

Assignment 1

AI1110: Probability and Random Variables
Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad

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Question 13.2.12: Problem Statement

A die is tossed thrice. Find the probability of getting an odd number at least once.

Solution

Given:

We are given that the die is tossed thrice.

Need to find:

Probability of getting an odd number at least once in the three trials.

Solving steps:

Let X be a random variable defined as the number of odd number occurrences in three trials. Possible values of random variable X are;

$$X = \{0, 1, 2, 3\} \quad (1)$$

Required values of X are;

$$X = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad (2)$$

which correspond to at least one odd number. Probability of an observation being odd is;

$$p = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

We know that;

$$P(X = i) = {}^nC_i \times p^i \times p^{(n-i)} \quad (3)$$

where $n = 3$ and $i \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

On solving;

$$P(X = 1) = {}^3C_1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{(3-1)} \quad (4)$$

$$P(X = 1) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(X = 2) = {}^3C_2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{(3-2)} \quad (5)$$

$$P(X = 2) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(X = 3) = {}^3C_3 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{(3-3)} \quad (6)$$

$$P(X = 3) = \frac{1}{8}$$

Required probability of at least one odd observation is equivalent to sum of $P(X=1)$, $P(X=2)$ and $P(X=3)$. Therefore, probability of at least one odd observation is;

$$\therefore \Pr(\text{At least one odd}) = \frac{7}{8} = 0.875 \quad (7)$$

Conclusion

The probability of getting an odd number at least once is 0.875 as also calculated using the python code. [1]

REFERENCES

[1] https://github.com/Gunethra/AI1110_2023/tree/master/code.

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