# EECS 70 Discrete Mathematics and Probability Theory Fall 2014 Anant Sahai Discussion 15M

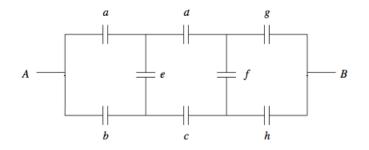
## 1. Quadruply-repeated ones

We say that a string of bits has *k* quadruply-repeated ones if there are *k* positions where four consecutive 1's appear in a row. For example, the string 0100111110 has two quadruply-repeated ones.

What is the expected number of quadruply-repeated ones in a random *n*-bit string, when  $n \ge 3$  and all *n*-bit strings are equally likely?

### 2. Communication network

In the communication network shown below, link failures are independent, and each link has a probability of failure of p. Consider the physical situation before you write anything. A can communicate with B as long as they are connected by at least one path which contains only in-service links.



(a) Given that exactly 5 links have failed, determine the probability that A can still communicate with B.

(b) Given that exactly 5 links have failed, determine the probability that either *g* or *h* (*but not both*) is still operating properly.

(c) Given that *a*, *d* and *h* have failed (but no information about the information of the other links), determine the probability that *A* can communicate with *B*.

### 3. Polling Your Constituency

Suppose the whole population of California has 60% Democrats, 40% Republicans, and no other parties. You choose 1000 people independently and uniformly at random from the Californian population, and for each person, you record whether s/he is a Democrat or a Republican. Let *S* denote the number of Democrats among the 1000 people. What is the probability that you chose more than 625 Democrats?

(a) Use Markov's inequality.

(b) Use Chebyshev's inequality.

(c) Use Chernoff bound.

(d) Use Hoeffding's inequality.

(e) Approximate by CLT.

### 4. Love is random

Consider an instance of the stable marriage problem with n men and n women. Suppose each individual's preference list is randomly ordered with uniform probability and that the traditional propose-and-reject algorithm is used to produce matching.

(a) What is the distribution of the number of men that woman 1 will reject in the first day?

- (b) What is the probability that the algorithm ends on the first day?
- (c) How many total rejections do you expect to occur in the first day?

Probability Content from -oo to Z										
0.0	0.5000	0.5040	0.5080	0.5120	0.5160	0.5199	0.5239	0.5279	0.5319	0.5359
0.1	0.5398	0.5438	0.5478	0.5517	0.5557	0.5596	0.5636	0.5675	0.5714	0.5753
0.2	0.5793	0.5832	0.5871	0.5910	0.5948	0.5987	0.6026	0.6064	0.6103	0.6141
0.3									0.6480	
0.4									0.6844	
0.5									0.7190	
0.6									0.7517	
0.7									0.7823	
0.8									0.8106	
0.9									0.8365	
1.0	0.8413	0.8438	0.8461	0.8485	0.8508	0.8531	0.8554	0.8577	0.8599	0.8621
1.1	0.8643	0.8665	0.8686	0.8708	0.8729	0.8749	0.8770	0.8790	0.8810	0.8830
1.2									0.8997	
1.3	0.9032	0.9049	0.9066	0.9082	0.9099	0.9115	0.9131	0.9147	0.9162	0.9177
1.4	0.9192	0.9207	0.9222	0.9236	0.9251	0.9265	0.9279	0.9292	0.9306	0.9319
1.5									0.9429	
1.6	0.9452	0.9463	0.9474	0.9484	0.9495	0.9505	0.9515	0.9525	0.9535	0.9545
1.7	0.9554	0.9564	0.9573	0.9582	0.9591	0.9599	0.9608	0.9616	0.9625	0.9633
1.8	0.9641	0.9649	0.9656	0.9664	0.9671	0.9678	0.9686	0.9693	0.9699	0.9706
1.9									0.9761	
2.0									0.9812	
2.1									0.9854	
2.2									0.9887	
2.3									0.9913	
2.4									0.9934	
2.5									0.9951	
2.6									0.9963	
2.7									0.9973	
2.8									0.9980	
2.9									0.9986	
3.0	0.9987	0.9987	0.9987	0.9988	0.9988	0.9989	0.9989	0.9989	0.9990	0.9990