## 1 Theoretical part

1.1 (due Jan 29, 2008) Babai (Finite Probability Spaces): 7, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21, 29.
1.2 (due Jan 29, 2008) CLRS: 5.4-1, 5.4-2, 5.4-3, 5.4-4, 5.4-5, 5.4-6, 5.4-7.
1.3 (due Jan 29, 2008) CLRS: C.3-1, C.3-2, C.3-4, C.3-7, C.3-9.

## 2 Applied part

1.4 (due Jan 29, 2008) Write a program which gets $\varepsilon, \delta, t \in(0,1)$ on input and then it outputs $N$ such that for every $p \in[t, 1]$ we have

$$
P\left(\left|\frac{X_{1}+\cdots+X_{N}}{N}-p\right| \geq \varepsilon p\right) \leq \delta
$$

where $X_{1}, \ldots, X_{N}$ are independent, identically, distributed random variables with Bernoulli distribution with parameter $p$.

COMMENT 1: One can, of course, use Chernoff bound, however the goal here is to get a smaller value of $N$ than what Chernoff bound would give.

COMMENT 2: The values of $\varepsilon, \delta, t$ are given as rational numbers. Make sure that your program always outputs a correct answer and is not a victim of imprecise floating point arithmetic. (You might find the GMP library useful http://gmplib.org/ (you will definitely use it in later projects, so this is a good time to explore it)).

What values of $N$ does your program give for:

- For $\varepsilon=1 / 10, \delta=1 / 10$ and $p=k / 20$ for $k=1, \ldots, 19$.
- For $\varepsilon=1 / 10, \delta=1 / 1000$ and $p=k / 20$ for $k=1, \ldots, 19$.
- For $\varepsilon=1 / 1000, \delta=1 / 10$ and $p=k / 20$ for $k=1, \ldots, 19$.
- For $\varepsilon=1 / 1000, \delta=1 / 1000$ and $p=k / 20$ for $k=1, \ldots, 19$.

Compare the values your program gives with what Chernoff bound suggests.
1.5 (due Jan 29, 2008) There is a value $p \in(0,1)$ that you would like to estimate. You have access to a device which outputs independent random samples from a Bernoulli distribution with parameter $p$. Write a program which gets $\varepsilon, \delta \in(0,1)$ on input, and then repeatedly asks for samples from the device and in the end it outputs $Y$ such that

$$
P(|Y-p| \geq \varepsilon p) \leq \delta
$$

Run your program with parameters $\varepsilon=1 / 10, \delta=1 / 10$ and for the following three settings of $p: p=1 / 10, p=1 / 100$, and $p=1 / 1000$. How many samples did your algorithm use?

