

Assignment-8

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Question 9.3.4) In an examination, 20 questions of true-false type are asked. Suppose a student tosses a fair coin to determine his answer to each question. If the coin falls heads, he answer true; if it falls tails, he answer false. Find the probability that he answers at least 12 questions correctly.

Solution:

Gaussian

Let X be a Binomial random variable

$$X = \text{Bin}(n, p) \quad (1)$$

$$= \text{Bin}(20, 0.5) \quad (2)$$

The mean μ of X

$$\mu = n \times p \quad (3)$$

$$= 10 \quad (4)$$

The variance σ^2 of X

$$\sigma^2 = n \times p \times (1 - p) \quad (5)$$

$$= 5 \quad (6)$$

Let

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \quad (7)$$

Here, Z is a random variable with $\mu = 0$ and $\sigma^2 = 1$ Normal-Distribution $f(x)$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \times e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad (8)$$

$$(9)$$

The Q -function from the Normal-Distribution

$$Q(x) = \Pr(Z > x) \quad (10)$$

$$= \int_x^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \times e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad (11)$$

Since

$$X \geq 12 \quad (12)$$

$$\Pr(X \geq 12) = 1 - \Pr(X < 11.5) \quad (13)$$

Note: An additional of 0.5 correction term is present.

As

$$X < 11.5 \quad (14)$$

$$\Rightarrow Z < \frac{11.5 - \mu}{\sigma} \quad (15)$$

$$Z < \frac{1.5}{\sqrt{5}} \quad (16)$$

$$Z < 0.67082 \quad (17)$$

$$\Pr(X \geq 12) = 1 - \Pr(Z < 0.67) \quad (18)$$

On computation,

$$\Pr(Z < 0.67) = 0.74883 \quad (19)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pr(X \geq 12) = 0.2511 \quad (20)$$

Binomial

$$X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p) \quad (21)$$

The cdf of X is given by

$$F_X(k) = \Pr(X \leq k) \quad (22)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & k < 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^k \binom{n}{i} p^i (1-p)^{n-i} & 1 \leq k \leq n \\ 1 & k \geq n \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

In this case,

$$p = \frac{1}{2}, n = 20 \quad (24)$$

We require $\Pr(X \geq 12)$. Since $n = 20$,

$$\Pr(X \geq 12) = 1 - \Pr(X < 12) \quad (25)$$

$$= F_X(20) - F_X(11) \quad (26)$$

$$= \sum_{k=12}^{20} p_X(k) \quad (27)$$

$$= \sum_{k=12}^{20} \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \quad (28)$$

$$= 0.2517 \quad (29)$$

The graph

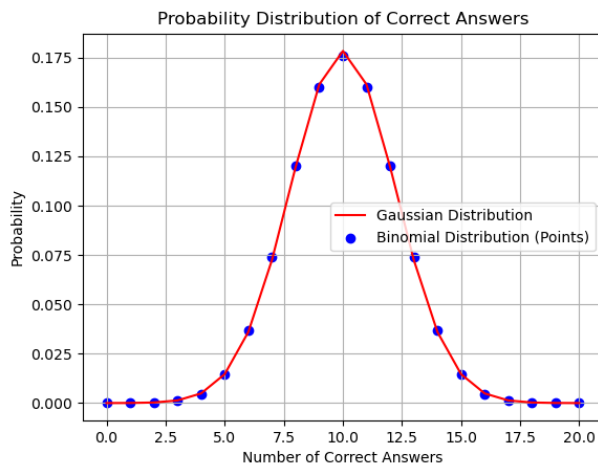


Fig. 0. Binomial vs gaussian