

Assignment 3

Vibhavas Pasumarti - EP20BTECH11015

Download all python codes from

<https://github.com/VIB2020/AI1103/blob/main/Assignment%203/code/Assignment%203.py>

and latex-tikz codes from

<https://github.com/VIB2020/AI1103/blob/main/Assignment%203/Assignment%203.pdf>

$$P(X) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} q^{2n} p \quad (1)$$

$$= p \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (q^2)^n \quad (2)$$

$$= p \left(\frac{1}{1 - q^2} \right) = \frac{p}{1 - q^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{1 - \frac{25}{36}} = \frac{6}{11} \quad (3)$$

$$P(\text{A wins the game}) = P(X) = \frac{6}{11}$$

Option D

1 PROBLEM

GATE 2015 (EE PAPER 01 NEW 2), Q. 27

(ELECTRICAL ENGG. SECTION)

Two players A, and B alternately keep rolling a fair dice. The person to get a six first wins the game. Given that player A starts the game, the probability that A wins the game is:

A: $\frac{5}{11}$ B: $\frac{1}{2}$ C: $\frac{7}{13}$ D: $\frac{6}{11}$

2 SOLUTION

Let the random variable X denote the win of A.

Given the die is fair.

The probability of getting 6 = $\frac{1}{6}$ = p (say)

The probability of NOT getting 6 = $\frac{5}{6}$ = q (say)

P(A wins on the first throw) = p

Constraint: A wins the game.

Thus, if A does not get 6 on the first throw then

B also should not get 6 on the second throw.

P (A wins on the third throw) = $q^2 p$

P (A wins on the $(2n + 1)^{th}$ throw) = $q^{2n} p$