Assignment 1

Jaswanth Chowdary Madala

- 1) A couple has two children,
 - a) Find the probability that both children are males, if it is known that at least one of the children is male.
 - b) Find the probability that both children are females, if it is known that the elder child is a female.

Solution: Consider the random variables X, Y, which denotes the first child, second child gender respectively as described in table 1.

| | RV | Values | Description | |
|---|----|--------|--------------------|--|
| Γ | X | {0, 1} | 0: Male, 1: Female | |
| | Y | {0, 1} | 0: Male, 1: Female | |

TABLE 1: Random variables X

The probabilities for the random variables X, Y is listed in table 1.

| Event | Probability |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Pr(X=0) | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pr(X=1) | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pr(Y=0) | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pr(Y=1) | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\Pr\left(X + Y = 0\right)$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| $\Pr\left(X + Y = 2\right)$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| $\Pr\left(XY=0\right)$ | $\frac{3}{4}$ |

TABLE 1: Probabilities

The probability Pr(XY = 0) is given by

$$= \Pr(X = 0) + \Pr(Y = 0) - \Pr(X + Y = 0)$$
(0.0.1)

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}$$
(0.0.2)

$$= \frac{3}{4} \tag{0.0.3}$$

a) The event of both children being Male is when X + Y = 0. The event of atleast one of the children being Male is when XY = 0.

$$\{X+Y=0\}\cap\{XY=0\}\equiv\{X+Y=0\}$$
 (0.0.4)

The required probability is given by,

$$Pr(X + Y = 0 \mid XY = 0) \tag{0.0.5}$$

$$= \frac{\Pr(X + Y = 0)}{\Pr(XY = 0)}$$
 (0.0.6)

$$=\frac{1}{3}$$
 (0.0.7)

b) The event of both children being Female is when X + Y = 2. The event of elder child being Female is when X = 1.

$${X + Y = 2} \cap {X = 1} \equiv {X + Y = 2}$$
(0.0.8)

The required probability is given by,

$$Pr(X + Y = 2 \mid X = 1) \tag{0.0.9}$$

$$= \frac{\Pr(X+Y=2)}{\Pr(X=1)}$$
 (0.0.10)

$$=\frac{1}{2}$$
 (0.0.11)