

# EE23010 Assignment

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Question 12.13.3.11

How many times must a man toss a fair coin so that the probability of having at least one head is more than 90% ?

**Solution:**

1) Binomial:

Let,  $X_i$  be the sequence of independent Bernoulli random variables.

$$\Rightarrow X = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad (1)$$

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{Heads} \\ 0, & \text{Tails} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p) \quad (3)$$

The PMF of  $X$  is given by:

$$p_X(k) = {}^nC_k (0.5)^k (0.5)^{n-k} \quad (4)$$

The CDF of  $X$  is defined as:

$$F_X(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k p_X(i) \quad (5)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^k {}^nC_i (0.5)^{n-i} (0.5)^i \quad (6)$$

We have

$$\Pr(X \geq 1) > 0.9 \quad (7)$$

$$1 - p_X(0) > 0.9 \quad (8)$$

$$(2)^n > 10 \quad (9)$$

$$n > \log_2(10) \quad (10)$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 4 \quad (11)$$

2) Gaussian:

Let  $Y$  be the gaussian variable,

$$\mu = np = \frac{n}{2} \quad (12)$$

$$\sigma^2 = np(1-p) = \frac{n}{4} \quad (13)$$

Let

$$Z \approx \frac{Y - \mu}{\sigma} \quad (14)$$

Here,  $Z$  is a random variable with  $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ ,  
The normal-Distribution of  $Z$  is:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad (15)$$

The Q-function from the Normal-Distribution

$$Q(x) = \Pr(Z > x) \quad (16)$$

$$= \int_x^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \quad (17)$$

a) Without correction

$$Y \geq 1 \quad (18)$$

$$Z \geq \frac{1 - \mu}{\sigma} \quad (19)$$

$$Z \geq \frac{2 - n}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (20)$$

Since we know that,

$$Q(x) > 0.9 \quad (21)$$

$$x < Q^{-1}(0.9) \quad (22)$$

From (20)

$$\frac{2 - n}{\sqrt{n}} < -1.28 \quad (23)$$

$$(n - 2)^2 > (1.28 \sqrt{n})^2 \quad (24)$$

$$n^2 - 5.6384n + 4 > 0 \quad (25)$$

$$n > 4.86, n < 0.8 \quad (26)$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 5 \quad (27)$$

b) With correction: 0.5 as correction term

$$Y > 0.5 \quad (28)$$

$$Z > \frac{1-n}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (29)$$

$$\frac{1-n}{\sqrt{n}} < -1.28 \quad (30)$$

$$(n-1)^2 > (1.28 \sqrt{n})^2 \quad (31)$$

$$n^2 - 3.6384n + 1 < 0 \quad (32)$$

$$n > 3.38, n < 0.29 \quad (33)$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 4 \quad (34)$$

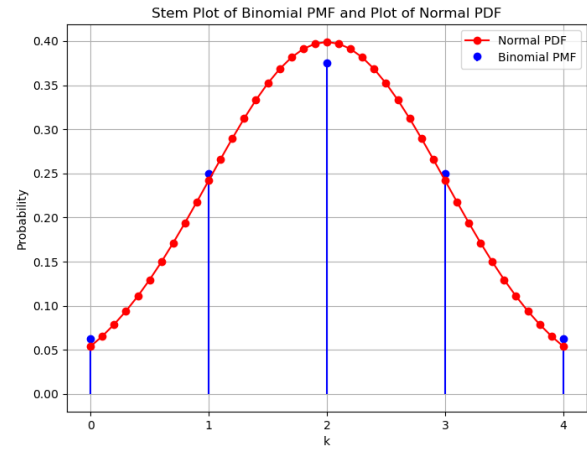


Fig. 2. Binomial PMF of  $X$  vs Normal PDF of  $Y$