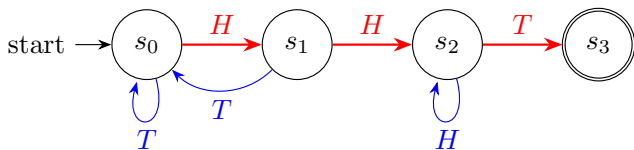


$T, HT, HHH, HHT$

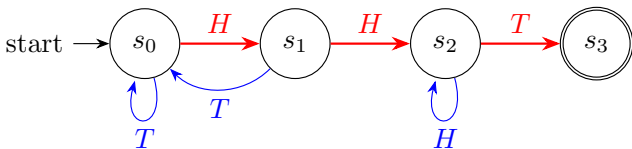
$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{E}[X] + 1) + \frac{1}{4}(\mathbb{E}[X] + 2) + \frac{1}{8}(\mathbb{E}[X] + 3) + \frac{1}{8} \times 3$$







$S_i$  : Expected number of tosses from state  $s_i$  to reach state  $s_n$



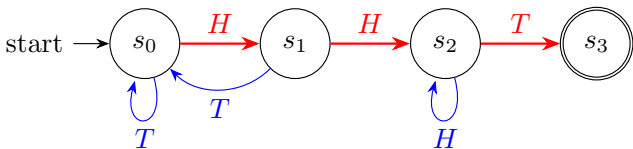
$S_i$  : Expected number of tosses from state  $s_i$  to reach state  $s_n$

$$S_0 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + S_0 + 1 + S_1)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + S_0 + 1 + S_2)$$

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + S_2 + 1 + S_3)$$

$$S_3 = 0$$



$S_i$  : Expected number of tosses from state  $s_i$  to reach state  $s_n$

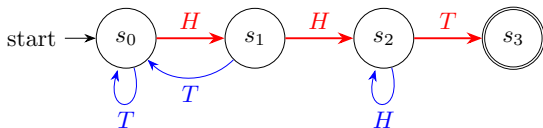
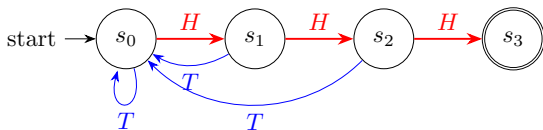
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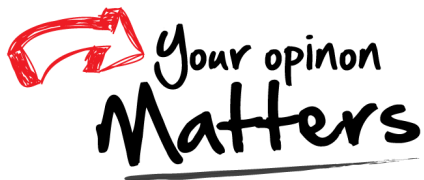
$$S_3 = 0$$

$$S_0 = 8$$



$$\mathbb{E}[X_{HHH}] = 14 > \mathbb{E}[X_{HHT}] = 8$$

Thank  
You!



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