Experiment: Creating random sequences

.... sequence of 400 tosses of a fair coin. Use H for heads and T for tails.

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Methodology: Sequence of coin tosses

Sequence #1

Sequence #2

One of these sequences was generated by a sequence of coin tosses, the other one was generated by students being told to write down a sequence generated by coin tosses.

Which one is the sequence generated by coin tosses?

Methodology: Sequence of coin tosses

Sequence #1

Sequence #2

How can you tell? Which features can you look at?

- number of heads, number of tails
- number of alternations
- numbers and lengths of runs

Methodology: Sequence of coin tosses

Sequence #1

Sequence #2

Runs of H of lengths r

| Н | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| #2 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Runs of T of lengths r



Methodology:

Expected number of runs in a sequence of coin tosses

$$X_i \in \{0, 1\} \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$

independent identically distributed
 $P(X_i = 0) = P(X_i = 1) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$Z_r =$$
 number of run of length r

Calculation (see blackboard) shows:

$$E[Z_r] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{r-1} + (N-r-1)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{r+1}$$

Explicit calculation for N=200:

```
R <- vector(length=10)
N=200
for (r in 1:10){
    R[r]=(N-r-1)*2^{-r-1}+2^{-r-1}
    }
round(R)</pre>
```

```
> round(R)
[1] 50 25 12 6 3 2 1 0 0 0
```

Comparison

Theoretical formula for runs of length 3, 4, ..., 8 in a sequence of 200

> round(R)[3:8]
[1] 12 6 3 2 1 0 N=200

Earlier observations (add up H and T runs tables):

| H or T | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--------|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| #2 | 20 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Increase N to 400 and compare

Theoretical formula for runs of length 3, 4, ... 8 in a sequence of 400

> round(R)[3:8]
[1] 25 12 6 3 2 1 N=400

Your sequence:

.... sequence of 400 tosses of a fair coin. Use H for heads and T for tails.

In your sequence: How many runs of r= 5, 6, 7, 8?