

11.16.3.7

EE24BTECH11041 - Mohit

Question:- A fair coin is tossed four times, and a person wins Rs.1 for each head and loses Rs.1.50 for each tail. From the sample space, calculate how many different amounts of money you can have after four tosses and the probability of having each of these amounts.

Solution

Let:

$$H = +1 \quad (\text{gain Rs.1 for Head}), \quad T = -1.50 \quad (\text{lose Rs.1.50 for Tail}). \quad (0.1)$$

For x , the number of heads in 4 tosses, the total net money can be calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Net Money} = x(1) + (4 - x)(-1.5) \quad (0.2)$$

$$\text{Net Money} = x - 1.5(4 - x) \quad (0.3)$$

$$\text{Net Money} = 2.5x - 6, \quad (0.4)$$

where $x = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$.

Possible Outcomes and Net Money

- $x = 0$: All tails ($TTTT$):

$$\text{Net Money} = 2.5(0) - 6 = -6 \quad (0.5)$$

- $x = 1$: One head, three tails ($H T T T, T H T T, T T H T, T T T H$, etc.):

$$\text{Net Money} = 2.5(1) - 6 = -3.5 \quad (0.6)$$

- $x = 2$: Two heads, two tails ($H H T T, H T H T, H T T H, \dots$):

$$\text{Net Money} = 2.5(2) - 6 = -1 \quad (0.7)$$

- $x = 3$: Three heads, one tail ($H H H T, H H T H, H T H H, T H H H$):

$$\text{Net Money} = 2.5(3) - 6 = 1.5 \quad (0.8)$$

- $x = 4$: All heads ($H H H H$):

$$\text{Net Money} = 2.5(4) - 6 = 4 \quad (0.9)$$

Number of Outcomes for Each Case

The number of outcomes for each x is given by the binomial coefficient $\binom{4}{x}$:

$$x = 0 : \binom{4}{0} = 1, \quad (0.10)$$

$$x = 1 : \binom{4}{1} = 4, \quad (0.11)$$

$$x = 2 : \binom{4}{2} = 6, \quad (0.12)$$

$$x = 3 : \binom{4}{3} = 4, \quad (0.13)$$

$$x = 4 : \binom{4}{4} = 1 \quad (0.14)$$

Probabilities of Each Case

Since the coin is fair, the probability of each outcome is $\frac{1}{16}$. The probabilities for each x are:

$$x = 0 : \text{Probability} = \frac{\binom{4}{0}}{16} = \frac{1}{16}, \quad (0.15)$$

$$x = 1 : \text{Probability} = \frac{\binom{4}{1}}{16} = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad (0.16)$$

$$x = 2 : \text{Probability} = \frac{\binom{4}{2}}{16} = \frac{6}{16} = \frac{3}{8}, \quad (0.17)$$

$$x = 3 : \text{Probability} = \frac{\binom{4}{3}}{16} = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad (0.18)$$

$$x = 4 : \text{Probability} = \frac{\binom{4}{4}}{16} = \frac{1}{16}. \quad (0.19)$$

CODING LOGIC:-

Bernoulli Random Variable for Coin Toss

Let the outcome of each coin toss be represented by a Bernoulli random variable X , where:

$$X = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if the toss is a head (H)} \\ 0 & \text{if the toss is a tail (T)} \end{cases}$$

Since the coin is fair, the probability of getting heads or tails is:

$$P(X = 1) = P(X = 0) = \frac{1}{2} \quad (0.20)$$

Probability Generating Function

The probability generating function of a discrete random variable X is defined as:

$$G(z) = \mathbb{E}[z^X] = \sum_{k=0}^4 P(X = k)z^k \quad (0.21)$$

Since X follows a binomial distribution, the probability of having exactly k heads (successes) in 4 tosses is given by:

$$P(X = k) = \binom{4}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \quad (0.22)$$

Thus, the PGF becomes:

$$G(z) = \sum_{k=0}^4 \binom{4}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 z^k = \frac{1}{16} \sum_{k=0}^4 \binom{4}{k} z^k \quad (0.23)$$

Simplifying the Expression Using the Binomial Theorem

Using the binomial theorem, we simplify the PGF expression. The binomial theorem states that:

$$(a + b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^k b^{n-k} \quad (0.24)$$

Let $a = 0.5z$ and $b = 0.5$. Then:

$$G(z) = (0.5z + 0.5)^4 \quad (0.25)$$

Thus, the probability generating function for the binomial distribution is:

$$G(z) = (0.5z + 0.5)^4 \quad (0.26)$$

Extracting the Binomial PMF

The probability mass function (PMF) is obtained by expanding $G(z)$. The coefficient of z^k in the expansion gives the probability $P(X = k)$:

$$P(X = k) = \binom{4}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \quad (0.27)$$

This is the PMF for the number of heads in 4 coin tosses.

Money Calculation

Let $M(k)$ represent the total amount of money after k heads. The money is calculated as:

$$M(k) = 2.5k - 6 \quad (0.28)$$

where k is the number of heads. The possible amounts of money are:

- For $k = 0$: $M(0) = -6$
- For $k = 1$: $M(1) = -3.5$
- For $k = 2$: $M(2) = -1$
- For $k = 3$: $M(3) = 1.5$
- For $k = 4$: $M(4) = 4$

PMF for Money $M(k)$

- $P(M = -6) = P(X = 0) = \frac{1}{16}$
- $P(M = -3.5) = P(X = 1) = \frac{4}{16}$
- $P(M = -1) = P(X = 2) = \frac{6}{16}$
- $P(M = 1.5) = P(X = 3) = \frac{4}{16}$
- $P(M = 4) = P(X = 4) = \frac{1}{16}$

CDF for Money $M(k)$

$$P(M \leq -6) = P(X = 0) = \frac{1}{16} \quad (0.29)$$

$$P(M \leq -3.5) = \frac{5}{16} \quad (0.30)$$

$$P(M \leq -1) = \frac{11}{16} \quad (0.31)$$

$$P(M \leq 1.5) = \frac{15}{16} \quad (0.32)$$

$$P(M \leq 4) = 1 \quad (0.33)$$

