

Assignment

Antalene (EE22BTECH11008)

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Two defective bulbs are present in a set of five bulbs. To remove the two defective bulbs, the bulbs are chosen randomly one by one and tested. If X denotes the minimum number of bulbs that must be tested to find out the two defective bulbs, then $\Pr(X = 3)$ (rounded off to two decimal places) equals

Solution:

RV	Values	Description
A	0	1 st Bulb defective
	1	1 st Bulb non-defective
B	0	2 nd Bulb defective
	1	2 nd Bulb non-defective
C	0	3 rd Bulb defective
	1	3 rd Bulb non-defective

TABLE I
RANDOM VARIABLE DECLARATION.

Therefore,

$$p_X(2) = p_{AB}(0, 0) \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \quad (3)$$

$$p_X(3) = p_{ABC}(1, 0, 0) + p_{ABC}(0, 1, 0) + p_{ABC}(1, 1, 1) \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{3}{10} \quad (6)$$

$$p_X(4) = p_{ABC}(0, 1, 1) + p_{ABC}(1, 0, 1) + p_{ABC}(1, 1, 0) \quad (7)$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} \quad (8)$$

$$= \frac{6}{10} \quad (9)$$

Hence, The pmf of X is

$$p_X(k) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{10} & k = 2 \\ \frac{3}{10} & k = 3 \\ \frac{6}{10} & k = 4 \end{cases} \quad (10)$$