

# Assignment 1

AI1110: Probability and Random Variables  
Indian Institute Of Technology Hyderabad

Name: Pradyumn Kangule  
Roll no.: CS22BTECH11048

**12.13.6.12 Question:** Suppose we have four boxes A,B,C and D containing coloured marbles as given in table below:

Box	Marble colour		
	Red	White	Black
A	1	6	3
B	6	2	2
C	8	1	1
D	0	6	4

Table 1: Question Table

One of the boxes has been selected at random and a single marble is drawn from it. If the marble is red, what is the probability that it was drawn from

- 1) Box A ?
- 2) Box B ?
- 3) Box C ?

**Answer:** 1)  $\frac{1}{15}$  2)  $\frac{2}{5}$  3)  $\frac{8}{15}$

**Solution:**

Events	Definition
$E$	drawn marble is red
$E_1$	selected box is A
$E_2$	selected box is B
$E_3$	selected box is C
$E_4$	selected box is D

Table 2: Events Table

Probability of chosen box being A given that drawn marble is red is given by:  $\Pr(E_1|E)$

Probability of chosen box being B given that drawn marble is red is given by:  $\Pr(E_2|E)$

Probability of chosen box being C given that drawn marble is red is given by:  $\Pr(E_3|E)$

Here,

$$\Pr(E|E_1) = \frac{1}{10} \quad (1)$$

$$\Pr(E|E_2) = \frac{6}{10} \quad (2)$$

$$\Pr(E|E_3) = \frac{8}{10} \quad (3)$$

$$\Pr(E|E_4) = \frac{0}{10} \quad (4)$$

$$\Pr(E_1) = \Pr(E_2) = \Pr(E_3) = \Pr(E_4) = \frac{1}{4} \quad (5)$$

As,

$$\Pr(E_1 \cup E_2 \cup E_3 \cup E_4) = 1 \quad (6)$$

$$\Pr(E_i E_j) = 0 \forall 1 \leq i < j \leq 4 \quad (7)$$

We can write,

$$\Pr(E) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=4} \Pr(E E_i) \quad (8)$$

$$\text{Also,} \quad (9)$$

$$\Pr(E/E_i) = \frac{\Pr(E E_i)}{\Pr(E_i)} \quad (10)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pr(E E_i) = \Pr(E/E_i) \Pr(E_i) \quad (11)$$

Now,

By equation (10) (12)

$$\Pr(E_1|E) = \frac{\Pr(EE_1)}{\Pr(E)} \quad (13)$$

By equation (11) (14)

$$\Pr(E_1|E) = \frac{\Pr(E/E_1) \Pr(E_1)}{\Pr(E)} \quad (15)$$

By equations (8) and (11) (16)

$$\Pr(E_1|E) = \frac{\Pr(E|E_1) \Pr(E_1)}{\sum_{i=1}^{i=4} (\Pr(E|E_i) \Pr(E_i))} \quad (17)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{8}{10} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{0}{10} \times \frac{1}{4}} \quad (18)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{40}}{\frac{15}{40}} \quad (19)$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} \quad (20)$$

By equation (10) (21)

$$\Pr(E_2|E) = \frac{\Pr(EE_2)}{\Pr(E)} \quad (22)$$

By equation (11) (23)

$$\Pr(E_2|E) = \frac{\Pr(E/E_2) \Pr(E_2)}{\Pr(E)} \quad (24)$$

By equations (8) and (11) (25)

$$\Pr(E_2|E) = \frac{\Pr(E|E_2) \Pr(E_2)}{\sum_{i=1}^{i=4} (\Pr(E|E_i) \Pr(E_i))} \quad (26)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{6}{10} \times \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{8}{10} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{0}{10} \times \frac{1}{4}} \quad (27)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{6}{40}}{\frac{15}{40}} \quad (28)$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \quad (29)$$

By equation (10) (30)

$$\Pr(E_3|E) = \frac{\Pr(EE_3)}{\Pr(E)} \quad (31)$$

By equation (11) (32)

$$\Pr(E_3|E) = \frac{\Pr(E/E_3) \Pr(E_3)}{\Pr(E)} \quad (33)$$

By equations (8) and (11) (34)

$$\Pr(E_3|E) = \frac{\Pr(E|E_3) \Pr(E_3)}{\sum_{i=1}^{i=4} (\Pr(E|E_i) \Pr(E_i))} \quad (35)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{8}{10} \times \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{6}{10} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{8}{10} \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{0}{10} \times \frac{1}{4}} \quad (36)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{8}{40}}{\frac{15}{40}} \quad (37)$$

$$= \frac{8}{15} \quad (38)$$