Solution of question 9.3.8

Gagan Singla - EE22BTECH11021

Question: Five cards are drawn successively with replacement from a well-shuffled deck of 52 cards. What is the probability that

(a) all the five cards are spades?
(b) only 3 cards are spades?
(c) none is a spade?

Solution: Let us define:

Parameter	Value	Description
n	5	number of cards drawn
p	$\frac{1}{4}$	drawing a spade card
q	$\frac{3}{4}$	drawing any other card
$\mu = np$	$\frac{5}{4}$	mean of the distribution
$\sigma^2 = npq$	$\frac{15}{16}$	variance of the distribution
Y	{0,1,2,3,4,5}	Random Variable

(i) Gaussian Distribution
The gaussian distribution function is defined as:

$$p_Y(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad (x \in Y) \tag{1}$$

(a) If we consider all cards to be spades,

$$Y = 5 \tag{2}$$

Substituting values in (1),

$$p_Y(5) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\left(\frac{15}{16}\right)}} e^{-\frac{\left(5-\frac{5}{4}\right)^2}{2\left(\frac{15}{16}\right)}} \tag{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{15}{2}} \tag{4}$$

$$= 0.0001245 \tag{5}$$

(b) If we consider 3 cards to be spades,

$$Y = 3 \tag{6}$$

Substituting values in (1),

$$p_Y(3) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\left(\frac{15}{16}\right)}} e^{-\frac{\left(3-\frac{5}{4}\right)^2}{2\left(\frac{15}{16}\right)}} \tag{7}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{49}{30}} \tag{8}$$

$$= 0.044 \tag{9}$$

(c) If we consider 0 cards to be spades,

$$Y = 0 \tag{10}$$

Substituting values in (1),

$$p_Y(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\left(\frac{15}{16}\right)}} e^{-\frac{\left(0-\frac{5}{4}\right)^2}{2\left(\frac{15}{16}\right)}} \tag{11}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{5}{6}} \tag{12}$$

$$= 0.0978 \tag{13}$$

(ii) Gaussian vs Binomial Comparison

Y	Gaussian	Binomial
0	0.0978	0.2373
3	0.044	0.08789
5	0.0001245	0.00098

(iii) Binomial vs Gaussian Graph