

# AI1110

## PROBABILITY AND RANDOM VARIABLES

### Assignment 2

Nalavolu Chetana  
CS22BTECH11042

Question(12.13.6.11): In a game, a man wins a rupee for a six and loses a rupee for any other number when a fair die is thrown. The man decided to throw a die thrice but to quit as and when he gets a six. Find the expected value of the amount he wins / loses.

Answer:-1.6852.

Solution:

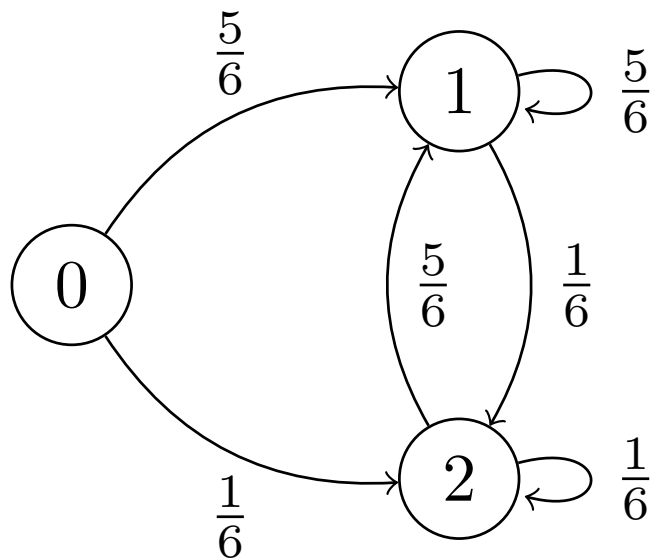


Fig. 0. Markov Chain Diagram

State 0 : Initial state

State 1 : occurrence of {1,2,3,4,5} in die roll

State 2 : occurrence of 6 in die roll

Transition matrix(P) of the above Markov chain is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5/6 & 1/6 \\ 0 & 5/6 & 1/6 \\ 0 & 5/6 & 1/6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let us consider a random variable X.

X=Amount he wins or loses in atmost 3 die rolls.

$$X = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{If outcome on first die roll is 6.} \\ 0, & \text{If outcome on second die roll is 6.} \\ -1, & \text{If outcome on third die roll is 6.} \\ -3, & \text{If 6 doesn't occur in first 3 die rolls.} \end{cases}$$

Let  $Y_i$  denote the states in markovs chain.

$\Pr(X = 1) :=$  We go from state 0 to state 2.

$$\Pr(X = 1) = \Pr(Y_1 = 2 / Y_0 = 0) \quad (1)$$

$$= P_{02}$$

From Transition matrix its value is

$$\Pr(X = 1) = \frac{1}{6} \quad (2)$$

$\Pr(X = 0) :=$  We go from state 0 to state 1 then to state 2.

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(X = 0) &= \Pr(Y_1 = 1, Y_2 = 2 / Y_0 = 0) \quad (3) \\ &= \Pr(Y_1 = 1 / Y_0 = 0) \cdot \Pr(Y_2 = 2 / Y_1 = 1, Y_0 = 0) \\ &= \Pr(Y_1 = 1 / Y_0 = 0) \cdot \Pr(Y_2 = 2 / Y_1 = 1) \\ &= P_{01} \cdot P_{12} \end{aligned}$$

From Transition matrix its value is

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(X = 0) &= \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \\ &= \frac{5}{36} \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

$\Pr(X = -1) :=$  We pass through state 1 twice and then the state 2.

$$\begin{aligned}
\Pr(X = -1) &= \Pr(Y_1 = 1, Y_2 = 1, Y_3 = 2/Y_0 = 0) \\
&\quad (5) \\
&= \Pr(Y_1 = 1/Y_0 = 0) \cdot \Pr(Y_2 = 1/Y_1 = 1, Y_0 = 0) \cdot \\
&\quad \Pr(Y_3 = 2/Y_2 = 1, Y_1 = 1, Y_0 = 0) \\
&= \Pr(Y_1 = 1/Y_0 = 0) \cdot \Pr(Y_2 = 1/Y_1 = 1) \cdot \\
&\quad \Pr(Y_3 = 2/Y_2 = 1) \\
&= P_{01} \cdot P_{11} \cdot P_{12}
\end{aligned}$$

From Transition matrix its value is

$$\begin{aligned}
\Pr(X = -1) &= \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \\
&= \frac{25}{216} \quad (6)
\end{aligned}$$

$\Pr(X = -3) :=$  We pass through state 1 thrice.

$$\begin{aligned}
\Pr(X = -3) &= \Pr(Y_1 = 1, Y_2 = 1, Y_3 = 1/Y_0 = 0) \\
&\quad (7) \\
&= \Pr(Y_1 = 1/Y_0 = 0) \cdot \Pr(Y_2 = 1/Y_1 = 1, Y_0 = 0) \cdot \\
&\quad \Pr(Y_3 = 1/Y_2 = 1, Y_1 = 1, Y_0 = 0) \\
&= \Pr(Y_1 = 1/Y_0 = 0) \cdot \Pr(Y_2 = 1/Y_1 = 1) \cdot \\
&\quad \Pr(Y_3 = 1/Y_2 = 1) \\
&= P_{01} \cdot P_{11} \cdot P_{11}
\end{aligned}$$

From Transition matrix its value is

$$\begin{aligned}
\Pr(X = -3) &= \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \\
&= \frac{125}{216} \quad (8)
\end{aligned}$$

Expected value of the amount he wins / loses is  $E(X)$

$$\begin{aligned}
E(X) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{n=\infty} n \cdot \Pr(X = n) \quad (9) \\
&= (1) \cdot \Pr(X = 1) + (0) \cdot \Pr(X = 0) \\
&\quad + (-1) \cdot \Pr(X = -1) + (-3) \cdot \Pr(X = -3) \\
&= (1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) + (0) \cdot \left(\frac{5}{36}\right) + (-1) \cdot \left(\frac{25}{216}\right) + (-3) \cdot \left(\frac{125}{216}\right) \\
&= \frac{-364}{216} \\
&= -1.6851851851
\end{aligned}$$