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6. Tossing a triple of coins

Problem Set due May 1, 2020 05:29 IST Completed

Problem 6. Tossing a triple of coins

8/8 points (graded)

We have a red coin, for which ${f P} \, ({\rm Heads}) = 0.4$, a green coin, for which ${f P} \, ({\rm Heads}) = 0.5$, and a yellow coin, for which ${f P} \, ({\rm Heads}) = 0.6$. The flips of the same or of different coins are independent. For each of the following situations, determine whether the random variable N can be approximated by a normal.

If yes, enter the mean and variance of N. If not, enter 0 in both of the corresponding answer boxes.

1. Let N be the number of Heads in 300 tosses of the red coin.



2. Let N be the number of Heads in 300 tosses. At each toss, one of the three coins is selected at random (either choice is equally likely), and independently from everything else.



3. Let N be the number of Heads in 100 tosses of the red coin, followed by 100 tosses of the green coin, followed by 100 tosses of the yellow coin (for a total of 300 tosses).



4. We select one of the three coins at random: each coin is equally likely to be selected. We then toss the selected coin 300 times, independently, and let N be the number of Heads.



Solution:

For each of the following parts let X_i be a random variable that takes value 1 if the ith toss is Heads and takes value 0 otherwise.

- $^{1\cdot}N=\sum_{i=1}^{300}X_{i}.$ The CLT applies and N can be approximated by a normal because the X_{i} are independent and identically distributed Bernoulli random variables with parameter 0.4. Here, $\mathbf{E}\left[N\right]=300\cdot0.4=120$ and $\mathrm{Var}\left(N\right)=300\cdot0.4\cdot(1-0.4)=72.$
- 2. $N=\sum_{i=1}^{300} X_i$. The CLT applies and N can be approximated by a normal because the X_i are independent and identically distributed Bernoulli random variables with parameter 0.5. Here $\mathbf{E}\left[N\right]=300\cdot0.5=150$ and $\mathrm{Var}\left(N\right)=300\cdot0.5\cdot(1-0.5)=75$.
- 3. Let $Y_1=\sum_{i=1}^{100}X_i$, $Y_2=\sum_{i=101}^{200}X_i$, and $Y_3=\sum_{i=201}^{300}X_i$, such that $N=Y_1+Y_2+Y_3$. The CLT applies and Y_1 can be approximated by a normal because the X_i for $i=1,\ldots,50$ are independent and identically distributed Bernoulli random variables with parameter 0.4. Using a similar argument, Y_2 , and Y_3 can also be approximated by normal random variables. Since Y_1,Y_2 , and Y_3 are all independent, we conclude that N can also be approximated by a normal. Here,

$$\mathbf{E}\left[N
ight] = \mathbf{E}\left[Y_{1}
ight] + \mathbf{E}\left[Y_{3}
ight] + \mathbf{E}\left[Y_{3}
ight] = 100 \cdot 0.4 + 100 \cdot 0.5 + 100 \cdot 0.6 = 150.$$

Similarly,



$$egin{array}{ll} \mathsf{Var}\left(N
ight) &= \mathsf{Var}\left(Y_{1}
ight) + \mathsf{Var}\left(Y_{2}
ight) + \mathsf{Var}\left(Y_{3}
ight) \ &= 100 \cdot 0.4 \cdot (1-0.4) + 100 \cdot 0.5 \cdot (1-0.5) + 100 \cdot 0.6 \cdot (1-0.6) \ &= 73. \end{array}$$

4. The CLT does not apply in this case as N is approximately a mixture of three normals.

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You have used 1 of 3 attempts

1 Answers are displayed within the problem

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