ETH
Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

Distributed Computing

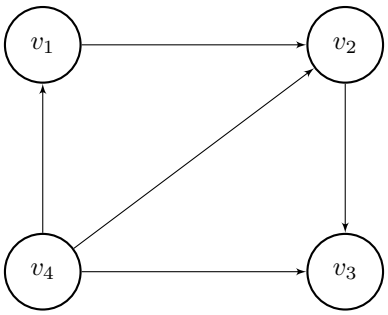
HS 2014 Prof. R. Wattenhofer / K.-T. Foerster, T. Langner, J. Seidel

Discrete Event Systems

Exercise Sheet 8

1 PageRank

Usually, one would compute the PageRank of a network not by hand, but by running an algorithm on a computer – since the relevant instances are far too tedious to compute by hand. Still, we want you to get a feeling about the different versions of PageRank. Therefore we only consider a very small example with four nodes for this exercise:



a) Calculate the PageRank of the network according to the first version described on lecture slide 4/62 ("PageRank(1)").

b) Calculate the PageRank of the network according to the second version described on lecture slide 4/63 ("PageRank(2)").

c) Motivate the usage of the "Random Surfer" by calculating the PageRank of the network by using the iterative version described on lecture slide 4/64 ("PageRank(3)").
Notice: You should only need to iterate very few times.

2 Colour Blindness

Assume that the average rate of colour blindness is 2/100. (This is a very high rate, but it is supposed to make calculations easier. The actual rate is only about 1/100.000.)

a) Calculate the probability (exactly, i.e. not using an approximative distribution) that there is at most one colour blind person among a random sample of 100 persons. Calculate it as well using a Poisson-distribution.

b) What is the minimum size of a sample such that it contains at least one colour blind person with probability at least 90%? Now, you should assume that the number of colour blind people is Poisson-distributed with parameter $\lambda = np$ and thereby only obtain an approximative result.