

## Problem 1.10

Consider the first 25 digits in the decimal expansion of  $\pi$  (3, 1, 4, 1, 5, 9, ...).

- If you selected one number at random, from this set, what are the probabilities of getting each of the 10 digits?
- What is the most probable digit? What is the median digit? What is the average value?
- Find the standard deviation for this distribution.

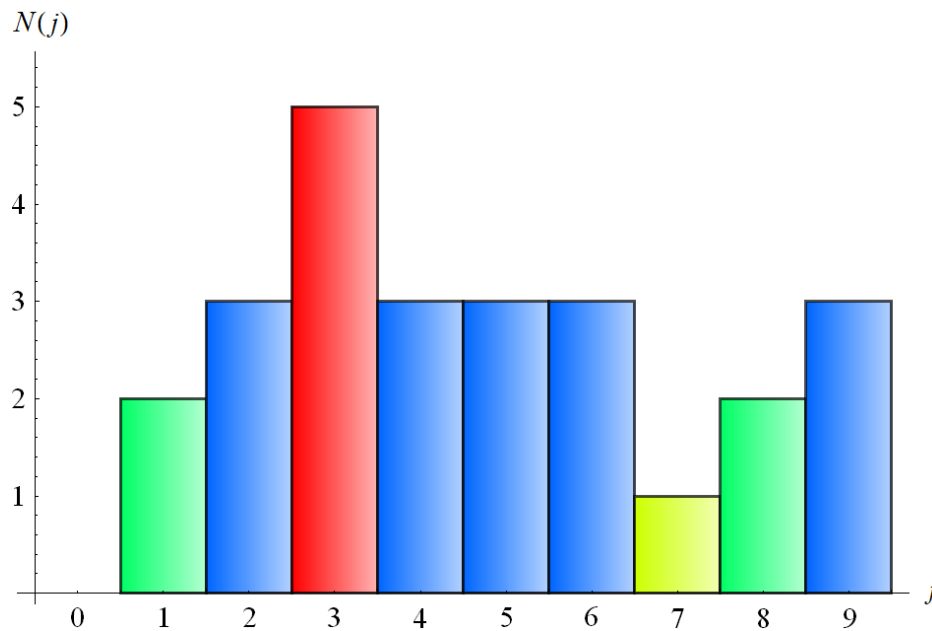
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### Solution

The decimal expansion of  $\pi$  to the first 25 digits is

$$3.141592653589793238462643\dots$$

Below is a histogram that shows the frequency of each digit.



The probability of choosing a particular digit is the frequency over the total number of digits.

0 : $\frac{0}{25} = 0.00$	5 : $\frac{3}{25} = 0.12$
1 : $\frac{2}{25} = 0.08$	6 : $\frac{3}{25} = 0.12$
2 : $\frac{3}{25} = 0.12$	7 : $\frac{1}{25} = 0.04$
3 : $\frac{5}{25} = 0.20$	8 : $\frac{2}{25} = 0.08$
4 : $\frac{3}{25} = 0.12$	9 : $\frac{3}{25} = 0.12$

Use the histogram to write the set of all 25 digits from smallest to largest.

$$\{1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9\}$$

The median is 4, the highlighted number in the center of this set (if there were two, their average would be taken); the most probable digit chosen is 3, the number with the highest frequency; the average value is

$$\begin{aligned}\langle j \rangle &= \frac{\sum_j j N(j)}{\sum_j N(j)} = \frac{0(0) + 1(2) + 2(3) + 3(5) + 4(3) + 5(3) + 6(3) + 7(1) + 8(2) + 9(3)}{0 + 2 + 3 + 5 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 3} \\ &= \frac{118}{25} \\ &= 4.72;\end{aligned}$$

the average square value is

$$\begin{aligned}\langle j^2 \rangle &= \frac{\sum_j j^2 N(j)}{\sum_j N(j)} = \frac{0^2(0) + 1^2(2) + 2^2(3) + 3^2(5) + 4^2(3) + 5^2(3) + 6^2(3) + 7^2(1) + 8^2(2) + 9^2(3)}{0 + 2 + 3 + 5 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 3} \\ &= \frac{710}{25} \\ &= 28.4;\end{aligned}$$

and the standard deviation of the distribution is

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\langle j^2 \rangle - \langle j \rangle^2} = \sqrt{28.4 - 4.72^2} \approx 2.47.$$